DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 037 766 CG 005 118

AUTHOR Laing, James M.
TITLE Drug Education--Use and Abuse. A Resource Bulletin.
INSTITUTION Contra Costa County Dept. of Education, Pleasant Hill, Calif.
SPONS AGENCY Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 70
NOTE 326p.

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF-$1.25 HC-$16.60
DESCRIPTORS Abstracts, Agencies, Annotated Bibliographies, Audiovisual Aids, *Bibliographies, Consultants, Curriculum Guides, *Drug Abuse, *Drug Addiction, Federal Aid, *Programs, *Resource Guides

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this bulletin is to identify available resources relative to drug education, and organize them into a form which can be used to pinpoint a particular service which can be addressed to a particular need. Included in the bulletin are: (1) research report abstracts; (2) programs, (3) curriculum resource guides and instructional units, (4) California agencies, (5) national agencies, (6) consultants, (7) possible federal funding sources, (8) films and filmstrips, and (9) an annotated bibliography including books, periodicals, and pamphlets. The research reported herein was funded under Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. (KJ)

ED0 37766

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

DRUG EDUCATION - USE AND ABUSE

A Resource Bulletin

Compiled by

James M. Laing, Ed.D.

A
Publication of the
Contra Costa County PACE Center
Contra Costa County Department of Education

The work presented or reported herein was performed pursuant to a grant from the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The grant was made under the provisions of Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to the Contra Costa County Superintendent of Schools through the cooperation of the Contra Costa County Board of Education.

1970

CG005118

INTRODUCTION

The subject of drug education - use and abuse is a primary concern of educators and lay people throughout the nation. The literature is replete with materials covering the entire spectrum of this area of concern. Programs of varying degrees of worth are being tried nation-wide. Knowledgeable persons, and those with questionable knowledge, are available, and offer a wide range of service, and sometimes disservice. The audio-visual services offer many films and filmstrips ranging from excellent to the mediocre, or downright poor in quality.

All of these services are available but are proliferated to a point where concerned persons are at a loss as to where they may look for assistance. The purpose of this bulletin is to identify available resources relative to drug education, and organize them in a form which can be quickly used to pinpoint a particular service which can be addressed to a particular need.

The compiler of the bulletin professes to make no contribution to original knowledge. Neither does he claim to have exhausted the resources. A time limitation on the production of this document, resulting from a request of potential users that the work be completed at the earliest possible date, has prevented the use of all material which the compiler has requested from various sources throughout the United States. A further limitation, resulting from a lack of time and resources, would not allow a thorough search for programs, consultants, et cetera. It should be further indicated that a document of such a current topic as drug education is obsolete as soon as it is published, with the influx of new data appearing in the literature.

With these limitations in mind, it is hoped that the information contained herein will be of assistance to those whose efforts are directed toward drug education.

James M. Laing

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The suggestion that this bulletin be compiled was made by Mr. James Reno, Assistant Director of the Long Range Planning Office of the Richmond Unified School District, to the Contra Costa County PACE Center Board of Directors. Other directors on the Board indicated that such a document would be useful to school personnel as well as lay groups.

Many groups and persons have been contacted for materials and information relative to the problem of drug education. To these persons and groups grateful acknowledgment is made for their contributions. A partial listing of these contributors is made below:

Bolter, Arthur, M.D., Castro Valley, California
California State Department of Education, Sacramento, Calif.
California State Department of Public Health, Berkeley, Calif.
Carlyon, William H., M.D., American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.
Clark County School District, Las Vegas, Nevada
Cohen, Allan Y., Ph.D., Consulting Psychologist, Berkeley, Calif.
Contra Costa County Health Department, Martinez, California
Derum, Sgt. Harry, Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office
Feinglass, Sanford J., Ph.D., Stanford University
Heller, Lois, Research Librarian, Contra Costa County Schools PACE Center
Huber, Eugene, San Francisco Unified School District
Hughes, Gerald G., Contra Costa County Medical Services, Martinez Mental Health Clinic
KQED Educational Services, San Francisco
McCune, Donald A., Education Specialist, Education Project on Drug Abuse, State Department of Education
Morentz, Paul E., M.D., Veterans Administration Hospital, Martinez, California
National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information, Washington, D.C.
Osborne, Roy F., Church of Christ, San Leandro, California
Owen, Viola M., Director of Curriculum, Santa Clara County Office of Education
Smith, David E., M.D., University of California Medical Center, San Francisco.
Suddjian, Arthur H., Coordinator, Fresno City Drug Abuse Center, Fresno, California

Other contributors not included on this list are gratefully acknowledged and their contributions are appreciated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pages

Introduction

Acknowledgments

Programs 1-37

Research Report Abstracts - Drugs 38-48

Reports and Journals From Various Centers and Agencies 49-52

Curriculum Resource Guides and Instructional Units - Drug Education 53-68

    Materials Available From National Agencies 66-68

Drug Abuse Services - Bay Area 69-76

California Agencies, Facilities and Resources (Statewide) 77-121

National Agencies Directory 122-152

Consultants 153-166

Possible Federal Funding Sources For Problems of Drug Abuse 167-187

Films and Filmstrips On Drugs 188-220

    Films 188-216

    Free Films 216-217

    Filmstrips 217-220

Annotated Bibliography 221

    Books 221-241

    Pamphlets 242-247

    Periodicals 248-263

Index

    Name Index

    Subject Index

PROGRAMS

The programs listed in this section are those for which information was received as a result of numerous letters written to agencies throughout the United States. Other information has been received since the publication deadline for the document and is available upon inquiry to the Contra Costa County PACE Center.

A CONFERENCE FOR WORKERS IN DRUG TREATMENT CENTERS
January 31, 1970, 3 p.m. through February 6, 1970, 5 p.m.
SPONSORED BY:
Urban Young Adult Action, Inc.
National Sex and Drug Forum
United Ministries in Higher Education

"To fulfill a need for information, exposure, reflection and planning for people who are involved in drug treatment programs.

THE MIND SET is for factual information for those who are involved in drug treatment programs or those who are contemplating such a program in youth density areas such as high schools, campuses and urban settings.

THE SETTING is San Francisco, where a wide variety of programs have been initiated and evaluated. You will have an opportunity to come in contact with a number of people and situations which will prove of value in your various programs. The activities will center at the Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, and will include visitation to drug treatment centers in the area.

THE SUBSTANCE is a number of exposure and information experiences with men such as Dr. Joel Fort, Dr. David Smith and others, and includes input sessions on various drugs, their effects and sociological dynamics, the music of the drug culture, review of audio-visual material, the psychedelic religious movements, examples of programs, workshops, and celebrations."

* * * *

AWARENESS HOUSE, INC.* P.O. Box 515, Fort Bragg, California 95437

". . . the local Awareness House program which originated in Fort Bragg in the Spring of 1968 and has been in operation therefor, for a year and a half or more. This was initially a program with school leadership. But since the basic philosophy which we then, and still do espouse, is that the problem of drug abuse among young people is not a school problem nor a law enforcement problem, but is a community problem. The program here in Fort Bragg became a community program, with school people still maintaining leading roles in its development.

. . .Since July 1, 1969, those of us most closely involved with the development of the local program, have become a training project funded through the Mendocino County Superintendent of Schools Office, and funded by the Bureau of Education Personnel Development, United States Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under NDEA Title V, to train ex-addicts to work as drug specialist counselor-aides in schools and communities and to assist those communities who wish to employ our personnel to develop their own local programs and to develop and disseminate a national model training program.

---

*Information relative to Awareness House is quoted from a letter received from the Director, Mr. H. Bryce Brooks.

Since July 1, we have assisted the community of Sonora, California to establish a program there called In Site, using our personnel, and we have opened the Tucson Awareness House in Tucson, Arizona. The fourth Awareness House program will open at Yuba City, California, on February 1, 1970. We have also consulted with citizens' groups and school people from a number of other communities in California, Arizona, Oregon, and Washington, in an attempt to assist them to develop community programs. We daily receive requests for assistance by phone, mail, and personal visits from all over the United States. We are assisting the state of Arizona to develop legislation regarding the control of dangerous drugs and narcotics, rehabilitation, educational and prevention. We have recently acted as consultants to the Office of the Governor of the State of California in the area of drug abuse planning. So it is obvious the consultative services are available.

We are limited in what we can do by the size of our staff which consists of myself, my associate director, Wilson Van Dusen, Ph.D., a clinical psychologist, whose function is research evaluation and planning and to the two staff trainers that are part of our administrative staff. We try to respond to requests for assistance as best we can. We have occasionally provided consultative services at no charge and paid our own expenses. Usually, we provide such services for expenses only. Sometimes we have charged a standard $100 a day per person consultative fee, plus expenses. So, as you can see, we try to be flexible. Our objective is to be of assistance if we can.

I am the contact person and the address is shown on the letterhead above. Our phone number is (707) 964-5338.

In answering your question number four, who may use the service--again I may have to divide my answer into two parts. The local programs, the Awareness programs, that have been established and will be established, are designed to work with kids, primarily high school and junior high school age, though we have had some grammar school and some college age young people involved. We are primarily a preventative program, working most effectively with the experimenters and young people who have not as yet experimented but who are under peer group pressure to do so.

In addition to these, we do work with hard core drug users, and have had a great deal of success with young people living at home, going to school in their community, but who are using speed and heroin. We offer no live-in facilities, but are strictly a drop-in center and we provide several kinds of activities explained in the enclosed brochure. Our training program, on the other hand, trains personnel for school districts and communities. So far, the personnel that we have graduated have gone to work in community drug abuse programs.

This will probably be the general pattern. Our program has been effective in Fort Bragg in radically reducing the incidence of the use and abuse of illegal and dangerous drugs in our community. We can already see positive effects in the communities where programs have recently been established. We have no objective measure of the success, but must rely on the testimony of our police, ministers, school officials, parents, and the kids. We hope to be able to develop in the next few months objective measures which we can publish.

Since we have no direct connection with Mendocino State Hospital, there would be no one there who can give you further information about this program. Mendocino State Hospital is at this time our primary source of prospective trainees. This, for the simple reason, that we know of no other program of rehabilitation of addicts that is as successful as the one at Mendocino State Hospital. There is a similar program at Napa State Hospital which does offer some hope of providing qualified trainees.

Our grant application, which was funded by the Bureau of Education Personnel Development, was written by Dr. James Milne, Director of the North Coast PACE Center in Eureka.

All of this activity taught us some things.

A. Drug experimentation and use had become very widespread among teenagers and young adults. This involves such drugs as the extremely dangerous amphetamines.

B. No authorities have any clear ideas on the best ways to deal with the problems. Our ideas are as good as anyones.

C. Our kids have no real knowledge of the real dangers inherent in their involvement with drugs, they are unbelievably naive.

C. Our kids are more inclined to accept the ex-addicts as authorities on drugs than they are to accept the word of any teacher, school administrator, parent or minister.

E. The ex-addicts themselves are dedicated to the idea that drugs are dangerous. They can lead to addiction and crime and therefore to jail, insanity and death. For this reason they are eager to tell young people how it really is.

F. With use of drugs, young people feel alienated from parents, school and community and have developed a great deal of bitterness toward their environment and towards the authority figures in their lives.

Fort Bragg's answer was to hire three graduates of the drug abuse program at Mendocino State Hospital as Counselor-aides to work under the supervision of the school counselors in the schools and in the community. These three were leaders of the drug abuse program at the State Hospital and had been important factors in the success of that program. One of the three has since left Fort Bragg, but the other two are still working here. These people were hired by the school district for the last few weeks of school.

Those of us who talked with the kids soon became aware that many were afraid of summer. They felt that time would be on their hands and plenty of dope would be available and that they would not be able to resist. It was then decided that a longer term program was necessary and an effort should be made to determine if we had a program which could contribute to the solution of the problem of dope abuse by young people. An application for Federal Funds was made. Funds were needed to continue the project until Federal Funding came through. An Awareness House Auxiliary was organized to administer funds, and to help explain the program to the community. The Auxiliary has raised about $1,700 and has spent most of it in setting up and operating the program at Awareness House through the summer.

Our Awareness House' program involves the following services:

1. A number of 'Awareness Groups' meetings at the house with Counselor-aides. These groups consist of both users and non-users. The objective of the 'Awareness Group' is to improve communication and understanding and to learn to 'turn on' with people - not drugs.

2. Provides a place where parents can get help in dealing with family drug abuse problems.

3. Provide a referral agency for local physicians and others in cases where drug problems are involved.

4. Provide education to young people in and out of school and to others regarding drug abuse.

The 'Awareness House' program is an experimental one and as far as we know the only one of its kind any place. It has been active for too short a time to prove anything, but we do know some things already:

1. Young people who have reached the point that they want help are being helped. Several who appeared to be hopelessly addicted have not used drugs for several weeks and even months as a result of this program.

2. We will never know how many young people who are experimenting with drugs, or who were thinking about such drugs or were thinking about

such action, have been turned aside by the publicity and the information provided.

3. The community has a place to go for help--we are not just sitting here watching our kids go down the drain.

4. We know we cannot help anyone until they want help. Apparently they have to hurt themselves before they want help. It is some comfort, however, to know that help is available."

* * *

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION*
Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education, Athletics,
and Recreation
721 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814
November 12, 1969

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF BUREAU RELATIVE TO DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION

"The overall objective of the Bureau is to provide leadership and assistance to personnel in public schools, kindergarten through grade 12, in developing effective programs relative to the drug abuse problem and to assist in the development of joint school-community programs to help solve the drug abuse problem. Major activities designed to help achieve the objective follow:

1. A special study, mandated by the legislature, is being conducted with the cooperation of representatives of the State Department of Public Health to determine more effective education relative to drug abuse.

2. Priority is given to provision of assistance, upon request, to school districts and county offices of education in planning and conducting in-service education programs related to drug abuse education.

3. Regional meetings are being conducted for administrative and supervisory personnel in school districts in selected counties to motivate them and prepare them to conduct local inservice education programs. (Model tried and evaluated in two geographic areas in 1968-69; now being extended to other areas.)

4. Consultation, provided to school and community groups to stimulate a coordinated total community program aimed at the drug abuse problem.

5. Leadership is being provided, in cooperation with the Department Consultant in Instructional Television, to Regional Instructional Television groups in the development and coordination of Instructional Television Programs related to drug abuse. Three day meeting sponsored to share and evaluate material under production.

6. Revision of Department publication, Drug Abuse: A Source Book and Guide for Teachers, 1967 is under way to bring material up to date. (Since publication in mid 1967, over 125,000 copies have been distributed.)

7. Materials related to various aspects of drug abuse are periodically developed and distributed to county offices of education and local school districts.

8. Assistance provided to State Board of Education in development of Resolution on Drug Abuse Education. Resolution adopted July 11, 1969. Copies distributed to all county and district superintendent of schools.

9. Two members of the Bureau staff actively participate in the work of the Task Force on Education, California Interagency Council on Drug Abuse, and the Council itself; one member of the Bureau actively participates

---

*Prepared by Patricia Hill, Consultant in Health Education, November 12, 1969.

(as the only public school educator) on the Task Force on Narcotic, Drug and Alcohol Abuse, California Council on Criminal Justice.

10. Reply to correspondence and telephone calls from all over the country as well as in California regarding drug abuse education.."

Note: Above activities carried on by two staff members in the Bureau--The Education Project Specialist employed on a temporary basis to conduct the study mandated by the Legislature (Angela Kitzinger, Febreuary 1, 1968 - August 31, 1969; Donald McCune, November 3, 1969 -) and the Department Consultant in Health Education (Patricia Hill).

* * * *

CENTER FOR SPECIAL PROBLEMS: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA*

The Center for Special Problems is a Division of the City of San Francisco's Community Mental Health Services. Offered are out-patient treatment to adults who have problems related to alcohol abuse, drug abuse, sexual identity and deviance, and suicidal behavior. Any resident of San Francisco County is eligible to apply for treatment.

The Center for Special Problems is a unique, public health program for out-patient treatment, education and research on a number of major (and growing) social and health problems which previously have been ignored, or dealt with inadequately by society. Among the major features of the Center's program are:

(1) the treatment of all forms of drug abuse in one clinic, including alcohol, narcotics, tobacco, marijuana, sedatives, stimulants and hallucinogens.

(2) the provision of a full range of public health services for people with sexual problems, criminal behavior, and/or drug abuse.

(3) a full range of clinical services, combining many skills and disciplines, to best treat each patient's needs.

WHAT SPECIAL PROBLEMS DO WE DEAL WITH?

- alcohol dependency and abuse
    - alcoholism--problem drinking
    - drunk driving

- other drug dependency and abuse
    - sedatives and tranquilizers
    - nicotine (and coal tar)--smoking
    - stimulants--amphetamines and others
    - marijuana
    - narcotics--heroin, morphine, cocaine, cough syrups
    - hallucinogens (L.S.D., peyote, etc.)
    - other substances--glue, gasoline, etc.

---

*Material cited was submitted by Eugene Huber, San Francisco Unified School District

- sexual problems
    - homosexual
    - promiscuity
    - trans-sexualism and transvestism
    - prostitution
    - exhibitionism
    - perversions

- crime and delinquency
    - theft
    - shoplifting
    - check forgery
    - "white collar" crime
    - arson
    - violence--assault, homicide, rape

- suicide

WHAT SERVICES EXIST FOR INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR FAMILIES WITH THESE SPECIAL PROBLEMS?

Evaluation and diagnosis
(medical, social, psychological)

Treatment
psychotherapy--individual, family and group

medication--tranquilizers (major and minor)
Antabuse and other medicines

social services

occupational activity therapy (art and music groups)

counseling

new approaches--awareness groups, psychodrama, aversion, deconditioning and transactional games and analysis

Vocational counseling (individual or group)--testing and evaluation; referral to job sources

Consultation to agencies, schools, programs (anti-poverty, anti-delinquency, health, etc.

Medical-legal evaluation and court testimony

Education and information
public lectures (speaker's bureau)
telephone help

Referrals to and from:
- San Francisco General Hospital
- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA meetings each Wednesday eve)
- Salvation Army
- Day Care Centers
- S.F. City Clinics
- Mendocino State Hospital
- Napa State Hospital
- Halfway houses
- Other specialized community agencies and resources

CENTER FOR SPECIAL PROBLEMS
2107 Van Ness Avenue (at Pacific Avenue)
San Francisco, California 94109
Telephone: 558-4801
Barry S. Ramer, M.D., Director

* * * *

COMMUNITY ATTACK (FRESNO CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT) *

Drug abuse is viewed as a total community problem demanding joint school-community participation for its solution. This participation is channeled through the city's Drug Abuse Information Center which works with both the schools and the community. The schools are in the process of developing a long-range K-12 curriculum and a teacher in-service education program. The community works through a coordinating council which encompasses many public and private agencies. Features of the community program are a hot line telephone answering service and various adult and student volunteer groups which work with different aspects of the community's drug abuse problem.

The Fresno City Unified School District reports on programs indicated. The primary thrust of these programs is attained through:

1. A Drug Abuse Information Center
2. Conferences involving community-wide commitment

Excerpts from these programs are cited:*

1. DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION CENTER

The overall student drug abuse problem in Fresno can be partially understood from the point of view of any of its sub-sections...such as its medical, legal, moral, cultural, sociological, educational and other implications. But only when it is viewed as A COMMUNITY PROBLEM can a comprehensive understanding and an effective solution be realized. And, it is for exactly this reason that a total community attack upon the problem is, at this very moment, being organized...with the PTA, City Council, Chamber of Commerce, Community Council, Fresno County Schools Office, Fresno City Schools and other organizations and individuals joining hands and resources.

To enable the Fresno City Schools to contribute substantially to the joint effort to reduce the problem as far as possible, a relatively new District office...Fresno City Drug Abuse Information Center...has been established. Organizationally, the Center's activities will be coordinated by Mr. Arthur H. Suddjian who, in turn, will be directly responsible to Mr. Robert S. Miner, Assistant Superintendent, Instruction. As presently defined, it shall be the function of the new Coordinator to:

---

*Excerpted from material submitted by Mr. Arthur H. Suddjian, Coordinator, Fresno City Drug Abuse Information Center.

1. Gather and disseminate the latest information regarding narcotics and dangerous drugs.

2. Develop and implement inservice education programs for pupils, teachers, counselors, nurses and administrators in cooperation with Guidance and Health Services.

3. Assist in curriculum development and expansion, as related to narcotics and dangerous drugs.

4. Serve as a resource person and/or speaker to school, community, parent groups and agencies.

5. Keep the District up-to-date on local and state trends of student involvement with dangerous drugs.

6. Keep abreast with other school district educational programs attempting to solve the increasingly complex problem of drug abuse among students.

7. Serve in a liaison/consultative capacity, in cooperation with all community agencies and organizations seeking to minimize the problems of drug abuse among our youth.

8. Work closely with the Fresno Community Council's three-phase program on drug abuse.

9. Work closely with the Eleventh District PTA and County and City PTA Councils in developing a Drug Abuse Committee in conjunction with Governor Reagan's war on drug abuse among our youth.

10. Serve as Eleventh District PTA School Health Chairman. . . .

As stated earlier, the Center is a new endeavor...an endeavor that is deliberate, planned and systematic. It is an endeavor that will function within the context of a total community effort. But, to be effective, the Office must not only give support -- it must also receive support -- both from the community and from the District's staff.

2. DRUG SEMINARS

Fresno Community Council - DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY-WIDE ATTACK ON DRUG ABUSE BY STUDENTS, Sarah McCardle Room, Fresno County Free Library

Background

In recent months, students in the Fresno Area have become increasingly involved in the use of habituating drugs, including stimulants (amphetamines), depressants (barbiturates), and Hallucinogens (LSD).

On March 26, 1968, the Fresno Community Council called a meeting of law enforcement, school and other personnel to discuss the problem. Dr. Noel Smith, M.D., the Council's Family and Child Welfare Consultant, presided. Purpose of the meeting was to appraise the extent of the problem, to determine what is presently being done about it, and to map out a course of action for the future.

Following this meeting, discussions were held with individuals who have professional background in law enforcement and human relations to obtain more information about the problem. Several youth who view the problem from close range participated in the discussions.

The objective was to define areas of agreement and disagreement among persons with special knowledge about the problem. The areas of agreement were used a 'building blocks' in constructing a community-wide attack on the problem.

Areas of Agreement

Listed below are the areas of agreement reached in these discussions:

1. Drug Abuse Is A Felony.
2. Drug Laws Must Be Strictly Enforced.
3. Drug Abuse Is Increasing.
4. Many Offenders Escape Detection.
5. Neither Law Enforcement Agencies Nor Schools Can Solve Problem Alone.
6. A 'Third Agency' Is Not The Answer.
7. Parents Must Become More Responsible For the Conduct Of Their Children.
8. A Community-wide Attack Is Indicated.

Community-Wide Attack

Based upon the above areas of agreement, the following components of a community-wide attack on the problem are presented for consideration. These were suggested by numerous youth and adults, representing a wide range of lay and professional points of view, who participated in the analysis of the problem and search for solutions:

Counselling

Youth and their parents should be given an opportunity to discuss their problems anonymously with a person oriented on community resources available to assist in this problem area. By this procedure it may be possible to reach some youth who do not come to the attention of law enforcement authorities at present. If parents are not aware of the youth's involvement, every effort should be made to notify them, preferably with the consent of the youth. Parents should be strongly urged to notify law enforcement authorities by explaining to them what this notification involves, and why it is important to them and to others. A program similar to Alcoholics Anonymous (by previous addicts) or Drop-Outs Anonymous (by citizens) may well serve this purpose.

Coordination

Formal plans should be made to enable physicians, educators, ministers, attorneys, law enforcement personnel, and others to exchange information and to coordinate their efforts. One of the objectives should be to improve the image of law enforcement agencies in order to reduce the reluctance to counsel with them. Responsibility for this coordination should be assigned to one particular administrative unit, to be determined by the County Administrative Office.

Public and Parent Information

The general public should be informed about the legal, medical and sociological implications of drug use, abuse and addiction, as well as on the procedure and importance of law enforcement. A public information program may include printed materials, a speakers bureau, news releases, radio and television appearances or other methods.

Parents should be provided the opportunity of participating in educational programs aimed at alerting them on the causes, symptoms and impact of drugs.

Responsibility for public and parent information programs should be assigned to an existing administrative unit, or to a Drug Abuse Information Center, at the disgression of the County Administrative Office.

Educational Programs

School administrators, principals, counsellors and teachers should participate in orientation sessions on drugs, symptoms, laws, etc.

School curriculum should include programs on drugs.

Fresno County Schools and the Fresno City Unified School District should assume responsibility for these efforts.

* * * *

COMMUNITY CONCERN: DRUG ABUSE* Continuing Programs - KXTV - Channel 10, Sacramento/Stockton (Following initial telecast of October 28, 1969)

No. 1 DRUG ABUSE: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, PART I - Sunday, November 16th, 4:30 - 5:00 P.M.

Following the original KXTV telecast on drug abuse, many viewers as well as participants requested the questions phoned in be answered. Thus follow-up programs #1 and #2 will do just that.

---

*Note: Although these televised programs have been produced at the time this Bulletin is published, they have been reported in the hope that some aspects may be helpful in the development of future programs. (Tapes of these programs available upon request - KXTV, Channel 10, P. O. Box 10, Sacramento, Calif.)

Panelists will include:

Keith Killam, Ph.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pharmacology, University of California School of Medicine, Davis, California

The Rev. Leon McDougall, Chaplain, Karl Holton School, California Youth Authority, Stockton, California

Three young people, one of whom has had personal experience with drug use.

Moderator: Dick Cable, Anchorman, Channel 10 News

Repeat Telecast: Sunday, December 21, 4:30 - 5:00 P.M.

No. 2 DRUG ABUSE: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, PART II - Thursday, November 27, 7:30 - 8:00 P.M. (Thanksgiving Day)

More questions from the original drug abuse show to be answered by:

Stuart Steinberg, M.D., Chairman, Drug Abuse Committee, Sacramento County Medical Society, Sacramento, California

Robert Moss, Attorney, Stockton, California, Vice President and member of the Board of Directors of Black Cross, a Stockton project to help circulate information about drugs and help the drug abuser.

Three other young people and again one will have had personal experience with drug use.

Moderator: Dick Cable, Anchorman, Channel 10 News

Repeat Telecast: Sunday, December 28, 4:30 - 5:00 P.M.

No. 3 DRUG ABUSE: THE USERS - Saturday, December 6, 4:30 - 5:00 P.M.

The reactions, the thoughts, the concerns of current drug users, as well as those who were drug users, form program #3.

Garth Matthes, a former drug user himself who helped organize Awareness House in Fort Bragg, California, and who is now affiliated with In Site House, Sonora, California, will lead the discussion.

Four other young people will join Matthes and relate their experiences while "on" and "off" drugs.

Moderator: Dick Cable, Anchorman, Channel 10 News

Repeat Telecast: Sunday, January 4, 1970, 4:30 - 5:00 P.M.

No. 4 DRUG ABUSE: MARIJUANA - Sunday, December 14, 4:30 - 5:00 P.M.

This special film deals with young people. They express themselves in a strong and forceful way and through the use of exciting film clips, make important points concerning drug use and drug abuse. The film is hosted and narrated by Sonny Bono of the popular recording team of SONNY AND CHER.

Introduction By: Dick Cable, Anchorman, Channel 10 News

No. 5 DRUG ABUSE: SOLUTIONS? - Tuesday, January 13, 1970, 10:00 - 10:30 P.M.

Is there a way to solve the drug problem? Are there enough people willing to work toward a solution? What are other communities doing?

The panel this time examines and evaluates the programs which have been initiated within different communities and school systems to combat drug abuse. They comment on the success or failure of different approaches to the problem.

Panelists will be:

Bryce Brooks, Counsellor, For Bragg Unified School District and Director of the Fort Bragg Awareness House.

James T. Barter, Psychiatrist at the University of California School of Medicine, Davis, California and Director of Mental Health Services, Sacramento Medical Center, Sacramento, California.

Dr. Joseph R. Ferreira, Assistant Superintendent for Special Services and Programs, San Juan Unified School District, Sacramento, California.

Stuart Steinberg, M.D., Chairman, Drug Abuse Committee, Sacramento County Medical Society, Sacramento, California.

Moderator: Dick Cable, Anchorman, Channel 10 News

* * * *

COMMUNITY DRUG PROGRAM: PITTSBURG, CALIFORNIA*

A total community drug program has begun and a tremendous amount has been accomplished in the short four weeks that the drug committee has been operating.

The projected goals and/or areas that must be strived for have been divided into four subcommittees.

Number One: The first and most important at this stage is the Education Committee, which deals with the education of the total community including parents, students, teachers, etc.

---

*Reproduced from Drugs and Narcotics bulletin, John W. Copeland, M.D. - Co-Chairman, Pittsburg Drug Control Committee.

The ultimate goals are to begin drug education programs for the parents through specific organizations such as P.T.A., church groups, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, sororities, fraternities, Chamber of Commerce and any and all other civic action groups who would be interested in participating.

The curriculum at the schools will be arranged to include studies on the education of drugs for the students along with the Drug Therapy Center being set up which will be available for both parents and students alike for counseling, guidance and education on the problem.

There will be professional counselors and psychologists available for group session work in the Drug Therapy Center.

The second committee deals with the Drug Therapy Center as described above. The hospital board has approved using the nursing home next to Pittsburg Community Hospital as our Drug Therapy Center and we plan to have this in operation soon.

This Drug Therapy Center will be open to all parents, students and interested persons for their use in both professional guidance and counseling, plus educational sessions and planned group therapy sessions.

An ex-addict will be available plus others for counseling.

Number Three: The legal manifestations of the program are being discussed in the third committee, correlating federal, state, local laws and regulations governing this problem.

Through this committee we will get complete cooperation and participation with the local law enforcement officers so as to give us the opportunity to discuss, treat and re-evaluate students who may have taken drugs for the first time and are having a bad trip, without having them taken to juvenile hall and/or J-Ward.

With total cooperation, this alone should make the program of tremendous value.

Number Four: The fourth goal is for our local hospital to handle those cases of drug overdoses, reactions or ingestions on a local basis under the watchful eye of our local physicians, thereby by-passing the county hospital J-Ward.

In coordination with the drug treatment of the patient who is involved in the acute ingestion of drugs, his rehabilitation will then be followed up at the Drug Therapy Center with professional guidance and counseling.

The above goals and objectives are only a beginning.

The basic and primary goal of the entire program is to influence the missing art of communication between parents and their children in all aspects of life.

Our program will be set up to educate and help all those who will make themselves available to be helped or educated.

The cooperation of the legal and police departments is tremendous, and we hope through this integrated program we will make their job much easier since we hope to cut down on police arrests involving the drug problem.

Those students picked up for the first time will be able to come to the Drug Therapy Center for treatment, counseling and rehabilitation without getting an official police record against their names.

If this program is to work, everyone must become involved.

Without your support, it will not work.

* * * *

DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM (SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT)

Implementation in Grades K-12*

One of the major concerns in health instruction this year within the School District is a preventative program on drugs and hazardous substances.

Efforts of fall 1968 and spring 1969 concerned with the in-service education of teachers and with the improvement in classroom instruction in the area of drug abuse have been carried forth during the current fall term.

The major objectives of the program are to guide pupils to understand the value systems and motivations which underlie the use, misuse, and abuse of drugs and hazardous substances, and to provide opportunities for pupils to examine critically a wide range of factual information and expert opinion and to distinguish between and evaluate them. In addition, heavy emphasis is put on discouraging the experimental and recreational use of drugs.

The target group of the program is youth who are still in the mainstream of society. It is felt that those in this group who are uninformed or misinformed and those who will accept guidance can be reached by the program.

A sequential classroom instruction program is now being implemented in each District school in each grade, K through 12.

Responsibility is assigned to the classroom teacher in the elementary schools and to teachers of certain designated courses in the secondary schools: health, science, social studies, and family life education.

An instructional package of sample lesson plans is available for each grade and/or subject.

Teacher education and classroom instruction focus on drugs as one of many problems young people face as they grow up. Teachers are helped to understand that many responsible young people view the drug scene and the world quite differently than do most adults. Facts and expert opinions are compared with myths and folklore, and motivations and value systems are explored.

---

*San Francisco Unified School District, Newsletter, November 3, 1969.

Projects, methods, and plans initiated by the School District are aimed at preventing young people from injuring themselves by misusing and abusing drugs. Such activities include the following:

- A K-through-12 sequential instructional program and grade level lesson plans have been prepared by a committee of selected teachers representative of each educational level. There is a package of five lesson plans for each grade except for grades K, 1, and 2 (three lessons) and grade 10 (ten lessons). The lessons suggest objectives, major concepts, learning opportunities, evaluative procedures, and pupil and teacher instructional aids and references. These lesson plans will be used in each school, evaluated, revised, and augmented.

- As an outcome of several District in-service courses held during the past 18 months, about 700 teachers have completed at least one in-service course on the drug scene. Courses are offered throughout the school year and during the summer. Some courses are of the survey type, while others are seminar groups which visit community agencies and have conferences with therapists and addicts and users under therapy. Some courses focus on training key teachers in each school to prepare them to conduct teacher preparation sessions on each school site.

- Each school has been asked to organize a Drug Information Center for teachers, parents, and pupils. A resource teacher from the regular school staff is in charge of the center, which serves as a depository for instructional materials and references, a counseling and referral center, a teacher education center, and a channel through which parent-school-community efforts may be coordinated and evaluated.

- In each of two senior high schools approximately 100 pupils selected by their peers visited, in groups of about ten, a variety of rehabilitation and treatment agencies and drop-in centers. They shared their observations, learning, and impressions with their classmates in and out of class.

- About 100 teachers, representative of all secondary and some elementary schools, spent one Saturday on a field trip to Mendocino State Hospital, "The Family" Drug Therapy Unit, exchanging ideas with patients and therapists in small group seminars.

- Following a careful orientation of administrators, teachers, and parent representatives, screened former users and addicts are utilized as resource persons for formal classes and informal discussions.

- The Medical Society, the Barristers Club, and the University of California Medical Center provide volunteer resource persons for teacher training, parent meetings, and classroom programs. Other agencies provide resource persons also.

- A three-week trial use of the Lockheed "Drug Decision" multimedia program was held in six schools involving 300 pupils at the junior and senior high school levels.

- During the summer, on Saturdays, and in evenings, a number of teachers and high school students do volunteer service in drug therapy agencies.
- A Drug Abuse Advisory Committee, composed of representatives from the Medical Society, Public Health, city, state, and federal law enforcement, probation, PTA, elementary and secondary teachers, and high school pupils, meets monthly to exchange ideas, share reports, evaluate the instructional program for pupils and teachers, and recommend action items to the administration.
- In at least one senior high school a group of interested pupils (Youth to Youth Project) meet twice weekly after school with a volunteer teacher to plan and carry out projects to utilize peer pressure to discourage drug experimentation by younger pupils in nearby junior high schools and elementary schools. The students are studying the drug scene in depth, including visitations to agencies, and are preparing panels and other presentations which they will give to younger children upon request of the principal.
- A set of 24 color drug identification slides of contraband drugs and drug paraphernalia has been made with the cooperation of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. One set of these slides is cosigned to each school.
- Each secondary school is setting up a school site subcommittee on drugs within the existing structure of the School Site Committee of parents, pupils, teachers, and community representatives. The purpose of this committee is to study and act upon the drug-related problems unique to its school.

Several innovative teaching methods and projects are under development and in trial operation now. These activities emphasize the direct participation of children and youth as respected members of the teaching-learning team, rather than as passive recipients of solely 'over 30' ideas which too often are rejected by the adolescent because of the generation and credibility gaps.

The District drugs and hazardous substances program is being coordinated by Dr. Frances Todd, Supervisor, Health and Family Life Education, and Gene Huber, teacher-specialist.

* * * *

DRUG ADDICTS GET NEW TREATMENT* - NAPA (UPI) (Napa and Mendocino State Hospitals)

The 'Dope Family' at Napa and Mendocino State Hospitals is helping to rehabilitate hardcore drug addicts.

Doctors are enthusiastic about initial results of the new program which stresses the idea that 'unless a hospital patient is directly involved in his own treatment, he has little chance of getting well.'

---

*Ingram, Carl, Post-Dispatch, Pittsburg, California, November 13, 1969.

California is one of the first states, if not the first, to include the 'family' drug abuse treatment program in the mental hospital system. The program's techniques have been used by private organizations such as Synanon.

Basically, it involves the addict in a group therapy situation with other addicts who call themselves 'dope fiends' and the hospital's professional staff, called 'moneymakers.'

The addict must be sincerely 'motivated' to kick drugs permanently.

All are considered peers and fit together in a 'family' with family-like standards, rules and discipline. Addicts screen volunteers for admission, perform certain housekeeping functions and live together in a dormitory separate from other patients.

Treatment includes therapy sessions called 'games' where a patient's 'false images' and 'psychological hangups' are verbally attacked by brothers and sisters in the family.

While a game usually involves up to a dozen participants, patients spend much of their time in 'dyads' or 'triads' (groups of two and three) merely getting to know each other and themselves through conversation.

Drugs are seldom discussed after a 'dope fiend's' first month with the family. Drugs are considered symptomatic of more serious hangups.

Mendocino first organized the 'family' program two years ago. Twenty-seven patients have 'graduated' from the 12-month-long treatment course. None have returned.

Napa adopted Mendocino's plan one year ago and has 'graduated' eight patients. One has returned.

Some graduates find work as counsellors at 'awareness houses' where teen-agers are using narcotics and drugs or are on the verge of doing so. The reformed addicts recommend against drugs.

Others have returned to college studies or their predrug occupations.

Dr. Glenn W. Koford, a medical program director at Napa, explained that the 'family game' experience 'enables a person to open up, to trust, to become honest and to verbalize his problems and get them resolved.'

'Dope fiends' interviewed by UPI at Napa's family home agreed with Koford's assertion that the key to kicking drugs is: 'Knock off the hypocrisy and be honest.

They also agreed with Koford that in an attempt to get a handle on rising drug abuse in California "jailing and some of these fantastic sentences that have been handed out just haven't worked."

Several Napa patients said their drug careers started with liquor and progressed to marijuana and other drugs.

"I think where it really starts is alcohol," said Sylvester, 33, a black exconvict from Oakland who said he turned to drugs to relax. "But nobody talks about that because it's socially acceptable."

Several patients denounced what they called adult hypocrisy for "lecturing about how bad it is to smoke weed when they're half stoned on martinis."

Bob, a thin youth, added, "At parties to get a couple of drinks seems more important than the turkey."

"Parents are in as bad shape as the kids," remarked Jed Diamond, a psychiatric social worker and director of the Napa family. "I think parents have kind of given up on the good life."

For parents concerned that their youngsters are using drugs or are about to, the patients recommended establishing a channel of two-way 'honest communication.'

As one with a long record of puncture scars on his arm put it:

> "If you see your child breaking away and doing things you don't like, get back to a thing called communication--start talking to your child."

On a blackboard near the door at the Napa Family Home somebody had carefully printed in bold letters: "Today is the first day of the rest of my life."

* * * *

DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR SCHOOLS - University of Chicago Laboratory School*

An experimental program aimed at reaching those youngsters already using drugs, as well as those contemplating the 'drug scene,' was organized and implemented at the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools during 1968-1969 school year. Prior to this time the Laboratory Schools had an active Drug Education Committee, comprised of members of several departments within the school as well as parents and psychiatric consultants. However, it was the consensus of this committee that active programs and units of instruction were needed to reach those students most sensitive, vulnerable, and curious concerning drugs.

During the summer of 1968 two faculty members were given a small grant in order to develop programs and units of instruction on drugs and narcotics. A science teacher, Mr. Murray Hozinsky, and a social studies instructor, Mr. Tom Newman, began their project by surveying all existing programs in public and private schools covering this topic. This survey was complemented by a review of current books, articles, research studies and materials on drugs and narcotics. It was concluded that there was scant information available that was applicable for the needs of the school population of the Laboratory Schools. Therefore, it seemed necessary to devise new programs based on the level of sophistication of the student body and the inadequacies of the present programs.

---

*Program Innovations, Focus on Education, October 1969, pp. 11-12.

In the Fall of 1968 a tentative program was presented to the Drug Education Committee for their review. The suggested program was a voluntary non-credit course entitled, "Drugs, Society and Self," meeting three times a week for eleven weeks and open to all high school students. This course would consist of units covering the psychological, physiological, sociological and legal aspects of drugs and narcotics. The course would be restricted to a small working group of not more than twenty students per section. Students would be expected to attend sessions but classes would be informal and conducted on a seminar basis. Students were given an option of whether or not they wished recognition of this non-credit work on their high school transcript.

The program was organized with a variety of materials, audio-visual aids, speakers, and visits outside the school. Both the audio-visual department and the library staff played a major part in organizing and supplying materials for the course. Two instructors were utilized in teaching this course. Mr. Hozinsky, from the science department, handled the first five weeks with an approach based on a factual presentation of materials on the physiological and sociological aspects of drugs. Mr. Roger Aubrey, Director of Guidance, taught the final phase of the program concentrating on the psychological and legal aspects of drugs and narcotics.

The program was publicized through the school newspaper and posters in the halls. An exploratory meeting was held three weeks in advance of the course in order to give students an opportunity to ask questions of the instructors. At the conclusion of this meeting interested students were asked to sign up for the course and a discussion was held to determine the best available meeting times. The group decided to hold these meetings during the regular 50-minute lunch period in order to avoid schedule conflicts and appointments after school.

A pre-test was given to all enrolled students during the first class meeting to evaluate the factual knowledge already possessed by group members as well as their attitudes towards drugs and narcotics. This data helped the instructors in determining what materials to use with the group and where to begin. It was also used as a means of evaluating the overall effectiveness of the course at its conclusion, when it was administered once more.

The class met three times a week during the winter of 1969 for approximately three months. At the conclusion of some thirty-three meetings the following tentative conclusions were drawn:

1. The range of students from freshman through seniors was too great. The older upperclassmen tended to dominate and intimidate the younger pupils. There should be a range no greater than two years and/or two grade levels.

2. Planned lessons and units of instruction on specific topics should come from the group and not the adult leader. It is best to begin each time with the immediate concerns of the group, except in those instances where they have specifically requested in advance speakers, A-V materials, or presentations on special areas.

3. Among students within or across grade levels there is a wide range of knowledge, sophistication, and experience with drugs. It is useless to begin discussions of drug abuses without first educating students on the physiological and psychological effects of drugs. This should be a part of the regular school curriculum and not a special program.

4. Hard-core drug users tend to set themselves up as an elite group within the group. They attempt to intimidate, ridicule, belittle, and undermine the efforts of the group leader and the 'clean' students. However, if the group leader or one of the other students can reach one of the hard-core users, it quickly disintegrates this elite group and leaves many of the other hard-core users open to persuasion and reason.

5. Initially, the group split into two camps based on sex differences, rather than age, grade level or sophistication with drugs. However, within these two groups there was a breakdown of those who were: a) curious, b) those who had experimented with drugs with mixed results, c) those opposed to the use of drugs, and d) steady, hard-core users.

6. Students showed more interest and possessed more information on marihuana than any other drug. Few were aware of the legal penalties attached to drug misuse and most spoke very generally of being 'busted' or picked up by the police. However, it was often the legal and social consequences of drug misuse that seemed to deter many students, rather than the psychological and physical consequences.

7. Group dynamics and greater interaction of members was increased by allowing all members of the group including the adult leader, an equal voice in determining topics, possible visitors to the class, areas of confidence, and so on. Rules by the group leader were kept at a minimum and involved only the use of the room and some minor procedural matters.

8. Two adult leaders for the group are not feasible. It was difficult for the second leader to step in after five weeks and immediately begin where the first instructor had concluded. The main difficulty stemmed in re-establishing rapport, respect, and intimacy with the group. It seems best for one adult to begin and follow through with the same group.

9. The single, most effective means for reaching both the curious and hard-core users was in allowing these students to meet and talk with former drug addicts their own age. On the south side of Chicago there is a drug rehabilitation center called 'Gateway House.' Small groups of students enrolled in this class visited Gateway House on numerous occasions. They had the opportunity to eat dinner and chat with former drug addicts their own age. For all students in the course, this was the highlight of the eleven weeks and the experience they unanimously felt most informative and rewarding. From the time

of this visit until the conclusion of the course, data and impressions gained from encounters with these former addicts was a major part of each class period.

10. Near the end of the course, or from the eighth week on, the members of the group tended more and more to talk less about drugs and more about themselves and their generation. Many specifically requested that we either drop drugs or simply use it as a springboard to other topics. They felt we had exhausted the topic and any persons still holding strong convictions could not be persuaded. The majority of students at this time wanted more factual information about psychology and sociology and how it applied to them.

Further information on this program and the Drug Education Program at the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools can be obtained from: Mr. Murray Hozinsky, Science Department, University High, 1362 East 59 Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637 or Mr. Roger Aubrey, Director of Guidance, The Public Schools of Brookline, 62 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass. 02146.

* * * *

DRUGS: THE CHILDREN ARE CHOOSING - KQED Educational Services, San Francisco

KQED Educational Television has scheduled a series of televised presentations on the problems of drug use and abuse. The introduction in the series manual establishes the rationale of the programs as follows:

> "This series is intended to serve as a background information for teachers and parents concerning the recent rise in drug use and abuse in the United States. It is not intended to be a televised set of suggestions on how to deal with the problem, nor is it an expose."*

LESSON BROADCAST SCHEDULE

M	T	W	Th	F
		3:30 - 4:00		7:00 - 7:30 am

TELECAST DATES	LESSON
January 29, 31	1 Drugs in Our Culture
February 5, 7	2 The Allure of Drugs
February 19, 21	3 The Pharmacology of Drugs
February 26, 28	4 Drugs and the Very Young
March 5, 7	5 The Need for Dialogue
March 12, 14	6 What Some Communities are Doing
March 19, 21	7 What Can We Do?

---

*KQED - manual for teachers and parents.

Note: Although these televised programs will take place within a specific time frame, they are reported in the hope that aspects of the programs may be utilized in future programs.

PROGRAM I - UNDERSTANDING THE ISSUES

"The first program will draw on various experts who answer some of the following central questions:

1. Why are adults using more psychoactive or moodchanging drugs than ever before?

2. Why do children wish to use drugs of any sort?

3. What kinds of children get into trouble, either in school, in their personal lives, or with the law because of drug use?

To better understand the varied conclusions of these experts, we will consider the role of medication in contemporary culture as well as the particular role of medical advertising. The several commercials shown on this program were donated by the companies involved. They are presented as examples of the high quality of television advertising of these substances; our use of them does not constitute an endorsement of the product described.

We will also examine the role of contemporary music and the specialized language of drugs as part of the emerging youth culture.

PROGRAM II - THE HISTORY AND ALLURE OF DRUGS

The second program illustrates the use of drugs in ancient culture, primitive tribes, and modern civilization. As one traces the use of drugs through history it is clear that drug use has been a major issue in many civilizations and that the introduction of a new drug has often happened during a period of social change or unrest.

Drugs discussed in this program include:

1. tea
2. marihuana
3. soma
4. coffee
5. tobacco
6. psychedelic mushrooms (psilocybin)
7. South American Snuff
8. Peyote
9. opium
10. alcohol

Emphasis has been placed on why these drugs have proved so attractive and at the same time controversial.

The present drug problem can be seen more clearly if it is viewed as part of an ongoing historical framework rather than as a unique 20th century problem.

PROGRAM III - DRUGS AND DRUG EFFECTS

PLEASE NOTE: Although none of the material in this manual can be regarded as complete (see explanation at the beginning of these pages), information on Program III is particularly difficult to give at the time of this writing, since the program is still only in the preliminary planning stage.

The major portion of this program is conducted by Frederick H. Meyers, MD., Professor of Pharmacology at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco. Dr. Meyers will discuss the major classes of drugs, their medical uses, and the types of abuse which are most common.

Most important to keep in mind is the understanding that the effects of drugs are not simply chemical or biochemical reactions, but include a complex set of interrelationships which must be taken into account.

PROGRAM IV - CULTURAL FACTORS IN DRUG USE

In this program we observe a variety of simulated incidents which illustrate the fact that from the earliest years, children are introduced to many facets of drug use by their parents, the media, and their friends. By drug use we mean the taking of a substance, usually medication, to lessen discomfort either physical or mental.

While these sequences are simulated, all are drawn from contemporary practices. We have not attempted to show unusual or unreal situations, but to highlight various kinds of settings where children are exposed to drug attitudes and drug effects.

The program ends with two interviews with teenagers who have had considerable experience with drugs. The girl is 14, the boy is 16. Both started to use drugs between 11 and 12 years of age.

PROGRAM V--THE NEED FOR A DIALOGUE

In this program you will see highlights from the results of an experiment.

We asked several San Francisco Bay Area school systems to send us children from grades six and seven who would not become shy before a camera. These children were not selected on the basis of their knowledge or lack of knowledge of drug use.

We also invited representative teachers from these same districts, teachers who were not specialists in the area of drug education.

Finally, we invited as participant-observers several persons with special interests in this area: a psychiatrist, a minister, two school administrators, and a teacher working in in-service training on drug education.

We first invited the teachers and the children to have a discussion about drugs. We did this without giving either group much time to relax or get to know each other. This made the initial discussion somewhat difficult for all concerned. It became clear that it was not easy to just start talking about drugs.

The children were then asked to become observers, and the special consultants were invited to discuss their reactions with the teachers. As is clear from the sequences shown, there were definite and widely differing opinions.

We stopped filming and all had lunch together. During lunch the children suggested that they be allowed to discuss the issues among themselves. They asked for an adult to guide the discussion and picked Dr. Schwartz for this role. We had not planned on doing this, but decided that if this were to truly be an experiment and examination of the need for a dialogue, we would do well to investigate solutions proposed by the children themselves.

That discussion proved much different in tone and content from the earlier one and more of it will be seen on the final program in this series. The teachers and the other consultants observed this discussion.

Finally we asked the teachers and consultants to comment on all of the day's events, their own feelings about this kind of experiment, and the different kinds of dialogues they had been through.

There was considerable divergence of opinion again, but it was clear that all of those present had learned something of the problems involved in arranging and managing a dialogue. This program is definitely not an answer to the problem but an exploration of the difficulties which appear when teachers, students, and educators sit down together to discuss a common problem.

PROGRAM VI - WHAT SOME ARE DOING

Many school districts and communities are actively involved in working with the drug problem. We have selected two for closer examination.

The first part of this program describes the efforts of the Alameda City Unified School District to develop a curriculum, train the teachers who will be involved with the new unit, and teach the unit in class. In addition the school system has developed a close relationship with the PTA which has formed working committees to extend the range of activities dealing with drug use and abuse to the whole community. It is a thoughtful and well-designed program and may serve as a prototype for districts interested in the same general approach.

The second portion of the program describes the activities of the communities of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, located just at the edge of Los Angeles. Unlike Alameda, where the school system has been working several years in developing a program, here various members of the community, the churches, and the school system are all working concurrently in developing and expanding a total community approach to the issues. Each civic group has added a piece to the package and there is extensive cooperation between them.

While the original base of operations is somewhat wider in Palos Verdes than in Alameda at present, it is likely that these two systems will resemble each other more and more as each operates a total program. Each community independently decided that the ramifications of the drug issues were too extensive to be handled exclusively by either the school or the community.

PROGRAM VII--TOWARD MORE EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

In this final program we observe how various groups can approach the problems of communication on the subject of drug use. The essential step for the educator or the parent is to maintain communication with the children as they move into their years of decision. Some of the segments seen are:

Willard "Butch" Phend, the science teacher from Palos Verdes, California, who appeared on the last program, teaching a drug unit on marihuana. His frank, direct, and authentic response to the students is fundamental to his approach.

Dr. David Schwartz and the group of San Francisco Bay Area children whom we met on Program V. He is much more informal in his manner, more formal in his speech and is working with a group of children he has just met for the first time. While some educators may see limited utility in his "take-off-your-coat-and-sit-on-the-floor" approach, it is important to note how quickly he is able to establish an active interchange with the children.

Several men who have considered the issues involved discuss the problem of meaningful alternatives to drug experimentation. The desire for sensation, the wish to rebel, the easy accessibility of drugs--all these contribute to drug use. Yet the problems of control seem overwhelming. Effective education and the suggestion of other alternatives are promising directions.

Finally, we discuss the need for continued contact and understanding of the children already involved in drug use and of the others who are curious and interested in the problems and the promise of drug experimentation. Our youth culture is changing very swiftly. It is important for us to understand them, if we wish them to understand us and understand themselves."

* * * *

EARLY APPROACH (SOUTH BAY UNION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY)*

"This district is pioneering in preventive drug abuse education through a program which starts in kindergarten and continues throughout the pupil's elementary school experience. The program is designed to help children build positive attitudes toward themselves and others, develop responsibility and citizenship, and learn to make decisions. It concentrates on four instructional strands: 1) health and appreciation of the human body, 2) advertising propaganda, 3) the law, and 4) drugs, utilizing the State Health Texts, other available resources, and considerable local creativity. The program for kindergarten-primary pupils stresses positive health concepts, the role of the physician and of medicines in health maintenance, and the proper storage and use of potentially dangerous substances in the home."

* * * *

---

*Kitzinger, Angela, (Compiled by) California State Department of Education, Drug Abuse Education Project, Sacramento, California, 1969. (The majority of these districts are cooperating with the Bureau in its Drug Abuse Education Project or have called on Bureau personnel for consultant help in the development of their drug abuse education programs.)

FOOTHILL FREE CLINIC, THE - 547 East Union Street, Pasadena, California 91101 (A non-profit agency connected with no education institution. It is community oriented.)*

The Foothill Free Clinic is a comprehensive treatment center specializing in the problems of young people. The atmosphere maintained is free and supportive. The Clinic process begins by treating problems as they are presented by the young persons coming for help. From that beginning, the client and the Clinic move together towards whatever both agree is indicated.

With four services at one location, an individual seeking only medical attention, for instance, finds that counseling, legal advice, and job placement are also readily available in the same 'non-repressive' environment. The Clinic's capacity to handle a wide variety of problems avoids the difficulty of 'referral drop-outs,' people who do not show up for appointments within a referral network.

The corporate goals are to facilitate communication between the 'established' social institutions and the 'alienated' young people who avoid or harshly judge them. By providing volunteer aid, the Clinic staff finds a situation is generated that best supports contact between the young and the established professional. As this contact is strengthened and expanded, it is felt that the huge resource represented by active young people can be utilized with greater innovation and creativity.

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES BY COMPONENT

Medical

Medical services are presently offered Monday through Thursday from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Two doctors are present each night along with three nurses and a clinical laboratory technician. The patients most often request pregnancy tests or treatment for venereal disease, both male and female. Still, these requests make up less than fifty percent of the case load, the rest being accounted for in sixty other treatment categories ranging from minor lacerations to hepatitis.

The laboratory has a capability for pregnancy tests, tests for mononucleosis, urinalysis, hermatocrit analysis of white and red blood cell counts, and gram stain analysis for gonorrhea. The Pasadena Public Health laboratory has agreed to provide us with whatever service they can offer to enlarge our own capacity and the City of Hope Clinical Laboratory has agreed to do PAP smears for us without charge. Lab technicians are mainly volunteers from the Huntington Memorial Hospital. In addition, lab interns from Pasadena High School assist as part of their elective training.

The Clinic was able to begin medical services by virtue of a grant from the County of Los Angeles making available $33,000 worth of drugs and supplies at no cost. The grant is negotiable upwards when the case load warrants it.

An average of twenty-two patients a night are seen by the staff. About four of every five of these are new contacts. The total caseload is divided equally among males and females. Sixty percent of the medical patients are between 18 and 25. Over eighty percent are from the greater Pasadena area.

---

*Material on the Foothill Free Clinic was provided by the Rev. William Rankin.

Several young people from as far away as Boston and New York City have stopped in for treatment during their travels.

It is felt that, judging from the performance one night with thirty-five patients, the Clinic's capacity for an evening's work probably exceeds forty people. As more doctors volunteer, it is intended to open the Clinic on Saturday afternoons as well. Eventually, of course, the goal is to provide medical facilities available every night of the week. This would entail little if any further expense.

Counseling

The major complaint of the young people the Clinic staff is seeing is alienation from the established patterns of behavior reflected in our social institutions. Concomitantly, there is a lack and/or breakdown in family relationships which tends to aggravate the typical problems in adolescent identity formation. Problems with peer group relation, including sex, contribute additional frustration. Although a majority of the people coming to the Clinic experiment with drugs, serious drug dependency is only infrequently the immediate complaint.

Counseling is done with individuals and groups. Groups are meeting Monday through Thursday from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. One group meets Saturday afternoons. There are specialized groups, including one for parents, one for girls with problem pregnancies, and an educational group for girls wanting birth control pills. Since all but one of the groups themselves decide when they will meet, the times are variable. Individual counseling is available Monday through Friday, from noon to 11 p.m.

There are nineteen counselors, including two PhD's, five MSW's, four MA's in psychology, and three BD's. Several psychologists provide back-up services without charge. Two psychologists consult weekly with the counselors as a group. At the present time, over one hundred and fifty people come each week for counseling.

The major portion (85%) of counseling is done with young people between the age of 15 and 22. All but 2% of contacts are under 30 years of age. The most common age is 18 years old. However, one of the counselors is presently seeing 20 to 30 year olds exclusively. The Clinic so far has made over a thousand counseling contacts of varying duration.

Legal

In the summer of 1969, the Clinic explored the idea of beginning a 'legal switchboard.' This is primarily a crisis intervening service designed to provide a sympathetic contact to any young person who is arrested. By calling a central number, the individual under arrest can receive information about police procedures, bail, personal rights, and legal referrals. In addition, the switchboard operator agrees to make as many calls on behalf of the arrested youth as is reasonable. In discussions with police department officials, it was also suggested that the legal switchboard's services be available to officers who are obliged to contact the parents to anyone arrested who is under 18 years of age.

Because the Clinic does not have the staff necessary to man a switchboard twenty-four hours a day, it was decided to transfer the switchboard operation to FISH, a non-profit group who are specializing in crisis intervention over the phone. The staff are prepared to train the FISH volunteers as well as to provide the necessary forms and organizational advice. The Clinic has also agreed to act in a referral capacity in other areas in which FISH is interested.

Since the legal switchboard has been transferred, the Clinic has concentrated on providing legal education discussions on Wednesday and Thursday nights. This is done by two law school graduates who are waiting to be admitted to the bar.

Beyond the educational phase, an attempt is being made to improve contact with the legal community as well as with the police department and courts. By providing a legal service to young people and sampling their questions and interests, it is believed the Clinic can offer useful input to the discussion concerning drug use, crime, and young people.

Job Placement

The Job Placement component is the newest service offered by the Clinic. There are 17 job placement counselors, all non-professionals. One professional vocational counselor from a County agency is advising the Clinic in this area.

The primary function of the job placement counselors is to interview job applicants in order to match their personal interests and talents as closely as possible with the demands of the various jobs available. This tends to be a difficult task when the job applicants are young, relatively untrained and alienated people who don't really care about a job *per se* but just need a little money to live on.

The job placement component also interviews employers regarding the type of people they want and the type of jobs for which they want them. It is hoped that these interviews will present more information about where young people are seeking and taking jobs.

Job placement is carried on Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. After two months of operation, approximately fifty people a week are seeking employment through the Clinic."

* * * *

GROUP COUNSELING (SAN DIEGO CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT)*

Several teachers were selected and given in-depth preparation for drug abuse education. These teachers go from school to school, each one meeting with a small group of eighth-grade students in an informal group-discussion situation. After four days with a group, the teacher is available on a fifth day for individual counseling with students. This approach is part of the total San Diego City Schools curricular program which is based on a scope-and-sequence plan extending from elementary through high school."

* * * *

---

*Ibid., Kitzinger

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION (PASADENA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT)*

"Working under a Title III ESEA grant, this district is producing instructional television programs as part of a total K-12 health education curriculum. Because of the urgency of the drug abuse problem, programs in this area are the first to be prepared. Seven programs on drug use and misuse for eighth grade have been produced and five are in production for sixth grade. These are accompanied by teacher guides and illustrated student materials."

* * * *

IMPACT PLUS TWO (ABC, BELLFLOWER, DOWNEY, AND NORWALK-LA MIRADA CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS)*

"This program is in two parts: 1) an 'Impact Day' on which fifth- or sixth-grade students are shown a locally-developed multi-media program and involved in group decision-making situations, and 2) a two-week classroom instructional follow-up program. Featured also is an 'Impact Night' for parents. Being developed is a program for seventh grade comparable to the fifth/sixth-grade program but adapted to the unique characteristics of today's adolescent culture as these relate to the abuse of drugs. The program of these four districts is unique in that it is coordinated by the Office of Community Services of Cerritos College."

* * * *

LECTURE SERIES: DRUG USE AND ABUSE - Mt. Diablo Unified School District**

Purpose

IN GENERAL. . . . our lecture series for parents and interested adults will cover the broad aspects of drug use.

SPECIFICALLY. . . our lecturers will deal with concrete information about drug classification and identification, about the effects of specific drugs, about the symptoms common to drug users, about the causes for drug use, and about the community services available to parents.

We realize that we cannot give the parent an exact formula for drug prevention which he can stamp upon his family, but we do believe that each parent will find enough information to help him create his own formula in his own family.

Calendar

Each week, choose the location most convenient for you. Registration at Door----No Fee.

Monday Lectures: Oak Park Elementary School, Multi-Use Room
3208 Oak Park Boulevard, Pleasant Hill
7:30 - 10:00 p.m.
Feb. 24----Mar. 3----Mar. 10----Mar. 17----Mar. 24

---

*Ibid., Kirtzinger

**Material provided by the Mt. Diablo Unified School District, Concord, California.

Duplicate Lectures On Wednesdays

Concord Elementary School Multi-Use Room
2730 Salvio Street, Concord
7:30 - 10:00 p.m.

Feb. 26----Mar. 5----Mar. 12----Mar. 19----Mar. 26

PROGRAM

Lecture 1

February 24.....OR.....February 26
Martin Jansen, M.D. - "History of Drug Use and Social Change"

Classification and Effects of Drugs..
Symptoms of Drug Use

Lecture 2

March 3.....OR.....March 5
Mr. James Blackburn
Mr. Steven Rossi - "Drugs and Narcotics Used in the Local Area"

Identification and Direct Examination of Drugs Common to Our Area..The Juvenile Process

Lecture 3

March 10.....OR.....March 12
James Carey, Ph. D. - "Observation on Youthful Drug Use"
Drug Use Among College Student.. College Students as Models for Younger Students

Lecture 4

March 17.....OR.....March 19
Mr. Robert Campbell - "The Drug Problem in the Mt. Diablo School District"
Study of Young Drug Users in Our Own Schools

Lecture 5

March 25.....OR.....March 26
Mr. Richard Johnson - "Home and Community Action"

Community Sources of Help to Parents and Children.. Suggestions for Parents

* * * *

PROJECT COMMUNITY: BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA*

"Who we are. . .

Project Community is an experimental program of the University of California--a new kind of youth program. It is not merely a recreational center, yet it is not a therapeutic institution. It is a unique experience designed to understand the needs of young people, and to work at meeting those needs.

---

*Reproduced from informational leaflet submitted for Project Community by Mary Norbert Korte.

The Project also works in cooperation with the Berkeley High School Department of Family Living in special programs for youth.

Why we are. . .

Young people today have many needs which they often cannot define or communicate. The immediate problems of dropping out, drug use, facing establishment customs and institutions, communicating with the environment, confront everyone as large and impending. Though school trains youth for the future, little attention is paid to the here-and-now or the inner self, for the time of adolescence is seen by most adults only as a training period. Therefore, many young people cannot answer the vital questions of who and why they are--and often fear to try this groping by themselves.

Project Community seeks to work with youth to discover ways to deal with these all-important questions.

What we are. . .

The Project runs several programs scaled to meet different needs. But all programs are based on one important goal: awareness of one's self, and relating that awareness to one's environment. The Community meets in small groups, participating in the process of developing awareness of Self, Family, and Community. The Project offers these activities three days a week during school time through a release-time cooperation with the Berkeley High School Department of Family Living, and in the after-school hours. Both programs--if participated in full time--can offer high school credit to those who wish it. For those who do not have time to participate in the full three days a week, a two-day or one-day program is also offered after school. The Project involves programs, but we are interested primarily in people. We are trying to discover new ways to live--in an atmosphere that is informal, warm, and personal.

Young people are not the only persons Project Community involves. Since one of the basic goals is communication, we think adults--especially the parents of young people in the Project--will be interested in many of the same problems we explore with youth. Discussion groups of the two generations, self-exploration groups, and awareness groups designed to probe the who-and-why questions will be offered to adults in a separate evening program.

Where we are. . .

The Project Community House is at 2717 Hearst Avenue in Berkeley. Any teen-ager still in high school is welcome in the day program, his parents at night. The only fee is his time and energy in the program. A young person interested may come to the House on a week-day to explore, talk and decide for himself whether he wishes to become a part of the Community. For further information as to specific times, he may also telephone us at 642-1855.

* * * *

PROJECT EDEN (HAYWARD AREA DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM - HAYWARD CALIFORNIA)*

Total community involvement is the goal of the Project Eden drug abuse program proposed by representatives of community agencies and by concerned citizens. Project Eden, headed by a steering committee of these representatives, is a three-pronged attack on drug abuse. Proposed are a 24-hour information center for emergency situations, a drop-in center to offer counseling help, and a training and education program. . .

The Project Eden Information and Referral Center would be open on a 24-hour basis with information for parents and youth about drugs, "first aid" suggestions and details on location of treatment facilities. A director with experience in drug abuse crisis intervention would head a staff of about 20 volunteers.

The Drop-In-Center would be a facility where young people with drug questions or problems could discuss them informally. Temporary housing would be offered in emergency situations involving youths and drug abuse. The Project Eden steering committee is seeking a house or building which would be suitable. The Drop-In Center would be a place where counseling and referral services would be offered to supplement regular agencies such as mental health clinics and probation departments and other existing community services. Professional consultation services would be obtained when needed.

Training, prevention and education make up the final phase of Project Eden. The goal is to make the community aware of drug abuse through in-service training programs, speakers and distribution of educational materials.

* * * *

PROJECT R.E.A.C.H., ANTIOCH, CALIFORNIA**

The Project is a crime prevention program designed to combat drug abuse, juvenile delinquency and to also enhance community-police relations. To accomplish these tasks, it was found that a necessary tool for education and communication was the employ of the rehabilitated drug addict. This individual could not be just any self-acclaimed rehabilitated addict, but one that has been through a special therapeutic environment and training as provided by the Napa State Hospital. At the present time, there are four such individuals living in our community under the guidance and supervision of a psychiatric technician. The ex-drug addict participates in four of the following programs within the Project.

"Adopt an Officer" A uniformed police officer is assigned to each elementary school where he becomes known to each student as 'their' officer. The officer also instructs, on a classroom basis, safety procedures, police responsibilities, etc.

"Antioch High School Youth Council" High School students, who have volunteered and are screened, are sent into the fifth and sixth grades to talk with the younger students in small groups. The youth council member then projects his own attitude on good citizenship, the need for education, and the negative aspects of drug abuse.

---

*Material obtained from "Project Eden"

**Information about this program was provided by Sgt. A. L. LeRoy, Antioch Police Dept.

"Court School" Cooperative efforts between the police department, the County Mental Health Department and the Justice Court, resulted in a program where juveniles and young adults could be referred. The program's goals are aimed at alcohol and drug abuse education. The sessions to which individuals are referred to, are conducted by members of the medical profession, law enforcement, mental health, and coordinated by a team of ex-drug addicts.

"Individual Counseling" This is counseling provided by the ex-drug addicts for individuals or families faced with a crisis situation and/or for follow-up counseling as required. This is not the so-called "crash pad" or "shelter" situation wherein the counseling does take place in the individual's home or other than where the ex-drug addict lives.

"Youth Workshops" These workshops are sessions where youth can get together with the ex-drug addict and talk about their problems without fear of reprisal. The drug addict then projects his own image and teaches others "communication" and how to truly "take a look at yourself." With the cooperation of the school district, these sessions are held both on and off school campus.

"Adult Workshop" The adult workshops are conducted by the psychiatric technician who also projects the communication and reality thinking. These groups are categorized into troubled parents, concerned adults and interested members of the community.

"County Mental Health Department" The project will provide a two-man team of rehabilitated drug addicts (amount of hours to be determined) weekly, for services through the County Mental Health Department. The chief program director, County Mental Health Department, can then assign the team to assist other communities and agencies as per their requests.

* * * *

STUDENT-FACULTY COLLABORATION (SAN JUAN UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT)*

Given a special appropriation by the local school board, this district set up a three-week workshop in which students and faculty, working together, planned a drug abuse education program for board consideration. Their proposed program is unique in that it calls for changes in the school program, such as improved counseling services, greater student, parent, and community involvement in school affairs, and greater relevancy in course work as factors most likely to diminish student use of drugs.

* * * *

STUDENT-ORIENTED CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT (CORONADO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT)*

This program is functioning under a Title III ESEA grant which stresses 'listening to students' and involving them in the various stages of the project, such as studying their own teen culture, evaluating and preparing teaching materials, and participating in curriculum development. The program, when fully developed, will extend from kindergarten through twelfth grade and will be cross-disciplinary, involving all aspects of the curricular and extra-curricular program of the district.

* * * *

---

*Ibid., Kitzinger

STRAIGHT DOPE ABOUT DRUGS* - Elementary Program - Emeryville, California

The young man displayed a bottle of pills--and immediately triggered a response from the kindergarten class at Ralph Hawley Elementary School.

"Don't put those rotten things in your mouth," blurted one 5-year-old.

"Never accept anything from a stranger," volunteered another youngster.

The man, John Meltone, and his assistant, Bruce Terwilliger, were hired as consultants by the Emery Unified School District Board of Trustees to wage a comprehensive community educational program on drug abuse and prevention.

The program is probably the first of its kind to attempt to reach the kindergarten level to instill awareness of the ill effects of drugs.

And it isn't stopping there either.

The two drug consultants are visiting every classroom in the three-school district to teach their lessons.

And they're trying to organize the entire community in a massive campaign against drug abuse.

Meltone believes in starting youngsters early in drug education because, he points out, they often emulate older students or adults. By providing them with certain basic facts about the possible dangers of drugs, he believes he can get the children turned off from dope before they are tempted to try it.

To reinforce the basic classroom sessions. Meltone and Terwilliger are establishing block organizations of parents through each of the three schools. The parents are supplied similar information on drug abuse and prevention and urged to return to their blocks and spread the word.

The two consultants also have initiated an in-service drug course for all teachers in the district and hope to enlist the aid of older students who have licked drug problems "to disseminate information and help those people who seemed to be getting hooked on drugs."

In talking to lower grade classes, the consultants generally outline a list of "do's and don'ts" as guidelines for youngsters to follow. "We keep it very simple to the younger ones and make it more detailed for the older ones," Meltone said.

Sixth graders, for instance, are supplied with such fundamental facts as the chemical breakdowns of certain drugs and their effects. High school students are given "only information, because a lot of preaching will turn them off," Meltone said.

Classroom instruction is frequently supplemented by films and records.

---

*Material in this article reported by Noel Lieberman, Oakland Tribune, Sunday, December 21, 1969.

Meltone believes building awareness is the most effective way to cure drug abuse problems.

"Drug abuse is a sociological sore," he said. "Rehabilitation efforts are failing.

"Awareness and preventive programs will minimize the thirst for experience. We have found that this approach works with the whole family and that's why we're working with the entire community."

Cost of the program to the school district is about $1,700, according to George Marr, Hawley School principal.

* * * *

UNITS IN HEALTH EDUCATION (LOS ANGELES CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT)*

Sixth-grade students receive four periods of instruction on drug abuse, during which they view the filmstrip Drugs: Helpful and Harmful developed in Los Angeles for use with this age group. Eighth-grade students spend approximately three weeks in their required health education course studying a unit entitled Addiction, Habit-Forming, and Other Harmful Substances. High school students also receive approximately three weeks of drug abuse instruction during their required semester of health education. Teachers are provided with classroom resources in the form of materials, audio-visual aids, and speakers. Used as speakers are school physicians, physicians in private practice, law enforcement personnel, behavioral scientists, and rehabilitated drug addicts.

* * * *

---

*Ibid., Kitzinger

RESEARCH REPORT ABSTRACTS

DRUGS

Research abstracts cited in this section are of current and recently completed studies in the area of drug use and abuse. The recency of the studies precludes evaluation of their effectiveness.

24-FC-2 ADOLESCENT USERS OF PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS*

Purpose: To examine the careers and role mobility of adolescent users of psychedelic drugs; specifically, to investigate the nature and origin of drug-user roles, including their cognition by incumbents and others, and patterns of recruitment and change of state among these roles on the part of adolescents.

Subjects: High school students, including a subsample preselected on the basis of their likelihood of moving toward drug use in the near future.

Methods: In analyzing movement from one role to another, this research is complicated by the illegitimate nature of the defining activity and the absence of a preselected set of categories for classifying the population; thus, the present study entails intensive examination of the relevant criteria for identifying and differentiating drug-user roles. Through the use of relatively conventional survey and interview devices and new developments in techniques of eliciting semantic content and analyzing face-to-face interaction, changes in values, cognition of drug use, and behavior are assessed over a one-year period. Results are compared with differences in values and perception of the user role between identifiable 'hippies' and the adult public at large. Data will also be collected from the 'hippies' on their behavior and, retrospectively, on their careers.

Duration: October 1968-October 1970.
Investigator(s): Jerome Kirk, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Sociology and Social Science, University of California, Irvine, Calif. 92664.
Cooperating group(s): National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

* * * *

24-FC-3 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND DRUG EXPERIENCE IN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG **

Purpose: To conduct a stratified survey of selected groups of young people in connection with a community program for prevention of drug abuse.

Subjects: Equal samples of males and females from grades 9, 10, and 12 in eight schools--two junior and two senior high schools in both an experimental and a control community, with one school in each community from a middle and one from a working class neighborhood; a junior college sample.

Methods: Anonymous questionnaires were administered to students inquiring into the favorability with which various drugs were viewed, the amount of contact the children had with these drugs, and their knowledge of the

---

*Research Relating to Children, Bulletin No. 24, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1969, p. 38.
**Ibid., p. 39.

drugs, both 'book knowledge' and 'street knowledge'; a variety of background demographic data was also requested. Data were analyzed to relate attitudes, experience, and the two kinds of knowledge with background variables in each of the grade-sex groups from each of the schools; testing was repeated the following year in order to compare changes in the experimental community with those in the control.

Duration: February 1968-March 1969.
Investigator(s): John Marks, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychiatry, University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, Ore. 97201.
Cooperating group(s): Narcotics Center of Tacoma-Pierce County, 1138 Commerce Street, Tacoma, Washington 98401.
Publications: Report to Committee on Drug Dependence, February 1969.

* * * *

24-JB-2 DRUG USE IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS*

Purpose: To determine the relationship of social, psychological, and psychiatric factors to the frequent use of potentially habituating and addictive drugs among a young psychiatric population.

Subjects: All consecutive admission, ages 15 to 25, to Hillside Hospital: 100 drug users and control group of 100 non-drug users matched for age, sex, and middle class socioeconomic background.

Methods: Questionnaire and interview with patient and parents provide data on life style and behavior prior to use of drugs and after initial drug use but prior to hospitalization. Patients are evaluated while in the hospital through use of sociometric techniques, observations, and ratings by doctors and nurses. A six-months' posthospitalization follow-up interview is held with patient and/or family.

Findings: Of 40 patients studied thus far, 24 have a history of drug abuse. The drug users appear to have character disorders, while non-drug users show a higher incidence of schizophrenia.

Duration: May 1968-April 1971.
Investigator(s): Melvin Cohen, Ph.D., Research Associate, Research Department, Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks, N. Y. 11004.
Cooperating group(s): National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Publications: Either several articles in psychological and psychiatric journals or one monograph.

* * * *

---

*Ibid, p. 59.

24-KH-1 DRUG USE IN MATCHED GROUPS OF HIPPIES AND NONHIPPIES*

Purpose: To gain objective insight into the etiology and nature of drug abuse among alienated youth; to identify factors which differentiate between alienated and nonalienated youth.

Subjects: 200 'hippies;' matched group of 'nonhippies.'

Methods: Highly structured interviews, using trained interviewers, to compare the two groups.

Duration: June 1968 - June 1970.
Investigator(s): Douglas Holmes, Ph.D., Director of Research, Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York, 33 W. 60th St., New York, N. Y. 10023.
Cooperating group(s): National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
Publications: Journal articles planned; book in preparation for publication in 1970.

* * * *

24-KH-2 TEENAGERS AND DRUG ADDICTION*

Purpose: To demonstrate psychotherapeutic involvement of teenagers after initial or long-term resistance to therapeutic intervention.

Subjects: Patients from four outpatient psychiatric clinics in the Southern California area.

Methods: Psychodiagnostic testing and psychotherapy, including group psychotherapy, therapy often lasting two to four years.

Duration: January 1969 - January 1970.
Investigator(s): Hans A. Illing, Ph.D., Senior Psychiatric Social Worker, Parole Outpatient Clinic, State Department of Corrections, Los Angeles, California 90012.
Publications: To be submitted to Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, and Psychoanalytic Review.

* * * *

24-KR-2 THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY AND TESTING PROGRAM FOR DRUG ADDICTS**

Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of the treatment program of Daytop Village, a therapeutic community for the treatment and rehabilitation of heroin addicts. (See Research Relating to Children, Bull. No. 20-JV-1).

---

*Ibid., p. 67.
**Ibid., p. 69.

24-KR-2 (Cont.)

Subjects: 25 to 30 males, ages 16 and up, who had a history of addiction and had been convicted by the State Supreme Court and, as a probation requirement, assigned to seek admission and cooperate with the Daytop Project at either Staten Island or Swan Lake, N. Y.

Methods: Subjects were involved in treatment program for a 12- to 18-month period involving: a large measure of self-government and indigenous leadership with a minimum of professional intervention; a status ladder system with systematic rewarding and nonrewarding elements; intensive sessions three times weekly of self-led 'no holds barred' group therapy operating along the principles of reality therapy; concept meetings or seminars designed to inculcate 'square' ideals as opposed to the values of the drug addict subculture and to provide practice in verbally dealing with abstract ideas; regular social meetings with representative members of the outside community; cultural and educational activities; participation in an intensive 30-hour group experience called a 'Marathon Encounter' two or three times a year; a graduated plan for return to the community or as a cadre member of the facility administration; vocational guidance training; establishment of an extended family situation in the management of an institution; periodic testing by thin-layer or gas chromatography to detect the use of narcotics; and establishment of a parents' group to provide contact with and guidance for relatives of the residents. Residents were followed for two years after release and compared with a control group who received conventional probation supervision.

Duration: Not reported - December 1968.
Investigator(s): Joseph A. Shelly, Chief Probation Officer, and Alexander Bassin, Ph.D., Director of Research and Education, Probation Department, Supreme Court of the State of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201.
Cooperating group(s): National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
Publications: Final report, March 1969.

* * * *

R01-MH-14944 (6/67-3/69) Slawson, Robt. M., Stamford Comm. Co., Stamford, Conn.
A COMMUNITY APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF DRUG DEPENDENCY

To implement and evaluate a public-voluntary program involving key segments of the community in a comprehensive effort in control of drug dependence through a coordinated program of rehabilitation and prevention; to provide a model approach and program.

Slawson, Robert M. Drug addiction: A study in community discontinuity. Connecticut Health Bulletin, 78(9); Sept. 1964.

Slawson, Robert M. A small community begins assuming responsibility for its narcotics problem. In: Vocational Rehabilitation Admin. Rehabilitating the narcotic addict. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Govt. Print. Office, 1967, p. 303-309.

Slawson, Robert M. et al. A community-wide experimental program on the problem of addicting drugs. City of Stamford, Conn. May 1965.

* * * *

RO1-MH-17589 Elinson, Jack, Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y.
A STUDY OF TEEN-AGE DRUG BEHAVIOR

To collect data, thru use of self-administered questionnaires, on the drug using behavior and attitudes of junior and senior high school students in order to devise more effective methods of intervention and education in drug abuse. Both longitudinal and trend data. Major areas covered in survey: 1) perception of drugs and their effects; 2) personal experience with drugs; 3) health; 4) family life; and 5) personal characteristics. Emphasis on relationship between drug use and achievement. (N=40,000). 36 schools.

* * * *

Training TO1-MH-12257 Voss, Harwin L., University of Kentucky Res. Fdn., Lexington, Ky. DEVIANT BEHAVIOR - DRUG ABUSE

To train students for careers as professional sociologists with an area of specialization in deviant behavior, including drug abuse. Staff members will work with the trainees during the summer in ongoing research projects on a full-time basis at the CRC in Lexington. Practicum experience at the CRC offers an opportunity to bring more behavioral scientists into the field of drug addiction and behavior.

* * * *

RO1-MH-12959 (6/67-5/70) McIsaac, Wm. M., Texas Res. Inst. of Ment. Science, Houston, Texas. DRUG ABUSE

To develop methods for rapid detection of narcotics, barbiturates, amphetamines, phenothiazines, marihuana, and hallucinogens in biologic fluids using TLC and gas chromatography. To be applied to sample population for estimate of extent of drug abuse in the community.

Ho, B. T., McIsaac, W.M., Tansey, W. L., and Kralik, Patricia M. Hydroxyindole-O-methyltransferase II. Inhibitory activities of some N-acyltryptamines. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 57(11): 1998-2000, Nov., 1968.

Ho, B.T., McIsaac, W. M., Walker, K. W., and Estevez, V. Inhibitors of monoamine oxidase: Influence of methyl substitution on the inhibitory activity of B-carbolines. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences: 57:269-274, 1968.

Idanpaan-Heikkila, Juhana E., McIsaac, Wm. M., Ho, Beno T., Fritchie, George E. and Tansey, L. Wayne. Relation of pharmacological and behavioral effects of a hallucinogenic amphetamine to distribution in cat brain. Science, 164(3883): 1985-1987, May 30, 1969.

Ho, Beno T., McIsaac, Wm. M., and Walker, K. E. Inhibitors of monoamine oxidase II. Syntheses of some N-2(9)-substituted tetrahydro-B-carbolines and evaluation of their inhibitory activities. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 57(8): 1364-1370, August, 1968. (Acknowledges support by MH-11168 and MH-12959-DA).

* * * *

RO1-MH-12286- (3/66-2/68) Blum, Richard H., Stanford University, Stanford, California
DRUG USE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Completed research. See 2-volume book for research results: Blum, Richard, & Associates. Drugs I: Society and drugs. Social and cultural observations. 400 p. Drugs II: Students and drugs. College and high school observations. 399 p. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1969.

To determine by survey methods, the patterns of drug use and abuse among West Coast college and high school students. Information on their socioeconomic background, religious and political participation, etc.

* * * *

Training T14-MH-12256 Loewenberg, Frank M., Council on Social Work Education, New York, N. Y. NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

National seminar on narcotic addiction and social work education to be attended by social work educators (representatives of all accredited schools of social work in the U.S.) for the purpose of alerting them to the problem of narcotic addiction and drug abuse, and of helping them identify curriculum areas which could be enriched, by including concepts, attitudes and skills relevant to working with addicts. First Phase in a larger project to produce textual materials, curriculum and field placement development, workshops, and an evaluation of the project.

* * * *

RO1-MH-14943 (6/66-8/69) Speck, Ross V., Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. PSYCHOSOCIAL NETWORK OF YOUNG DRUG USERS

To study the social network of the adolescent drug abuser, including the pattern of contagion to peers.

* * * *

RO1-MH-13484 (2/67-7/69) Cohen, Nathan E., UCLA, Inst. of Govt. and Public Affairs, Los Angeles, Calif., SURVEY OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG ABUSE

To determine the prevalence of continuing LSD use in a sample of persons in the Los Angeles area who were given LSD by physicians prior to 1962 for research or therapeutic purposes. To distinguish continuers (of LSD use) from non-continuers. For continuers, patterns of use, motivation and effects to be explored in detail. Detailed information on LSD and marihuana use; some information on other drugs of abuse including tobacco and alcohol.

* * * *

RO1-MH-15332 (6/68-8/70) Korchin, Sheldon J., University of California, Berkeley, California. THERAPEUTIC EXPLORATIONS WITH ADOLESCENT DRUG USERS

Feasibility study aims at developing, administering, and evaluating an innovative therapy program specifically designed to meet needs of teen-age drug users (of LSD, Methedrine, and similar drugs).

* * * *

Training T15-MH-11573 (7/68-6/71) Mayer, Joseph, Boston State Hospital, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Mass. TRAINING PROGRAM IN THE TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTS

To train social workers and nurses in the treatment of drug addicts in a clinical and community training program.

* * * *

ERIC Document Resumes*

ED 015 125
Yahraes, Herbert and Others
NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION
Public Health Service (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.
Pub Date 65
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$1.32 31P.

Much has been learned in recent years about the nature of drug addiction, the factors which lead a person into addiction, and the effective treatment of persons who have become addicted. This pamphlet surveys the new findings and is intended primarily for (1) those who in the course of their professional duties come in contact with addicted individuals and desire current data, and (2) for teachers, particularly those charged with preparing instructional materials. The pamphlet deals for the most part with addiction to narcotics, principally opiates and synthetic drugs with opiate-like reactions. The major areas covered are (1) the effect of narcotics, (2) the people who turn to narcotics, (3) the doctor and the addicted person, (4) treatment in federal hospitals, (5) aftercare and other new approaches, and (6) preventing addiction. Problems with other drugs such as marihuana, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates, and tranquilizers are also briefly discussed. Single copies are available upon request from the National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland. This document is also available for $0.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20-402. (DS)

* * * *

ED 015 124
Winn, Mitchell and Others
DRUG ABUSE--ESCAPE TO NOWHERE**
Smith, Kline and French Labs., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pub Date 67
Document not available from EDRS.

This publication is a guide to educators in their efforts to develop programs to combat drug abuse. It is designed as an information source, not a plan for teaching. Major areas included in the document are (1) a historical perspective, (2) drugs of abuse and their effects, (3) the drug abuser and methods of therapy, (4) education approaches, and (5) problems of abuser identification. Also discussed are drug distribution, legal

---

*Microfiche of ERIC Documents available at the PACE Center, Contra Costa County Department of Education.
**Cited in bibliography of books.

controls, and medical agencies for addicts. A film list, reference materials, a list of technical terms, a glossary of slang terms, and a drug abuse reference chart are included. This document is available for $2.00 from the National Education Association, Publication Sales Department, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

* * * *

ED 016 630
Kitzinger, Angela Hill, Patricia J.
DRUG ABUSE, A SOURCE BOOK AND GUIDE FOR TEACHERS*
California State Dept. of Education, Sacramento
Pub Date 67
EDRS Price MF-$0.75 HC-$5.56 137P

This source book contains information to help teachers instruct about drugs and discourage drug abuse. The information is applicable to any group or grade level, but it is primarily directed at a K-12 program. The content has been selected, organized, and presented in terms of presumed teacher need and is not intended for direct pupil use. Information has been drawn from medical, legal, governmental, and other sources and has been adapted for educational use. Excessive use of scientific terminology has been avoided. The material is divided into three major divisions. Part 1 deals with (1) dangerous substances including barbiturates, amphetamines, volatile chemicals, marihuana, LSD, and narcotics, and (2) the people who become dependent upon these drugs. Part 2 deals with legislation and other societal efforts to control and solve the problems of drug abuse. Part 3 surveys educational problems and suggests guidelines for the development of instructional programs designed to prevent drug abuse. Also included are definitions of key terms, drug abuse jargon, objective test items, and selected references. (DS)

* * * *

ED 016 629
Christian, Floyd T.
ALCOHOL. . ..NARCOTICS EDUCATION, A HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS.
Florida St. Department of Education, Tallahassee
Pub Date 67
Document not available from EDRS.

This handbook which the teacher may use in planning courses of study is intended to supply factual data in regard to the users of alcohol and narcotics. The information is applicable to any group or grade level, but it is primarily directed for K-12 programs. The handbook is in three sections. The first includes facts about beverage alcohol. Discussed are the definition of alcohol, its sources, various effects, societal problems relating to alcoholism, and economic factors. Part 2 presents facts on the uses of narcotic drugs. Discussed are the common types of narcotics, the harmful and helpful effects of drugs, drug addiction, and other related societal problems. Part 3 suggests how the facts presented may be utilized in schools. Discussed are health needs, the objectives of health education, topics and activities for secondary schools, and scope and sequence suggestions for grades 7-12. Directions are also provided for planning an alcohol narcotics education workshop for teachers. Numerous pictures, tables, charts, and graphs are presented. A bibliography and a list of sources of suggested teaching aids are included. This document is available from Tane Press, Dallas, Texas. (DS)

---

*Cited in bibliography of books.

* * * *

ED 023 127
Bibliography (On Drugs)
National Association of Student Personnel Administration, Detroit, Mich.
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$0.40

A bibliography of materials on drugs is presented. The book and paperback entries are annotated. Selected technical references are listed under these major findings: (1) dependency, (2) barbiturates, (3) amphetamines, and (4) general pharmacology. (PS)

* * * *

ED 024 969
Nowlis, Vincent
DRUGS, THE SELF AND SOCIETY
National Association of Student Personnel Administration, Detroit, Mich.
Spons Agency--Food and Drug Administration (DHEW), Washington, D. C.
Pub Date 13 Mar 67
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$0.55

The student, like all men, is a creature who seeks mood changes. Our society and our colleges sanction and encourage the use of many methods for changing mood, including the use of many legal drugs. The student, like many men, also seeks from time to time more profound changes in his state of consciousness. Our society and its colleges are ineffective in preventing and treating problems which arise from abuse of drugs. We seem to be overly vulnerable to the abuse-potential of self-altering drugs. This vulnerability is based, in part, on individual ignorance, prejudice, and emotionalism and on various social, economic, and political pressures and conflicts. Our society and its colleges will continue to be particularly primitive and inept in trying to handle problems related to substances which produce profound changes in the self. (Author/CJ)

ED 024 968
Cohen, Allan Y.
LSD AND THE STUDENT: APPROACHES TO EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES.
National Association of Student Personnel Administration, Detroit, Mich.
Spons Agency--Food and Drug Administration (DHEW), Washington, D. C.
Pub Date Feb 67
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$0.70

There are three basic functions of the college relevant to the drug abuse problem: the therapeutic, the preventative, and the developmental. The first principle of psychedelic drug education may be termed the sympathetic attitude. It involves a thorough understanding of drugs on the part of the college administration, plus the ability to treat drug users, actual and potential, as developing human beings. The second principle for drug education is the provision of complete information on Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD), pro and con, preferably in a library section where students may find it easily. Information to students should be supplied, if possible, by those persons to whom the students can comfortably give credence. The third principle is the substitution of preferable alternatives to those students searching for self-insight, since most of them have already rejected the cultural pursuits offered and accepted by other students. LSD is a response to an experienced deficiency. Our institutions are not providing an adequate context for self-exploration, and it is in this area that colleges should think through their curriculum and make changes which would encourage personal growth. (CJ)

* * * *

ED 024 967

Yolles, Stanley F.
STATEMENT ON RECENT RESEARCH ON LSD, MARIHUANA, AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
National Association of Student Personnel Administration, Detroit, Mich.
Spons Agency--National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.
Pub Date (67)
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$0.65

The National Institute of Mental Health is continuing support of several studies designed to measure trends in the use of hallucinogens. Indications are that the evidence for persisting psychological and birth defect damage from chronic LSD use is minimal. Though they are a continuing problem, admissions to psychiatric units of persons with "bad trips" are declining. About five percent of those college students polled admitted using LSD. While a minority of these users suffer severe psychiatric problems from drug abuse, there is a decline in admissions to college health services of students with LSD reactions. Marihuana use among students is, on the other hand, on the rise. Of immediate concern is the potential effect of any reality-distorting agent on the future psychological development of the adolescent user. To understand the problem of drug abuse, it is necessary to look beyond specific agents to the underlying causes of students' reliance on drugs. Today's alienated youth reject society and its institutions as being irrelevant and seek to alter their own world through drug use. Such societal rejection makes urgent the development of new approaches to bridge the generation gap. (CJ)

* * * *

ED 024 971

Nowlis, Helen H.
DRUGS ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUS. A GUIDE FOR COLLEGE ADMINISTRATORS.*
National Association of Student Personnel Administration, Detroit, Mich.
Spons Agency--Food and Drug Administration
(DHEW), Washington, D. C.
Pub Date Dec 67
Available from--NASPA Drug Education Project, 110 Anderson Tower,
Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, single copies free,
additional copies $1.00.

---

*Cited in bibliography of books.

EDRS Price MF-$0.50 HC-$6.00

This guide to drugs on the college campus provides accurate information to help administrators and other college officials understand and cope with the use of drugs by college students. The problem is defined and facts about drugs, and the implications and issues occasioned by their use, are presented. Information is also offered in the following areas: (a) the student and his culture, (b) drugs and the law, and (c) the response of the educational institution to student drug use. Approximately one-quarter of this guide is devoted to a simplified summary of the current basic pharmacological information about the drugs which are of major concern (including barbituartes, amphetamines, marihuana, LSD, and alcohol). Included in the Appendix are a glossary, a bibliography, a list of films suitable for college students, and a comparison chart of the major substances used for mind alteration. (EK)

* * * *

ED 024 974
McNair, Douglas M.
THE INFLUENCE OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR ON DRUG RESPONSE.
American Psychological Association, Washington, D. C.
Pub Date 1 Sept 68
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$0.85

While there has been much research on psychological factors and drug response, the intensity of the search appears to vary inversely with the potency of the drug studied. There seems to be little replication in the studies. The four studies summarized here involved the same psychological variable measured by an abbreviated version of the Bass Social Acquiescence Scale. Studies one and two involved a double-blind comparison of diazepam (valium) and a placebo, and involved 20 psychiatrists and 60 anxious outpatients. In a third study, four pairs of women outpatients selected on the basis of extreme acquiescence scores were treated in a double-blind study of chlordiazepoxide (librium) and a placebo. In the fourth study, 28 medical students were selected on the basis of extreme acquiescence scores and randomly assigned to secobarbital and placebo groups. These experiments indicate a link between over-generalizing and reactions to mild tranquilizers. The findings also raise questions about effective treatment for high acquiescers and about the relationship between acquiescence and both beneficial and adverse drug effects. (KP)

* * * *

REPORTS AND JOURNALS FROM VARIOUS CENTERS AND AGENCIES

Addictions, Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, Spring, 1969.
(Contra Costa County Schools Library)

A short pamphlet on drug abuse topics by current specialists in the field.

* * * *

California's Health, official publication of the State Department of Public Health, devotes the February 1968 issue entirely to the subject of drug use and abuse. Information is presented on the kinds of drugs which are abused and their physical and psychological effects. A brief historical perspective on drug control laws is given, accompanied by a table giving legal penalties for sale and possession of specific drugs. (Free copies: CSDPH, Bur. of Health Education, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, Calif. 94704.

* * * *

California School Health, official publication of the California School Health Assn. Drug Use and Society:* Winter issue 1968 - contains a series of articles on an overall view of drug use and abuse in socio-psychological framework.

Spring issue 1968 - contains articles on specific professional viewpoints re drugs; for example, teachers, health officer, Superior Court judge, counseling psychologist, private physician, drug educator and State Assemblyman. (Copies at $1.50 each by writing to: R. G. Bowman, Admin. Asst., California School Health Assn., 693 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California 94102.)

* * * *

Drug Abuse* (Special Issue) State of California Department of Public Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, California 94704. Free pamphlet.

A special issue pamphlet on topics relative to drug abuse. Articles included are:

1. Drugs and Their Effects
2. The New Generation and the New Drugs
3. Drugs and the Law
4. Directory of Information, referral and Treatment Centers
5. The Drug Abuse Problem Cries for a Single, Focused Agency
6. Films: Fact or Fiction

* * * *

Drug Dependence and Abuse Notes, published at random intervals.

Addressed to the scientific and medical community and other concerned professionals. Contains selected items covering recent developments in the field and identifies citations to the current abstracts available from NCMHI. National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, NIMH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

* * * *

---

*Cited in bibliography of periodicals.

FDA Papers

Official monthly journal of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. Contains articles on topics related to food, drugs, and consumer protection; field reports from various districts of the U.S.; capsule reports on state actions related to control of food and drugs; and lists of seizures and notices of judgments. Useful as reference for teachers, senior high school and college students, high school and college libraries.

(Reprints are often available from the FDA; for example, "LSD: The False Illusion," July-August 1967, 15¢ per copy).

* * * *

Five Mind-Altering Drugs,* The Research and Statistics Section, Department of Public Health and Welfare, 225 West 37th Avenue, San Mateo, California 94403, 1969 (Contra Costa County Schools Library).

This study is designed to bring to the community as much factual information as could be obtained regarding narcotics and dangerous drugs.

The report includes a number of special studies related to problems of drug abuse among young people. It also includes eight recommendations for future action regarding the problems of drug abuse among young people.

* * * *

International Journal of the Addicitions, The

Provides a world-wide forum of exchange among professionals participating in research, training, and treatment in the field of addictions and substance misuse. An international editorial board, comprised of members of the various medical professions, focuses on all facets of substance misuse - drug, alcohol, tobacco and food.

Issued semi-annually by the Institute for the Study of Drug Addicition, 680 West End Avenue, NY 10025 ($6.00 per year).

* * * *

Journal of Psychedelic Drugs

While geared toward the lay public, a bibliography is included to help guide preparatory reading.

Published semiannually by Medical Center Psychopharmacology Study, Dept. of Pharmacology, U.C. Medical Center, San Francisco, California. ($2.50 per copy)

* * * *

---

*Cited in bibliography of books.

Psychedelic Review

Journal of information on psychedelics for laymen and professionals. Explorations of the emerging new frontiers of consciousness; dialogues on controversial theories and ideas. Useful literature review section. Contributors are primarily proponents of psychedelics.

290 Seventh St., San Francisco, Calif. 94118; (bi-monthly; 4 issues $5.50; 8 issues $9).

* * * *

Research Center for Human Relations. Report No. 1. The ecology of juvenile drug use, 1949-1952. Unpublished report, New York University, 1954. (a)

An ecological analysis of involvement with drugs by males, aged sixteen to twenty, in three boroughs in New York City, between 1949 and 1952. Data were collected from magistrates' courts, city hospitals, and the Youth Council Bureau. Duplications of cases as a consequence of the same case being known to more than one source, or more than once to the same source, were eliminated. Incidence rates were computed for census tracts and health areas. Certain data based on interviews with addicts are also included in this report, but fuller treatment is given in Report No. 2.

* * * *

Research Center for Human Relations. Report No. 2 Personal background of drug users, delinquents, and controls. Unpublished report, New York Univer., 1954. (c)

An exploration by means of interviews and review of case records of the social backgrounds and personal experiences of male heroin-users and nonusers, aged sixteen to twenty, living in relatively high drug-use neighborhoods of New York City. Four groups of about fifty cases each were studied: delinquents who became heroin users, nondelinquents who became users, delinquents who did not become users, and nonusers who were also not otherwise delinquent. Special attention was paid to the social processes involved in becoming an addict, and, in the case of the last group, to the way in which such boys manage to avoid delinquency and drug use while growing up in hazardous neighborhoods.

* * * *

Research Center for Human Relations. Report No. 3. Heroin use and street gangs. Unpublished report, New York University, 1954. (d)

Data were collected from detached workers of the New York City Youth Board who had worked with eighteen antisocial street gangs, to study the nature and extent of drug use in these gangs, and to compare the characteristics of gang members who use and do not use drugs. The role of the gang in the spread of drug use or resistance to it was examined.

* * * *

8

Research Center for Human Relations. Report No. 4. The cultural climate of juvenile drug use. Unpublished report, New York University, 1956 (a)

A comparative analysis of the attitude-value-belief climate of thought among eighth-grade boys in three neighborhoods in New York City which vary in prevalence of drug use. This population, younger than the usual age at which users first experiment with drugs, was selected because it represents a potential target group for preventive efforts. Anonymous questionnaires were administered to 925 boys. A cluster analysis of their responses was performed separately for each neighborhood. This type of analysis permits a comparison of the nature of an orientation to delinquency in the three neighborhoods, especially as this relates to favorable attitudes to narcotics, accuracy of information about drugs, and exposure to drug users.

* * * *

Research Center for Human Relations. Report No. 5. The family of the addict. Unpublished report, New York University, 1956. (b)

Lengthy interviews were conducted with mothers and fathers of thirty addicts and twenty-nine control boys living in neighborhoods of high drug-use in New York City. The two groups were compared as to patterns of family background which are likely to lead to weak ego structure, defective superego development, inadequate masculine identification, lack of realistic middle-class orientation, and distrust of major social institutions.

* * * *

Research Center for Human Relations. Report No. 6. Post-hospitalization adjustment of addicts treated at Riverside Hospital. Unpublished report, New York University, 1957. (a)

Post-hospitalization adjustment of thirty male addicts in work, family relationships, leisure time activities, peer relationships, drug use, and ability to communicate to a therapist in the after-care clinic was compared with the prehospitalization adjustment in these areas. Change in adjustment was also studied as it was related to independent measures of the hospital experience, the family background, and psychiatric diagnosis. One year follow-up.

* * * *

UN Bulletin on Narcotics

Official notices of reports of meetings and actions taken by United Nations including WHO which related to drugs. Contains original scientific research papers and review articles.

United Nations Publications, Rm. 1059, UN Bldg., New York, NY 10017; (quarterly, $2. per year).

* * * *

CURRICULUM RESOURCE GUIDES AND INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS

DRUG EDUCATION

ALAMEDA COUNTY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, Dependence-Producing Substances: A Teaching Unit--Grades One Through Twelve, 1968. 36 p. Available from Alameda County Superintendent of Schools Office, 224 West Winton Avenue, Hayward, California 94544. $1.50.

Includes separate teaching units for primary, middle, junior and senior high school grade levels. Each unit covers the topics of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco emphasizing the dependence-producing qualities of these substances. Objectives, concepts and understandings, learning experiences, resource material, and suggestions for evaluation are included in each unit. In addition, fact sheets including current information on the topics are included for the convenience of teachers. The material represents the first revision of units appearing in the Health Education Guides, developed and published jointly by Alameda County and Contra Costa County School Departments in 1965. Material from the former guides has been evaluated by teachers, field-tested, and completely rewritten.

* * * *

A MEANINGFUL SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
Office of Education grant--OE 67-3707

City health officials, school health personnel, medical groups, and two colleges will cooperate in planning a learning center designed to improve the health education of all children K-9. Drug abuse education is included.

Dr. Geoffrey W. Esty
Chief Consultant
New Brunswick Public Schools
24 Bayard Street, New Brunswick, N. J. 08901

* * * *

CITIZEN APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM, SHARON, PENNSYLVANIA
Sponsors: United Fund and Community Services Committee for the Mercer County Central Labor Council AFL-CIO.

CAP is an opportunity for a representative group of high school students to see at first hand the operation of the community's health, social and welfare agencies and become aware of the many services available to the people in their communities. Opportunity to explore with community specialists those personal and community conditions that may lead to individual or family health and welfare problems. Through field trips, films, speakers and group discussion it is hoped that CAP members will want to seek more adequate meanings and understandings about people and their needs. Drug addiction and narcotics was a topic included in this program.

Mr. Eugene Dyll
Director of Employee Participation
United Fund of the Shenango Valley Area
300 West State Street, Sharon, Pennsylvania 16146

* * * *

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PROGRAM ON DRUG ABUSE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON

Comprehensive community program aimed at prevention and reduction of drug abuse for grades K-12. Special program with emphasis on drug use and abuse within the health education program. Several guidelines that they have developed are:

1) Community education is not only necessary; it must come first so that adults will recognize the problem, the need to do something about it, and the methods for dealing with it.

2) Crash programs are not effective. Drug education should not be presented by itself, but must be integrated into an overall, comprehensive, sequential health education program.

3) If used as a "one-shot" approach to drug education, large assembly-type programs and isolated film showings are ineffective and they may be dangerous in that they focus attention on drugs and their use without providing students the information necessary to make their own decisions.

4) Staff must have adequate background preparation and must be familiar with unit content; workshops should utilize group process techniques and involve the teachers deeply.

Miss Nora Hall
Director, Health Education
Tacoma Public Schools, Administration Building
Tacoma Ave. at South Eighth
P. O. Box 1357, Tacoma, Washington 98401

* * * *

CURRICULUM GUIDES, LOS ANGELES

Health Education Curriculum Guides for elementary school, junior high school, and high school.

Ruth Rich, Ed.D.
Supervisor, Health Education
Los Angeles City School Districts
450 N. Grand Ave.
Box 3307, Los Angeles, California 90054

* * * *

CURRICULUM GUIDES, THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Curriculum guides for Health Education grades 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, 11, 12. Unit on alcohol, drugs and narcotics, and smoking. Supplementary information for teachers.

The University of the State of New York
State Education Department
Curriculum Development Center
Albany, New York 12224

* * * *

DRUG ABUSE DECISION SYSTEM, UNIVERSITY CITY, CALIFORNIA

Written material, movies, slides, records, and other related information on drug abuse. Junior and senior high school age level. Developed by San Mateo Union High School District.

Professional Arts
Box 8484, University City, California

* * * *

DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION - CURRICULUM GUIDE/K-12, Clark County School District, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1969 (Contra Costa County Schools - PACE)

This is a carefully developed guide for each grade level. Grade level materials are developed as follows:

Levels K - 3
Levels 4 - 6
Levels 7 - 9
Levels 10 -12

Each level includes the following information:

- Behavioral Objectives:
  - Knowledge
  - Behavior
  - Attitudes
- Component Ideas
- Suggested Methodology
- Suggested Multi-Media

The Guide also includes resources such as:

- Books
- Authored Pamphlets and Booklets
- Anonymous Pamphlets and Booklets
- School Syllabuses
- Serial Publications
- Journal Articles
- Films
- Recommended Subscriptions
- Resource Agencies

* * * *

DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION PROJECT--American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
National Education Association

A nationwide project on Drug Abuse Education funded through a contract from the National Institute of Mental Health (PH-43-68-1471). The purpose of this contract is to develop a drug abuse education program focusing on: 1) the development of guidelines to be used in teacher education workshops at the school district level to improve teacher competence to deal with the drug abuse problem, and 2) to develop instructional units, materials for use in the classroom. The program will be directed toward the junior and senior high school teachers of science, health, and physical education. A handbook of materials can be obtained from the Center for Studies of Narcotic and Drug Abuse, NIMH, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

* * * *

DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION: TEACHER RESOURCE MATERIAL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION

A compilation designed to supply teachers with ready reference material on drugs and drug abuse. Contains material from the American Medical Association, fact sheets from the Food and Drug Administration, and articles by well-known authorities.

Santa Clara County Office of Education
70 West Hedding St.
San Jose, California 95110

* * * *

DRUG ABUSE - WHAT EXPERTS HAVE TO SAY (Teacher In-Service Program)*

Consists of two 30-minute kinescopes presenting a panel of experts. A viewers' discussion guide is available.

Ideas covered in the discussion include: most high school youngsters are on the fence. One challenge youngsters raise is "How about users of alcohol and tobacco?" A basic point to establish is that any drug becomes harmful if it becomes a psychological necessity. The type of drugs being used changes with considerable rapidity. Currently, hallucenogenic drugs are "in." Now drug problems often center in affluent neighborhoods. The use of a drug is in itself a symptom of some basic need on the part of the user. The attitude that the only way to know about a drug is to try it is very difficult to overcome. Do today's students really 'know it like it is?' Youngsters are not reticent about bringing adults into their world if they trust them.

Participants include Dr. Edward Bloomquist, Associate Professor, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Dr. Duke Fisher, psychiatrist, Berkeley, California, Dr. David Smith, Director, Haight-ashbury Clinic, San Francisco, Bill Higgins, health education teacher, Beveryly Hills Unified School District, and Gus Dalis, health education consultant, Los Angeles County Schools, moderator. Further information may be obtained from:

Division of Educational Media
155 West Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90015

* * * *

DRUGS: THE CHILDREN ARE CHOOSING (Teacher In-Service Program)*

Consists of seven 30-minute programs designed to provide an adult audience with the broad picture. The programs are hosted by Dr. James Fadiman (B.A. in Social Relations, Harvard, M.A. and Ph.D. in Psychology, Stanford) and present a highly professional, clinical approach.

---

*Courtesy: Santa Clara County Office of Education March 14, 1969.

Program topics include: Drugs in Our Culture, The Allure of Drugs, The Pharmacology of Drugs, Drugs and the Very Young, The Need for Dialogue, What Some Communities are Doing, and What Can We Do? For further information, write:

Mr. Raymond L. Smith, Director
Educational Services, KQED/Channel 9
525 Fourth Street
San Francisco, California 94109

* * * *

DRUGS AND YOUR BODY, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

The introduction to this booklet indicates the following purpose:

The purpose of this book, therefore, is to put various sciences together in a meaningful text. To understand what drugs can do for us, to comprehend that drugs can be both beneficial and dangerous, the student must have a working knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. We may call it simple pharmacology.

This book is designed to do these things; it is a resource book for the teacher, but principally an enrichment book a student can read and enjoy.

The language in this book has been kept simple and uncomplicated, without talking down to the student. In an age when space technology has become common knowledge, it seems likely that children will not be afraid of the few technical terms necessarily used here. These terms are explained in the text and in the glossary.

Educational Services Staff
Food and Drug Administration
U.S.Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
FDA Publication No. 52
(Contra Costa County Schools Library)

* * * *

DRUGS - RESOURCE UNIT - GRADES 7 THROUGH 12, Worcester, Massachusetts (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

A brief unit on drug instruction, grades 7 through 12. The unit is more a framework on which instruction may be based. It is far from the complete unit developed by the Clark County Schools, Las Vegas, Nevada (cited in this section).

* * * *

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, Educational Services Staff, FDA's Life Protection Series, 1968.

Publication No. 44: How Safe Are Our Drugs? 11p. A curriculum resource guide for use in intermediate and secondary schools. Outlines the processes of

FDA's pre-marketing approval of a new drug, the preparation of essential labeling information, and the procedures used to insure the safe and effective use of the product. The material is organized around 'Basic Questions' and 'Basic Concepts' and is followed by a few suggested student activities. Prepared to accompany this guide are twenty-two color transparencies which are available from DCA Educational Products, Inc., 4865 Stenton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19144. $54.75.

Publication No. 45: Young Scientist Looks at Drugs. 14p. A curriculum resource guide for the junior high school science laboratory. Proposes classroom demonstrations, experiments, and discussion questions on the effects of drugs on animals, the selection of drugs by physicians, and the action of drugs in the body. Gives teachers guidance in obtaining drugs and using them safely in the classroom.

Publication No. 46: The Use and Misuse of Drugs. 15p. A curriculum resource guide for use at senior high school level. Describes the use and misuse of prescription and over-the-counter drugs, especially the stimulants and depressants, gives facts about hallucinogens and their abuse, outlines reasons for possible misuse of drugs and the personal and social problems created by drug abuse. Proposes questions for discussion and a few student activities. Twenty color transparencies available (see source under Publication No. 44). $59.75.

Available from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. 15 cents each.

* * * *

HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM WITH DRUG ABUSE COMPONENTS, ELLENSBURG, WASHINGTON

Office of Education grant--OE 67-3763.

A health, physical education, and recreation program to serve two school districts. A professional staff will be employed to provide inservice training and to develop a community-school plan that will utilize community resources for this program on a year-round basis. Health education program is designed to be a comprehensive, coordinated K-12 program. They are attempting to develop a student-centered approach to health education and teachers are assisting students to gether resources, weigh evidence, and make decisions based on their research and their own personal situation. They feel that drug education should be presented objectively with emphasis on the psychological as well as the physiological effects, taking care not to sensationalize. Various Units: Drug Abuse, Alcohol, Mental Health, Anatomy and Physiology, Consumer Health, Disease, Safety Education.

Mr. Carl Nickerson
District Health Coordinator
Education Broadfront
Ellensburg Public Schools
222 East Fourth Avenue
Ellensburg, Washington 98926

* * * *

HEALTH: YOUR DECISION (In-Classroom Program)*

Consists of fifteen 20-minute lessons for secondary students. Premise for the series assumes that in today's science-oriented society, accurate concepts built on fact are the only ground for sound decision about problems of personal and social health. This series presents scientific information and enlightened opinion on matters of drug abuse, the use of tobacco and alcohol, emotional stability and the troubling maze of human sexuality.

Lesson titles relating to drugs include: Speed and Goofballs, Pot and LSD, The Hard Stuff, Smoking - Yellow Fingers and Bad Breath, Alcohol: Curse or Gift.

Additional materials include a teacher introductory lesson and a series teacher manual.

For additional information, write to:

National Instructional Television Center
Western Office
633 Battery Street
San Francisco, California 94111

* * * *

IT'S YOUR DECISION (In-Classroom Program)*

A series of sixteen 20-minute lessons for grades 5-8. This series is based on an approach to decision-making which encourages the student to become involved with class and individual activities built upon a problem situation presented via TV. The TV portion will be less than half of the actual lesson. Adjunctive materials for teachers and students will be available.

This series covers: body systems, tobacco, alcohol, and narcotics and will complement the new State text. This series is in final production stages now and will be ready for fall distribution.

For additional information, contact:

Mr. Thomas Clayton, Educator/Producer
San Diego Area ITV Authority
5164 College Avenue
San Diego, California 92115

* * * *

LOCKHEED DRUG DECISION EDUCATION SYSTEM PACKAGE, Lockheed Information Systems, Box 504, Sunnyvale, California 94088.

The following is quoted from the Lockheed Information Systems brochure:

THE LOCKHEED DRUG DECISION EDUCATION SYSTEM IS BUILT UPON A SIMULATION OF A DISASTER THAT LASTS THROUGH FIVE PHASES.

---

*Courtesy: Santa Clara County Office of Education, March 14, 1969.

Both the design and content of this unique instructional approach have been validated by a professional group of educators, medical and behavioral scientists, and law enforcement authorities.

A simulation is an engineered creation of a realistic happening or event, an educational technique of proved and high effectiveness. Airline pilots are trained to fly aircraft without ever leaving the ground. Astronauts orbit the earth by simulation and never leave the laboratory.

Lockheed Education Systems has worked successfully with a wide range of public school students using simulation to motivate and instruct them. The students are involved in such simulated activities as designing computer programs, controlling air and water pollution, developing land resources, building bridges, and the like.

The Drug Decision Education System involves the student as a decision-maker in the center of a drug-caused disaster. Phase 1 begins the cycle.

PHASE 1

Phase 1 begins 15 hours of intensive instruction--one hour a day for 15 days. An integrated design approach incorporates color motion pictures with student decision-making manuals to provide the 15-hour series of learning experiences that confront each student with critical information. In the simulation a dynamic sequence places students in a participating and active mode, solving problems of wide-scale drug abuse in the community. First, motion pictures present images, actions, and raw data on the screen. Next, at appointed intervals during the class period screen action is stopped, and students go to their manuals, there to relate data to the demand situation presented previously on the screen. Decisions are made, the screen moves again, and students are given immediate feedback regarding the accuracy of their decisions.

Simulation Theme

Disaster management. . . a sudden increase in the amounts and types of drugs used in the community creates a disaster situation. . .

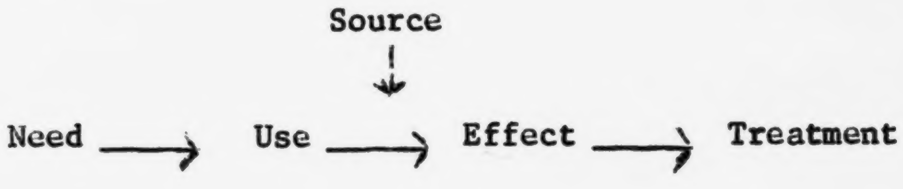
Student Skills

Management decision-making. . . observation, recording, evaluation. . . learning to use data to support effective action.

PHASE 2

Simulation Theme

The effects of drugs on man. . . preparation for action within the framework of the basic drug abuse model. . .



* * * *

PARENT EDUCATION COMPONENT OF COOPERATIVE NARCOTICS PREVENTION PROGRAM - LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

It was felt that by presenting to parents the same information on drugs given to their children by the school, a vehicle for instruction is designed to create maximum impact upon students through a concentrated one-day multi-media approach followed by two weeks of correlated classroom instruction. Use of multi-screen slide projections, tape recordings, and overhead projection transparencies. Teacher and student materials which provide supplementary information and suggested follow-up activities are included. There are student information booklets and a detailed teacher's manual. Overall goal of this instructional package is to help fifth and sixth grade students develop attitudes and to acquire knowledge that will cause them to abstain from any form of drug abuse.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. McCandless, Specialist
Parent, Health and Civic Education
Division of Adult Education
Los Angeles City Schools
450 North Grand Ave., Los Angeles, California 90012

* * * *

PROJECT QUEST, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Office of Education grant--OE 67-3551
New Designs for Innovative Approaches to Health Instruction Through Interdistrict Planning.

Purpose is to develop a health instruction guide that is sequential and innovative in its approach to health instruction. Grades K-12. Instead of expressing the areas of instruction in terms of subject content, the course of study is organized around student behaviors. Five areas to be covered are: 1) care for the human body, 2) develop a mature personality, 3) build satisfying human relationships, 4) assume a responsible health role in society, and 5) cope with contemporary health problems (section entitled "Making Decisions about Harmful Substances" includes alcohol, tobacco, drugs).

Dr. Charles Nagel, Director
Project Quest
Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools
115 West Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90015

* * * *

TEACHERS RESOURCE GUIDE ON DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCY, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Teachers Resource Guide on Drug Abuse and Dependency--Seminars for High School and College Administrators and Instructors.

Mr. Anthony V. Sinkosky
Pennsylvania Department of Health
Division of Public Health Education
Division of Drug Control
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

* * * *

RESOURCE UNIT - K-12, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

K-12 program. They have taken advantage of the peer influence by the use of 100 student "apostles of correct information" in each school who will spread the information about drugs to their fellow students. These students will visit community agencies dealing with young people who have been hurt by drug use, narcotic enforcement agencies, and participate in discussions with members of the Bar Association. Small general meetings will be conducted in the schools with a panel consisting of a doctor, an attorney, a former addict and students who have visited the various community agencies. Teachers will be trained to be responsible for a "Drug Information Center" in their respective schools. They will have the latest factual information available for faculty and students. Former addicts will act as educator assistants and be available to guidance personnel and resource specialist classroom teachers.
Curriculum Guide: Preliminary Guide to Health and Family Life Education--Grades K-12.

Mr. Eugene Huber, Teacher-Specialist
Health and Family Life Education
San Francisco Unified School District
135 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

* * * *

SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION STUDY (3M COMPANY)

A Unified and comprehensive health education program developed by the School Health Education Study, 1507 M Street, N. W., Room 800, Washington, D.C. 20005 and marketed by 3M Company, Box 3100, 3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55101.

Set of four books in four grade levels from kindergarten through 12th grades, plus teacher-student resource on, "Use of Substances that Modify Mood and Behavior," set $10.00 from 3M Education Press, Box 3344, St. Paul, MN 55101. Four sets of color transparencies, each containing 20 visuals for Level 1 (Kindergarten through 3rd grades); four sets for Level 2 (4th through 6th grades); five sets for Level 3 (7th through 9th grades), and six sets for Level 4 (10th through 12th grades), $33.00 per set.

* * * *

STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUGS AND NARCOTICS*

For schools wishing to survey students' knowledge and attitudes towards drugs and narcotics, the following sample test is cited:

SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT TEST ON KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES TOWARDS DRUGS & NARCOTICS

1. Orange wedges are:
   a. amphetamines
   b. barbiturates
   c. hallucinogens
   d. candy
   e. don't know

---

*_Focus on Guidance_, October, 1969, pp. 13-14. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

2. Physiologically, T.H.C. is the active ingredient of:
    a. L.S.D.
    b. Marihuana
    c. Aspirin
    d. none of the above
    e. don't know

3. Alcohol, aspirin, and L.S.D. are all drugs.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

4. Morphine and Cocaine are addictive.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

5. It is easy to pick out a heavy pot-smoker from a group of non-smokers by his behavior alone.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

6. When two or more drugs are taken at the same time the effects of one drug are added to the other(s).
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

7. It is possible to achieve many of the effects of hallucinogens by non-drug methods such as starvation, sensory deprivation, deep meditation, or psychoanalysis.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

8. I would judge my knowledge of the effects of drugs as ________________ the average in this class.
    a. above
    b. below
    c. equal to

9. Physiologically, Marijuana is a:
    a. stimulant
    b. depressant
    c. pain killer
    d. none of the above
    e. don't know

10. Most laws on drugs and drug use have little sense behind them.
    a. agree
    b. disagree
    c. no opinion

11. Barbiturates (such as sleeping pills) are addictive.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

12. Drug abuse (i.e. - improper use of drugs) becomes a problem only when legal issues are involved.

    a. agree
    b. disagree
    c. no opinion

13. Cough syrups, in general, when used excessively, have permanent effects on the body.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

14. Scientific evidence indicates that Marijuana has permanent effects on the bodies of chronic users.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

15. Scientific evidence indicates that L.S.D. has permanent damaging effects on the bodies of frequent users.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

16. People who use drugs socially are looser than those who do not, and are generally more fun to be with.
    a. agree
    b. disagree
    c. no opinion

17. One can generally tell, by one's sensations, where a drug is acting within the body.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

18. Most drugs begin to act physiologically within 5 minutes after they are taken.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

19. L.S.D. begins to exert its effects on consciousness within a minute after it is swallowed.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

20. There are specific antidotes to stop the action of most mood-changing and mind-altering drugs.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

21. The physiological action of Marihuana is known ____________________ that of aspirin.
    a. as well as
    b. less than
    c. better than
    d. don't know

22. Legally, Marihuana and L.S.D. are treated similarly by the authorities.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

23. Most people who do not use drugs to get high would really like to if they could.
    a. agree
    b. disagree
    c. no opinion

24. The approximate minimum dosage of L.S.D. necessary for a trip is 100 milligrams.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

25. If Marihuana were chewed and swallowed, a much smaller amount would be needed for a high than if it were smoked.
    a. true
    b. false
    c. don't know

ANSWERS TO DRUG TEST

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. Opinion response
9. d
10. Opinion response
11. a
12. Opinion response
13. a
14. b
15. b
16. Opinion response
17. b
18. b
19. b
20. b
21. b
22. a
23. Opinion response
24. b
25. b

* * * *

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM NATIONAL AGENCIES

DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION KIT FOR PHYSICIANS

Contains the basic materials needed to formulate a full-scale local program. Contains reprints of articles on marihuana, LSD, amphetamines, barbiturates, narcotics; list of pamphlets available from AMA; material for speeches; photos for editorial use; and articles which can be used in local newspapers. There are also several pamphlets on drug abuse available through the AMA.

American Medical Association
James R. Hickox, Director
Program Services Department
535 N. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

* * * *

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER OF DRUG ABUSE.

Monitors journals for the World Health Organization and publishes pamphlets and journal articles. They have consultants who make presentations to and work with health organizations, parent groups, school administrators, and local health departments.

* * * *

DCA EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTS, INC.
4865 Stenton Ave.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19144

In consultation with the Food and Drug Administration, DCA Educational Products has put together a comprehensive transparency series on drugs--FDA's Life Protection Series--Drugs. This covers all aspects of the drug scene today. The series begins with a unit of 22 transparencies entitled "How Safe are Our Drugs?" which gives a general overview of what drugs are intended to do, how they are developed and labeled for safe use. The second unit, "The Use and Misuse of Drugs" studies drug labels and asks students to evaluate the need for information on non-prescription and prescription labels. The various drugs of abuse are covered including immediate and long-term problems resulting from misuse. Units are accompanied by a teacher's manual.

* * * *

National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information
George B. Griffenhagen, Chairman
American Pharmaceutical Association
2215 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

An organization composed of over 58 national professional, governmental, educational, youth, religious and service organizations with an interest in drug abuse problems. The functions are: 1) to provide leadership and coordinate educational and informational efforts of national associations and other groups interested in drug abuse control, 2) stimulate regional, state and local involvement in drug abuse education by establishing interdisciplinary committees to respond to area needs, and 3) to evaluate, develop and disseminate information on drug abuse. A directory listing member organizations and their drug abuse programs is available from the above address.

* * * *

Raytheon Learning Systems Company
Raytheon Education Company
475 S. Dean Street
Englewood, New Jersey 07631

Series of programmed sound filmstrips on alcohol, drugs and venereal disease based on professional medical guidance and the advice of leading educators. Students can test themselves with question-and-answer sessions programmed into each presentation. There are 10 sound filmstrips dealing with the problem of drugs in society and their effects on the individual. A teachers guide and student response sheets are included.

* * * *

School Health Education Study
1507 M. Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

The SHES Program for Health Education, K-12, organizes more than 40 health topics into a logical, unified structure to constitute a rounded health program. The topics are structured into 10 logical concepts for instructional purposes. It applies the conceptual approach in which a student is led to discover and summarize personal and guided experiences into relatively complete and meaningful ideas--ideas that form the basis for wise decision-making. For each concept there are complete instructional materials, including teacher-learning guides, teacher-student resources bibliographies, transparencies for visual aids, and materials for inservice education of teachers. One of the 10 concepts is entitled "The Use of Substances that modify mood and behavior arises from a variety of motivations." This covers substances from tea and coffee through tobacco, alcohol, narcotics, and psychedelics. The complete unit of instruction is available from the 3M Company, Box 3100, 3M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

* * * *

Willard B. Simmons
Executive Secretary
National Association of Retail Druggists
One East Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601

A basic information and speaker's kit on the subject of drug abuse for pharmacists to use in conducting educational programs in their communities. Includes fact sheets on drugs which are being misused, suggested speech and visual material for community presentations, articles suitable for school or community newspapers, spot announcements for local radio stations, and reprints of articles on amphetamines, barbiturates, marihuana, LSD, and the opiates.

* * * *

Winston Products for Education
P. O. Box 12219
San Diego, California 92112

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Information and Content Flip Chart--an educational visual aid containing an overview of marihuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, opiates, and other volatile and dangerous substances.

Symptoms of Drug Abuse Pocket Card--this item is designed to provide information regarding symptoms associated with the use of: toxic inhalants (glue, paint, gasoline), pills, tablets, capsules, narcotics, and hallucinogens.

Dangerous Drugs Identification Kit--contains harmless facsimiles of the more commonly abused dangerous drugs. Designed to be used as an instructional aid in educational and training programs in drug abuse.

* * * *

DRUG ABUSE SERVICES

Information, Education, Referral, Counseling and Therapy Services in Drug Abuse

Bay Area
Statewide (County by County)
National

(Materials used in this section, relative to Bay Area services, were compiled by the Contra Costa County Health Department. The information is current at the time of publication of this bulletin.)

Bay Area Facilities and Resource Persons

INFORMATION FACILITIES

Antioch Drug Council (757-2222)
Sgt. Leon Leroy

Committee of Psychedelic Drug Information (845-2889)
2605 Haste Street, Apt. 104, Berkeley, California
Paula Gordon
Speakers, Publications, Information

Concerted Services Center (432-3823)
Columbia Circle, Pittsburg, California
Mr. Roland Stewart

Contra Costa County Health Department
1111 Ward Street, Martinez, California (228-3000, Ext. 2511)
85 Cleaveland Road, Pleasant Hill, California (228-3000, Ext. 401)
100 - 37th Street, Richmond, California (233-7080, Ext. 3193)
45 Civic Drive, Pittsburg, California (439-8282, Ext. 211)

Health Education, information, literature, inservice training, community organization.

Martinez Office:

Persons in charge: Mr. Ross Alexander, Chief Health Educator; Mrs. Natalie Posner, half time Drug Abuse Program; Dr. Orlyn Wood, Assistant Health Officer, Drug Abuse, Alcoholism; Dr. Jogi Khanna, Jim Henderson and Margaret Myhrer, Health Educators.

Hours of Operation: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Days of operation: Monday through Friday

Services offered: Plans and develops drug abuse education programs having county-wide application. Helps coordinate the efforts of law-enforcement, schools, PTA's, civic and community groups, physicians and other drug abuse resources, (Synanon, Teen-Challenge). Organizes and coordinates county-wide and local Drug Abuse Education Committees. Serves as a consultant and in-service educator to the Health Department staff and local schools. Collects, evaluates and develops educational materials such as pamphlets, films, teaching guides, etc., and makes these available to the general public. Maintains liaison with newspapers, radios and other media.

Contra Costa Psychological Association (228-6800, Ext. 302)
Dr. Albert Kostlan (284-4158)

East Bay Psychiatric Association (654-5383)
Referral Service only. Will call doctors who are available, relative to drug problems.

Lifeline (934-7888)
Joe Baltazar, Counselor
2040 North Main Street, Walnut Creek, California
Information and Referral
Group participation - adult and juvenile abusers and addicts
Sponsored by Kiwanis

Lifeline is a non-profit fellowship of men and women for whom drugs have become a major problem in their lives. Lifeline is a group of addicts who meet and discuss their problem with each other.

Lifeline has only a few requirements for membership: open-minded, honesty, and wanting to stay clean.

Lifeline has no dues or fees, no pledges to sign, and you make no promises to anyone.

We are not affiliated with Syn. 7 Step Group or law enforcement or political organization.

Lifeline is an Anonymous Group. And anyone may come to the group regardless of age, race, color, creed, religion, or lack of religion.

Lifeline meets three (3) nights a week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, starting at 7:30 or 8:00 p.m., ending at anytime they feel is right.

Lifeline is supported by the Rotary Club of Walnut Creek. The Rotary Club has donated some $9,000.00 to this program.

Lifeline is in Walnut Creek, at 2040 North Main Street. You may call Lifeline at 939-9000, or 934-7888, at any hour, Day or Night.

Marina Neighborhood Center (439-9141)
16 East 5th Street, Pittsburg, California

Mental Health Association (932-1500)
1510 Second Street, Walnut Creek, California 94596
Estelle Girande - Executive Director

Services: Consultation, workshops and seminars, literature, Speakers Bureau, information/referral.

Consultants: Professional staff is available for consultation for information and referral; assistance in workshops and seminars for professionals, PTA groups, churches, lay groups; distribution of literature (free material or at nominal cost).

Speakers: Speakers are available through the Speakers Bureau of the Association. Two weeks notice is required because of the heavy demands for this service.

Films: Films can be reserved on a no-fee basis. Four week reservation period is required by the State Department of Mental Hygiene.

Richmond Recreation Center (232-6140)
139 Washington Avenue, Point Richmond, California

Riverview Community Center (458-3241)
2230 Willow Pass Road, Pittsburg, California

Rodeo Community Center (758-0441) (799-4286)
525 - 2nd Avenue, Rodeo, California
Fred Wahle, Director

Suicide Prevention (939-3232)
24 hrs. answering service
7 day week, all year

COUNSELING AND INFORMATION CENTERS

Catholic Social Service
3212 North Main Street, Pleasant Hill, California (935-6220)
225 Civic Center, Richmond, California (232-1377)
1300 Solari Street, Pittsburg, California (432-7363)

Community Service To Spanish Speaking (625-2276)
124 Main Street, Oakley, California

Community Services to Spanish Speaking (232-6050)
1207 Nevin Avenue, Richmond, California

Concord Drug Abuse Center (682-6600, Ext. 249)
1950 Parkside Drive, Concord, California
Bill Bradney, Coordinator
Counseling, information and referral

Home Health & Counseling Services, Inc.
2285 Morello Avenue, Pleasant Hill, California (687-1850)
12958 San Pablo Avenue, Richmond, California (234-6337)
City Hall, 9th & Railroad Avenue, Pittsburg, Calif. (439-1408)

Provides a non-sectarian, non-profit family counseling service to residents of Contra Costa County. Individual, marital, conjoint family, and group therapy is available for adults and teenagers, and play therapy for young children. Typical problems are those involving family communication, marital relationships, parent-child relationships, emotional and behavior difficulties, personal adjustment, drug and alcohol abuse.

The staff consists of psychiatric social workers who hold a Masters Degree in Social Work plus considerable experience in counseling with families.

Appointments may be arranged for daytime hours between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., evenings and Saturdays.

Fees are set within a client's ability to pay, according to a sliding scale determined by gross family income and size of family.

Referrals are commonly made by school personnel, physicians, psychiatrists, attorneys, clergymen, probation officers. Many clients simply call on their own. Early referral is encouraged before problems become serious.

Clients may telephone for an appointment weekdays between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Calls from professional persons wishing to refer are welcomed. The first appointment is arranged within a week to ten days. Following the first interview, there may be a wait before regular weekly appointments can be scheduled, depending on the demand upon the service.

Jewish Family Service (935-0991)
56 Mayhew Way, Pleasant Hill, California

Reality House West (922-1707, 922-1708)
13600 Fillmore, San Francisco

Detoxification center for heroin users. Using professionals, paraprofessionals, and former users of staff members, a three phase program has been developed for the prevention of continued drug use and rehabilitation of the former users. The total program for users of any drugs (not restricted to heroin) combines many previously successful techniques.

Teen Challenge (285-1353)
959 So. Van Ness, San Francisco
Rev. Stan Way

A national organization using a Christian approach to drug rehabilitation. They conduct two programs of resident rehabilitation (for men only) and providing former drug addicts as group speakers.

TREATMENT FACILITIES

Alcoholics Anonymous (982-4473)
166 Geary Street, San Francisco, California

Alcoholism Information and Rehabilitation Service (939-6336)
County Health Department
85 Cleaveland Road, Rm. 114, Pleasant Hill, Calif.
100 - 37th Street, Richmond, California
Individual and group counseling - youthful drug abusers
Dr. Orlyn Wood, Health Department

Berkeley Free Clinic (548-2570) (M - F - 4-9 p.m.)
2418 Haste Street, Berkeley, California
Medical information, education, treatment and referral. Also physicians on call 24 hours.
Emergency calls taken by:
Charles Hollister
James Eisenberg
Dr. Peter LaRiverie

Center For Special Problems (558-4801)
2107 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California
Addict Therapy Methodon Program

Community Mental Health Services
2500 Alhambra Avenue, Martinez, California (228-5800, Ext. 385 & 221)
45 Civic Avenue, Pittsburg, California (439-8282, Ext. 241)
38th & Bissell, Richmond (233-7080)

Individual and group therapy.

Speaker information program:

Dr. Thompson	Martinez
Dr. Buley	Richmond
Dr. Wasserman	Pittsburg

Haight-Ashbury Medical Clinic
558 Clayton Street, San Francisco, California 94117
Dr. David E. Smith, Medical Director

The Haight-Ashbury Medical Clinic is an activity of YOUTH PROJECTS, INC., a non-profit tax exempt California corporation. The Clinic is supported by private donations, of which monthly pledges are the most beneficial. (All donations to the Clinic are deductible for State and Federal Income Tax purposes.)

The Clinic acts as a screening and referral unit, and serves as a link between the main culture and the subculture. The Clinic is also working in the field of drug research. It is in this connection that we publish the JOURNAL OF PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS semi-annually. The JOURNAL has as its purpose the compilation and dissemination of objective information on the use and abuse of psychedelic drugs of the LSD/marijuana type, and other psychoactive drugs. The publication is geared to provide information for the lay public, but it will be assumed that the reader has some basic information in the field. A bibliography of suggested reading is included at the end of the publication to help guide such preparatory reading.

Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute - University of California
Medical Center (681-8080)
401 Parnassus Avenue
San Francisco, California

McAuley Neuropsychiatric Clinic - St. Mary's Hospital (722-4000, Ext. 235)
Hayes & Stanyan Streets
San Francisco, California

Mt. Zion - Psychiatric Clinic (567-1711)
1600 Divisidero Street
San Francisco, California

Presbyterian Hospital - Alcoholism Clinic (931-8000)
Clay & Webster Streets
San Francisco, California

Project Community
2117 Hearst Street, Berkeley, California
Group activities for youth of Berkeley and immediate and adjoining areas.
Dr. Soskin - U.C. Psychology Department

San Francisco Health Department
Center for Special Problems (558-4801)
2107 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

Child Psychiatric Clinic (558-3994)
1500 Grove Street

Synanon (444-3624)
1215 Clay Street, Oakland, California
Adults and children

Veterans Administration Hospital
150 Muir Road, Martinez, California
Dr. Paul E. Morentz
Chief, Psychiatry Service

Consultations available for organizations and agencies are offered on a limited basis. Consultations are never available for individuals with personal problems. Admission is by application at the hospital or through Veteran Service Officer of each County. No voluntary admission - no committed patients.

POLICE JUVENILE OFFICERS AND OTHERS FOR DRUG ABUSE PROBLEMS

Antioch Police Department (757-2222)
212 "H" Street, Antioch, California
Sgt. Leon Leroy

County Juvenile Justice Commission & Delinquency Prevention Commission (935-5731)
Mrs. Robert T. Adams (Lafayette)
P. O. Box 791, Martinez, California

County Probation Department (228-3000)
John A. Davis

County Sheriff's Department (228-3000)
Norris Holthus

Delinquency Prevention Coordinator (228-3000, Ext. 2741)
Probation Department
Rudolph N. Webbe

District Attorney's Office (228-3000
Joseph J. Halasz

El Cerrito Juvenile Office (228-3000, Ext. 521)
10972 San Pablo Avenue, El Cerrito, California
County Probation Department
Erwin Loretz

El Cerrito Police Department (525-4422)
10900 San Pablo Avenue, El Cerrito, California
Sgt. Murray

Pinole Police Department (758-3043)
2169 Pear, Pinole, California
Sgt. Wells

Pittsburg Police Department (432-7361)
55 Civic Drive, Pittsburg, California
Sgt. William Quigley (except Fri. & Sat.)

Pleasant Hill Youth Commission (687-0137)
Pleasant Hill Police Department
George Chilimidos

Richmond Police Department (232-1212)
Civic Center & Macdonald Avenue
Marvin Smith
Sgt. Stegman

San Pablo Police Department (234-6440)
2021 Market Street, San Pablo, California
Sgt. Miller

Walnut Creek Police Department (935-3300)
Robert Kristie
Robert Holcomb

SCHOOL PERSONNEL WITH SPECIAL INTEREST IN DRUG EDUCATION

Nunes, Richard, Coordinator (228-3000, Ext. 234)
Guidance and Testing
County Department of Education
75 Santa Barbara Road, Pleasant Hill, California

Perrone, Mrs. (758-4664)
Counselor - Pinole Valley High School
2900 Pinole Valley Road, Pinole, California

Tonningsen, Ed. (682-8000)
Livingston, Lee
Mt. Diablo Unified School District
1936 Carlotta Drive, Concord, California

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL INTEREST AND THEIR AFFILIATION

Adams, Mrs. Robert R. (Chris) (935-5731)
Juvenile Justice Commission
3146 Marzola Court, Lafayette, California

California Interagency Council on Drug Abuse
c/o California Medical Association
693 Sutter Street, San Francisco

Balasquez, E. G. Sal (935-1093)
Kiwanis Club
Lifeline

Case, Barbara (Mrs.) (228-4436)
Diocese of Oakland - Health Educator
3796 Raap Avenue, Martinez, California

Duncan, Helen (Mrs.) (754-0783)
4829 Eisenhower Way
Antioch, California

Fohrman, Mel (Dr.) (228-5800, Ext. 215)
County Hospital - J Ward
2500 Alhambra Avenue, Martinez, California

Gordon, Paula (Miss) (845-2889)
Committee for Psychedelic Drug Information - Counseling

Halasz, Joseph (228-3000, Ext. 241)
Executive Director, Contra Costa County Drug Abuse Council
75 Santa Barbara Road, Pleasant Hill, Calif. 94523

Henderson, Stuart (Mrs.) (254-3592)
32 Loma Vista, Orinda, California

Horwitz, Dr. (254-0810 - office)
108 Fairfield Drive, Moraga, California

Hughes, Jerry (Father) (228-5800, Ext. 344)
County Hospital
2500 Alhambra Avenue, Martinez, California

Long, Catherine (Mrs.)
Juvenile Justice Commission

Marchetti, Shirley (Mrs.)
c/o 212 "H" Street, Antioch, California

McFarlan, Chad (933-4637)
2840 Tice Creek Road, Walnut Creek, California

Popejoy, Barbara (Mrs.) (458-3241)
Pacifica - Riverview Community Council

Posner, Natalie (Mrs.) (228-3000, Ext. 2511)
Health Educator Drug Abuse Program
Contra Costa County Health Department
1111 Ward Street, P. O. Box 871, Martinez, California 94553

Sammanu, Virginia (Mrs.)
1360 Reliez Valley Road, Lafayette, California

California Agencies, Facilities and Resources (Statewide)

The information compiled in the following section is reproduced from the pamphlet, Community Services on Drug Abuse, California Delinquency Prevention Commission, Department of the Youth Authority. It was compiled by Chester F. Roberts, Jr., Associate Social Research Analyst. Acknowledgment is given for permission to reproduce the material.

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ⟶	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
ALAMEDA COUNTY																																	
*Berkeley Free Clinic (Telegraph Ave. Summer Program) 2418 Haste St., Berkeley 94704, Chuck McAllister, dir., Ph. 548-2570	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X				X	X			X	X			X				X
Committee for Psychedelic Drug Information, P.O. Box 851, Berkeley 94701, Mrs. Cindy Ceteras, Coor.	X				X	X	X	X	X							X	X																
Highland Hospital Psychiatric Emergency Service, 2710 14th Ave. Oakland 94606, Dr. James Robnett, dir., Ph. 534-8055											X	X					X	X			X	X											
*Narcotics Anonymous, 1744 University Ave., Berkeley 94703, (Rotating Committee), Ph. 893-2686					X											X																	
*Narcotic Symposium, Inc. 2559 San Pablo Ave., Oakland 94612, Dennis A. Johnson, Coor., Ph. 835-2340	X				X	X	X	X								X										X		X	X		X		
*New Pal, 2229 Grove St., Oakland 94612, Leroy Ramsey, Ph. 834-3460	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*Synanon, 1215 Clay St., Oakland 94606, Ph. 444-3624	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X						X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
CALAVERAS COUNTY																																	
Calaveras Senior High School, High School Rd., San Andreas, Ph. 754-3592	X				X	X	X	X																									
Sheriff's Office, Government Center, San Andreas, Ph. 754-4272	X				X	X	X	X																									
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY *																																	
Police Dept., City Hall, Concord 94520, Lt. Robert Redfern, Ph. 682-6363	X	X			X	X	X	X	X																								
Sheriff's Dept., Detective Division, County Bldg., Martinez 94553, Ph. 228-3000		X			X	X																											
DEL NORTE COUNTY																																	
Joint Narcotics Task Force (Juvenile Justice Commission) c/o Del Norte Co. Probation, Courthouse, Crescent City 95531, Fr. Granville Waldron, chmn., Ph. 464-2708				X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X			X	X											

*Note: See Bay Area Services Section for further information.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
FRESNO COUNTY																																	
*Drop-Outs Anonymous, Fresno, Ph. 268-9285										X						X									X								
FACTS (Finding Answers--Caring Through Service) 1839 N. Echo Ave. (High School), Fresno, Ph. 227-8435										X						X													X				
Fresno City Drug Abuse Information Center, 2348 Mariposa St., Fresno 93721, Arthur H. Suddjian, coor., Ph. 224-4350	X	X			X	X	X	X	X								X																
School Drug Team, Fresno High School 1839 N. Echo Ave., Fresno 93704 Arthur H. Suddjian, dir., Ph. 224-4350																X	X												X				
HUMBOLDT COUNTY																																	
Humboldt Co. Mental Health Clinic, 2200 Harrison Ave., Eureka 95501, Dr. Wm. Meyer, dir., Ph. 443-8356	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X						X				
Sheriff's Office, Courthouse, Eureka 95501, Gene Cox, Ph. 443-5671	X	X			X	X	X	X																									

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——→	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY																																	
The Adolescent Clinic Co. Health Dept., 621 N. San Vincente Blvd., Los Angeles 90069, Dr. Wm. Zuidema, dir., Ph. 655-7780------														X		X			X		X						X		X				
*All-Nations Neighborhood Center, 2317 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles 90033, Darwin Wagner, dir., Ph. 283-2121--------------------													X	X			X																
Benjamin Rush Center (L.A. Psychiatric Service), 1426 Main St., Venice 90291, Dr. Vivian Brown, exec. coor., Ph. 392-4905--------				X								X									X	X	X										
*Bridge Back, 5505 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 90011, Roy Evans, dir., Ph. 231-2146---------------					X	X			X					X		X		X			X	X			X		X		X				
Burbank Drug Abuse Council, c/o St. Joseph's Hospital, 501 S. Buena Vista St., Burbank 91505, Dr. Carl Younger, chmn.----------	X				X											X							X										

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Suite 1010, 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 90015, Bernard Koob, Ph. 688-4820	X	X	X																														
*California Young Adults (The Beach and Twelve Oaks), 6304 Pacific Ave., Playa Del Rey 90291, Frank W. Irving, dir., Ph. 390-4749											X	X									X	X		X					X	X			X
*Casa Maravilla, 4950 E. Floral Dr., Los Angeles 90022, Bob Buley, dir., Ph. 263-4189	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X				X	X	X	X		X		X
Children's Hospital "Hot Line," 4650 W. Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 90027, Dr. Dale Garell, dir., Ph. 666-1015					X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X											
Community Consultation Service, Harbor General Hospital, 1000 W. Carson, Torrance 90509, Stephanie Pearlstein, Soc. wkr., Ph. 328-2380					X						X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X											

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Compton Foundation Hospital, 820 W. Compton Blvd., Compton, G. Creswell Burns, Chief, Ph. 636-1185											X	X					X		X	X		X											
*Crisis House, West Hollywood Presbyterian Church, 7350 W. Sunset Blvd., West Hollywood 90046, Dr. Ross Greek, dir., Ph.874-1816											X		X		X	X					X		X	X				X				X	X
*CYO (Catholic Youth Organization), Holister and Workman (Santa Rosa Community), San Fernando 91340, Sister Paula, dir., Ph. 365-3194		X			X	X	X					X	X		X						X	X			X		X		X			X	X
*D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Research and Education), U.C.L.A. Neuropsychiatric Institute, 760 Westwood Plaza, West Los Angeles 90024, Dr. J. Thomas Ungerleider, dir., Ph. 825-0293	X			X		X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X				X	X											
*DAWN Today (Developing Adolescents Without Narcotics), 11785 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 90064, Caldwell Williams, dir., Ph. 473-4012	X				X	X	X	X	X								X				X								X				

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Do-It-Now Foundation, 6230 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 90028, Harry Richardson, dir., Ph. 463-6851	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								X	X							X				
Downey Police Dept., 8425 E. Second St., Downey 90241, Ivan Robinson, Chief, Ph. 861-0771	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X																	
Early Drug Program, L.A. Co. Prob. Dept., 432 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles 90005, Ann DeVere, sup. parole agent. Ph.381-6751																																	
*El Camino Counseling Service, 1001 E. Compton Blvd., Compton 90220 Ph. 638-5138 Branch: 2600 Nelson, Redondo Beach 90278, Charles Holmes M.D., dir., Ph. 370-9494																					X	X	X										
El Segundo Police Dept., 348 Main St., El Segundo 90245, Sgt. Porter, juv. ofcr., Ph.678-1500	X				X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X			X															
Firestone Sheriff's Station, 7901 S Compton Ave., Los Angeles 90001, Lt. W. E. Barnard, cmdr. Ph. 583-6241	X				X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X																			

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*FISH, 132 N. Euclid Ave., Pasadena 91106, Mrs. Stellar, dir., Ph. 792-3474										X	X	X	X	X	X	X																	
*Foothill Free Clinic, 547 E. Union, Pasadena 91101, Rev. Bill Rankin, Ph. 785-8088	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X					
*Free Clinic, 115 N. Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles 90036, Bob Alschuler, admstr., Ph. 938-9141				X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			X					
Gardena Community Hospital, 1246 W. 155th St., Gardena 90247, Dr. T. Okada, Chief, Ph. 323-5330																		X	X														
Gardena Y.M.C.A. (Gardena Valley Counseling Service), 1700 W. Redondo Beach Blvd., Gardena 90247 Sgt. Welch, dir., Ph. 321-3454					X	X	X						X		X	X					X	X	X						X				X
*Genesis--New Beginnings, 700 S. Glendoaks Blvd., Burbank 91502, Rev. Wayne Jones, dir., Ph. 244-2609					X					X			X	X		X	X				X	X	X		X				X				

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Hamburger Home, 7357 Hollywood Blvd. Los Angeles 90046, Anne Sax, dir., Ph. 876-0550--------------------	X											X	X	X			X					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		
Hawthorne Police Dept., 44440 W. 126th St., Hawthorne 90250, Capt. Gores, dir., Ph. 675-4446--------	X				X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X			X															
Hermosa Beach Police Dept., 540 Pier Ave., Hermosa Beach 90254, William Berlin, Chief, Ph. 376-9454------	X				X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X																		
*High Line of Torrance, P. O. Box 3041, Torrance 90503, Marilyn Eden, Coor., Ph. 320-2020--------	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X										
*His Place, 8913 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 90028, Arthur Blessit, dir., Ph. 275-6842---------------														X		X						X			X					X			
*Joint Venture, 1244 Celis St., San Fernando 91340, Mrs. Suad Cano, dir., Ph. 361-6292---------------	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Long Beach Community Welfare Committee on Drug Abuse, 5887 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach 90805, Dr. Merle Page, dir. Ph.423-0454																	X																

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational								Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																
Long Beach Drug Abuse Committee Psychiatric Clinic for Children, 5887 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach 90805, David Dallal, dir. Ph. 423-0454									X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		X				X				X
Long Beach Mental Health Service, 236 E. Third St., Long Beach 90812, Dr. Robert Newhouse, Chief, Ph. 432-8744																				X	X	X										
Long Beach Police Dept., 400 W. Broadway, Long Beach 90802, Bill Mooney, Chief, Ph. 436-9811	X	X			X																											
L.A. Co. Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Commission, c/o 220 N. Broadway, 7th Floor, Los Angeles 90012, Dr. Wm. F. Quinn, chmn. Ph. 749-0181					X	X		X	X																							
L.A. Co. Sheriff Narcotics Unit, 230 N. Broadway, 1st Floor, Los Angeles 90012, Capt. Dennis Cook, Ph. 626-9511-ext. 82571	X					X	X	X	X																							

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Los Angeles Neighborhood Legal Services, 13029 Inglewood Ave., Hawthorne 90250, Ph. 644-3611-----															X																		
L.A. Police Dept. Narcotics Division, 150 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles 90012, Capt. Roger Guindon, Ph. 624-5211--------------------	X			X		X	X	X	X																								
Los Angeles Psychiatric Service, 8770 W. Whitworth Dr., Los Angeles 90035, Dr. Gerald Jacobson, dir., Ph. 274-5945--------------------											X	X	X					X		X	X	X											
Los Tigeros Teen Post, 13250 Van Nuys Blvd., Pacoima 91331, Lou Flores, dir., Ph. 899-9953---------------		X			X	X	X						X		X								X						X				
*L.U.C.H.A. (League of United Citizens to Help Addicts), Euclid Heights Community Center, 3045 Whittier Blvd., Los Angeles 90023, Edward Aguirre, mgr., Ph. 223-1228--------	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X				X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Manhattan Beach Police Dept., 420 15th St., Manhattan Beach 90266, Sgt. R. Carstens, juv. div., Ph. 545-4566--------------------	X				X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X																		

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Manhattan Project (Salvation Army) 916 Francisco St., Los Angeles 90015, Ed Boyles, dir., Ph. 627-5571	X				X	X	X	X		X			X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Midway Center, 2012 Miramar St., Los Angeles 90057, Glen Richmond, dir., Ph. 483-9741					X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X					
Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation (U.S. Public Health), 11000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Dr. Joseph Rothstein, chief, Ph. 824-7456	X	X			X	X	X	X	X										X	X	X						X	X		X			X
Narcotic Educational Foundation of America, 5055 W. Sunset Blvd. Los Angeles 90027, Henry B. Hall, dir., Ph. 663-5171	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																								
Narcotic Prevention Project, Boyle Heights, 507 Echandia St., Los Angeles 90033, Juan Acevedo, dir. Ph. 223-4017	X				X	X	X	X					X	X		X							X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
*Narcotic Symposium, 244 N. Breed St. Los Angeles 90033, Archie Agruirre, dir., Ph. 262-5225	X				X	X		X	X												X								X				

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ⟶	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Narcotics Anonymous																																	
Los Angeles Group, Ph. 731-5791---					X											X													X				
Paramount Group, Ph. 865-7306-----					X											X								X					X		X		
Santa Monica Group, Ph. 390-1540--					X											X													X				
Sun Valley Group, P.O. Box 622, Ph. 463-3123------------------					X											X													X				
Narcotics Information Service, 929 N Bonnie Beach, Los Angeles 90027, William Guiterrez, dir. Ph. 265-3058------------------------	X	X			X	X	X	X	X							X												X					
Branch: 4771 S. Main St., Los Angeles 90037, Roy Evans, Proj. coor., Ph. 231-2146------------	X	X			X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X												X					
Branch: 6622 Van Nuys Blvd. Los Angeles 91405, Dorothy Gildersleeve, cnslor., Ph. 787-4920--	X	X			X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X																	
Neighborhood Employment Counseling Center, 4718 S. Main St., Los Angeles 90037, Melvin Streator, dir., Ph. 234-9291----------------	X				X									X												X		X			X		
Neighborhood Youth Ass'n., 917 1/2 Avalon Blvd., Wilmington 90744, Royal Morales, dist. dir., Ph. 820-1171------------------------				X						X	X			X	X						X	X			X				X				X

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Northridge Hospital Psychiatric Unit, 18300 Roscoe Blvd., Northridge 91324, Dr. Noel Lustig, dir., Ph. 345-3300												X	X						X	X	X					X							
Olive View Hospital Community Mental Health Center, 14701 Foothill Blvd. Sylmar 91342, Dr. John Shipper, dir., Ph. 367-2231											X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X							
Open Door (Drug Abuse and Narcotic Prevention Coordinating Committee) 35 W. Main St., Alhambra 91801, Don La Perna, dir., Ph. 289-3563					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X					X	X	X					X	X				
*Operation Bootstrap, 4161 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 90011, Louis Smith, dir., Ph. 232-2129																											X	X					X
Pacoima Teen Post No. 708, 13213 Van Nuys Blvd., Pacoima 91331, Louis D. Flores, dir., Ph. 899-9953	X	X			X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X					X		X		X	X	X	X			X		X
Palos Verdes Hot Line, Hot line 375-8014										X		X	X			X																	

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Projecto Del Barrio (Group Home), 13700 Paxton St., Pacoima 91331, Mike Cogan, captain, Ph. 361-6292																							X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Protestant Community Service (Consultant to Other Agencies), 3330 W. Adams, Los Angeles 90018, Burton Housman, case wkr., Ph. 732-0181																																	
*R.A.F.E. (Recovery, Assist Delinquents Financially and with Education), 18210 Sherman Way, Suite 210 Reseda 91335, Gene Loukakis, dir., Ph. 987-3439	X				X	X	X	X								X					X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Reach Out, 120 E. Colorado Blvd., Monrovia 91016, Paul Namkung, dir. Ph. 359-1137					X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X					X	X	X										
Redondo Beach Police Dept., 401 Diamond St., Redondo Beach, Louis Sunyich, Chief, Ph. 379-5411	X				X	X	X				X		X	X	X																		
*Serving Hands, 122 N. Avenue 50, Los Angeles 90042, Irmen Tando, spvsr., Ph. 254-2541					X	X			X					X		X	X								X		X	X		X			

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Seventh Step Foundation, 411 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 90015, Ernie Harris, dir. Ph. 749-2269	X			X						X			X	X	X	X		X			X			X	X	X	X	X			X		
*Smart Set International, Inc., Smarteens Program, 1680 N. Vine St., Hollywood 90028, Robert K. Squire, dir., Ph. 469-5161	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X																
South Bay Children's Health Center, 410 S. Camino Real, Redondo Beach 90277, Mike Robinson, dir., Ph. 376-8936												X	X	X					X		X	X	X										
South Bay Community Hospital, 514 N. Prospect, Redondo Beach 90277, Dr. John Wasserman, Chief, Ph. 376-9474																		X															
South Bay Mental Health Clinic, 13543 S. Hawthorne Blvd., Hawthorne 90250, Dr. Harry Brickman, dir., Ph. 679-0441					X			X	X		X	X	X	X							X	X	X										
Southeast Mental Health Service, 1145 E. Compton Blvd., Compton 90220, Dr. C. H. Dudley, Reg. Chief, Ph. 631-8675	X				X	X	X	X																									

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Southern California Counseling Center 1022 S. La Cienega, Los Angeles 90035, Hans Hoffman, dir., Ph. 657-5800													X	X					X	X	X		X						X				
*Synanon, 1910 Ocean Front Blvd., Santa Monica 90405, Ph. 399-9201					X											X		X			X					X	X		X	X			X
*Teen Challenge (Males Only) 2263 S. Hobart St., Los Angeles 90018, Don Hall, dir., Ph. 735-9223	X		X	X		X										X						X						X	X		X		X
Teen Post, 4408 S. Main St., Los Angeles 90037, Lonnie Wilson, narcotic consultant, Ph. 232-2411											X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Torrance Police Dept., 3131 Torrance Blvd., Torrance 90503, Walter R. Koenig, chief, Ph. 328-3456	X	X			X																												
*Wayin Ranch, 45007 W. 80th St., Lancaster 93534, Rev. Goedel, Dir. Ph. 942-3596																X								X		X			X	X		X	
*West Hollywood Presbyterian Church Youth Center, 7350 W. Sunset, West Hollywood 90046, Dr. Ross Greek, dir., Ph. 874-1818													X		X	X																	

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Youth Interaction Program, City Hall, 340 Palos Verdes Dr. W., Palos Verdes Estates 90274, James D. Brennan, dir., Ph. 475-5214-------					X	X																							X				
Youth Opportunity Center, 11035 San Fernando Blvd., Pacoima 91331, Mr. Robertson, dir., Ph. 896-8111																X										X	X	X					
MARIN COUNTY																																	
Marin Adult Probation Dept., Courthouse, San Rafael 94903, Duayne Bevy, Prob. officer, Ph. 453-2100															X						X								X				
Marin Sheriff's Dept., Narcotic and Drug Abuse Enforcement Bureau, Courthouse, San Rafael 94903, Lt. Schwedhelm, Ph. 453-2100------																																	
*Switchboard of Marin, P.O.Box 1346, 1017 D St., San Rafael 94901, Guy Bachelis, dir., Ph. 456-5300--										X						X																	
Synanon, P.O. Box 786 (Marconi Station), Marshall 94940, Vincent Sernuocchio, dir., Ph. 663-1034---											X	X	X	X	X			X	X				X	X					X	X			

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
MENDOCINO COUNTY																																	
Awareness House, 510 N. Main St., P.O. Box 515, Ft. Bragg 95437, H. Bryce Brooks, dir. Ph. 987-3019	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X		X				X						X		X		X
Mendocino Co. Sheriff's Office, Courthouse, Ukiah 95482, Reno Bartolomie, sheriff, Ph. 467-8765	X	X			X	X	X	X																									
Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage 95481, David Velasco, coor., Ph. 462-3871----------------------				X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
MERCED COUNTY																																	
Atwater Police Dept., 1360 Cedar Ave Atwater 95301, Capt. Ray Blake, Ph. 358-5657--------------------					X	X	X	X																									
Dos Palos Police Dept., 1546 Golden Gate, Dos Palos 93620, LeRoy Tomlinson, Chief, Ph. 392-2176----					X	X	X	X																									
Los Banos Police Dept., 520 J St., Los Banos 93635, John Decker, juv. officer, Ph. 926-5135-------------					X	X	X	X																									
*Merced Breakfast Lions Club, P.O. Box 1065, Merced 95340, Ted Smith, pres., Ph. 722-7411--------------		X			X	X	X	X																									

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
MERCED COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Merced Co. Health Dept., 240 E. 15th St., Merced 95340, Dr. A. Frank Brewer, health officer, Ph. 723-2861	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X									
Merced County Probation Dept., 670 W. 22nd St., Rm. 10, Merced 95340, Ted Smith, chief probation officer, Ph. 722-7411	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X																
Merced Police Dept., 611 W. 22nd St. Merced 95340, Sgt. John Hannah, Ph. 722-3608	X	X			X	X	X	X																									
MONTEREY COUNTY																																	
Drug Information and Youth Crisis Center, Box 1785, Monterey 93940, Lori J. Semple, dir., Ph. 373-1113	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X				X		X		
ORANGE COUNTY																																	
Crisis Program (Orange Co. Hospital), 300 S. Flower St., Orange 92668, Dr. Munoz, Chief, Ph. 633-9393					X	X	X	X						X					X			X							X				
*House of Miracles, 1636 E. 4th St., Santa Ana, John Higgins, elder, Ph. 541-6585																X					X	X		X					X	X	X		

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
ORANGE COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Teen-Age Challenge, 108 E. Maple, Orange 92666, Peter Caruso, dir., Ph. 633-3000	X				X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X			X					X	X			X
RIVERSIDE COUNTY																																	
Calif. Rehabilitation Center at Norco, P.O. Box 841, Corona 91720, R. W. Wood, Superintendent, Ph. 737-9440																				X													
Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority, P.O. Box 841, Corona 91720, Dr. Victor H. Vogel, Chmn. Ph.737-2683																			X														
SACRAMENTO COUNTY																																	
Community Services Division, 2815 "O" St., Sacramento 95816, Constance Horstman, dir., Ph. 445-8327					X	X	X	X	X				X				X		X		X	X	X		X	X							
Community Services Planning Council, 1010 24th St., Sacramento 95816, Calvin Axford, dir., Ph. 446-6771											X	X					X								X								
County Mental Health Services, 4430 V St., Sacramento 95817, Dr. Donald Langsley, dir., Ph. 454-2051, Emergency 454-2414					X				X		X	X					X		X	X		X	X			X							

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SACRAMENTO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Family Services Agency of Greater Sacramento, 709 21st St., Sacramento 95814, Sema Levinson, dir., Ph. 448-8284					X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X						X		X								
*Institute of Transactional Analysis, 350 University Ave., Sacramento 95825, Dr. Thomas A. Harris, Pres., Ph. 922-7175				X		X	X	X	X			X					X									X			X		X		X
*Kairos, 4746 El Camino Ave., Carmichael 95806, Andy Morin, dir., Ph. 487-0715	X				X	X	X							X		X	X								X		X		X				X
*St. Paul's Center, 15th and J Sts., Sacramento 95822, Fr. Renouff, dir., Ph. 448-5535	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X				X	X	X		X						X		X
*Youth Life Line, 5022 58th St., Sacramento 95820, Dr. Dudley Sykes, dir., Ph. 452-8136					X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X					X			X								
*Youth for Truth Outreach, 3734 Broadway, Oak Park, Sacramento 95817, Harold Brinkley, Ph.456-323					X	X				X						X										X		X	X	X			
*Volunteer Bureau, 1122 17th St., Y.W.C.A. Bldg., Sacramento 95814, Mrs. Brill, youth coor. Ph.443-682														X		X	X											X					

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN BENITO COUNTY																																	
San Benito Co. Probation, Cthse. Rm. 106, Hollister 95023, Curtis R. Miller, Chief, Ph. 637-5829	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X							X	X	X						X				X
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY																																	
Chino Police Dept., 13222 Central, Chino 91710, Lt. Louis Moreno, Ph. 628-1234				X	X	X	X	X	X																								
Colton Police Dept., 650 N. 8th St., Colton 92324, Lt. Phil Elliott, Ph. 825-2211					X	X	X	X	X																								
Fontana Police Dept., 835 Sierra, Fontana 92335, Sgt. Becham, Ph. 822-2216		X		X	X	X	X	X																									
*Dopers Anonymous, Frazee Community Center, 1140 W. Mill St., San Bernardino 92410, Rev. Steve Sutherland, dir., Ph. 889-4425	X		X		X	X	X	X			X					X		X			X	X	X										
*Inland Adolescent Clinic (United Fund), 780 E. Gilbert (Co. Hosp.), San Bernardino 92404, Dr. Samuel Plant, dir., Ph. 889-2316					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X						X				X

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Inland Empire Teen Challenge, Inc. 9395 San Bernardino Ave., Cucamonga 91730, Cliff Morrison, dir., Ph. 889-2316	X				X	X	X	X	X				X			X		X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Montclair Police Dept., 5111 Benito, Montclair 91763, Andrew Allison, det., Ph. 986-2056, 626-1213				X	X	X	X	X	X							X																	
Ontario Police Dept., 200 N. Cherry, Ontario 91761, Stanley McCloskey, det., Ph. 986-6711				X	X	X	X	X	X																								
Redlands Police Dept., 212 Brookside Ave., Redlands 92373, Robert Graefe, Chief, Ph. 793-2344		X		X	X	X	X	X																									
Rialto Police Dept., 145 S. Riverside, Rialto 92370, Sidney Jones, chief, Ph. 875-3210	X					X	X	X																									
San Bernardino County Council of Community Services, P.O. Box 796, San Bernardino 92402, Samuel Kahn, dir., Ph. 884-7414	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X			X				X					X		

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
San Bernardino County General Hospital, 670 E. Gilbert Bldg. B, San Bernardino 92404, Dr. Arthur Huse, dir., Ph. 885-341----------												X					X			X		X											
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office, Cthse., Narcotic Division, San Bernardino 92403, Capt. Ed Noon, Ph. 889-0111--------------		X			X		X	X	X																								
San Bernardino Police Dept., 453 N. Arrowhead, San Bernardino 92403, George Loving, Ptl., Ph.889-8311	X	X			X	X	X	X	X																								
Thunder Program, San Bernardino County Probation Dept., 175 W. 5th St., San Bernardino 92401, Fred Speidel, supervisor, Ph. 889-1361------------------																					X		X						X				
Upland Police Dept., Upland 91786, Coy Estes, det., Ph. 982-1331----	X	X		X		X	X	X														X											X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY																																	
*Any Boy Can Program, 3548 National Ave., San Diego 92113, Archie Moore, dir., Ph. 232-8395--------																X						X									X	X	

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment									Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Campus Life, 4589 College Ave., San Diego 92115, Ken Overstreet, dir., Ph. 286-4502					X	X	X	X								X					X	X							X				X
*Child Guidance Clinic, 8001 Frost St., San Diego 92123, Dr. Thos. Trunnell, dir., Ph. 278-0660											X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X										
Children's Hospital and Health Center, 8001 Frost St., San Diego 92123, Dr. David Chadwick, dir., Ph. 277-5808																			X	X		X											
Chula Vista Police Dept., 276 Guava Ave., Chula Vista 92010, Sherwood George, det., Ph. emer. 427-3131, bus. 427-3300	X				X	X	X	X																									
Community Crisis Center, 3004 Imperial Ave., San Diego 92102, Dianne Leavitt, dir., Ph.239-0325										X						X						X			X								
Community Mental Health Services, County University Hospital, 225 W. Dickenson, San Diego 92103, Dr. D. E. Taylor, dir., Ph. 291-3330, ext. 1584											X	X	X				X		X	X		X											

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Coronado City Schools, 602 F St., Coronado 92118, Herbert Brayer, dir., Ph. 435-2472	X				X	X	X	X																									
Counselors in Menatl Health (County) 220 W. Broadway, Rm. 1003, San Diego 92101, H. N. Welborn, supervisor, Ph. 239-7711, ext. 595											X	X		X	X																		
*D.A.N.E. (Drug and Narcotic Education), 2746 Marcy, San Diego 92113, George Bartosik, team leader, Ph. 233-8951																X	X				X	X											
*D.A.R.E. (Drug Assistance Rehabilitation and Education), 1122 4th Avenue., Rm. 806, San Diego 92101 Dr. James Klickner, dir., Ph. 232-1159	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													X			X
Dept. of Public Health (County), 1600 Pacific Hwy., San Diego 92101, Marion T. Bryant, M.P.H., Ph. 239-7711, ext. 376		X			X	X	X		X																								
Escondido Youth Bureau, 100 Valley Blvd., Escondido 92025, Mayor Wm. S. Crow, chm., Ph. 745-2200																																	

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Family Service Association, 7645 Family Circle, San Diego 92111, Virginia Hogan, dir., Ph.279-0400													X	X			X					X	X		X								
*M.I.C. (Message-Information Center), 555 19th St., San Diego 92102, Mel Murphy, bd. mbr., Ph.232-6621				X	X					X				X		X									X			X		X			
San Diego Police Dept., 801 W. Market, San Diego 92101, Sgt. Nelson Murray, dir., Ph. 232-6981	X				X	X	X	X																									
S.O.S. (Stamp Out Stumblers), c/o Teen Post No. 1, 3040 Imperial Ave., San Diego 92113, Anthony Roberts, dir., Ph. 234-4795------													X			X						X	X										
South Bay Guidance Clinic, 279 Fourth Ave., Chula Vista 92010, Dr. George Broloski, dir., Ph. 427-4661--------------------																			X		X	X	X										
*Synanon, 3955 Fourth St., San Diego 92103, Ph. 297-1171--------------					X	X					X	X	X	X		X		X			X			X		X			X				
*Vista Program, 390 S. Franklin, Vista 92083, Hot Line: 264-3212--										X						X					X	X	X										

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Y.M.C.A. Lifeline, 8th and C, San Diego 92101, Peg Mayo, dir., Ph. 233-1333																X	X					X			X								
*Youth Service Bureau, 3650 Clairemont Dr., Suite 11, San Diego 92117, Jane Clark, dir., Ph. 274-5300																	X				X	X											
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY																																	
Adult Psychiatry Clinic, Children's Hospital, 3801 Sacramento, San Francisco 94118, Dr. Arnold Wolfe, dir., Ph. 752-1935																			X		X	X											
Calif. Drug Information Committee, Dept. of Pharmacology, U.C. Medical Center, 551 Parnassus Ave., San Francisco 94122, Ph. 666-2316					X	X	X	X																									
Center for Special Problems, 2107 Van Ness, San Francisco 94109, Dr. Barry S. Ramer, dir. Ph. 558-4801	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X						X				
*Center for the Solution of Special Social and Health Problems, 330 Ellis St., San Francisco 94102, Dr. Joel Fort, Coor. Ph. 775-2015	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X						X	X		X		X

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Central City Hospitality House, 148 Leavenworth St., San Francisco 94102, Alice Kavanagh, dir. Ph. 673-6995											X			X	X	X									X			X	X				
Child Guidance Clinic, Children's Hospital, 3801 Sacramento, San Francisco 94118, Dr. John Ryan, dir., Ph. 752-1935																			X		X	X											
Chinatown Branch, Northeast Mental Health Center, 511 Columbus Ave., San Francisco 94133, Dr. Arthur Carfagni, dir					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X			X								
*Clayton House, 797 Clayton St. (Haight Dist.), San Francisco 94117, Dick Key, dir., Ph.661-4713	X				X									X		X									X				X				
Drug Abuse Information Project, Dept. of Pharmacology, U.C. Medical Center, 551 Parnassus Ave San Francisco 94122, Dr. David Smith, dir., Ph. 666-2316																																	
*Haight-Ashbury Clinic, 558 Clayton St., San Francisco 94117, Dr. David Smith, Dir., Ph.431-1714											X	X					X	X	X		X	X											

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*HELP (Mobile Health and Social Service Unit), 86 3rd St., San Francisco 94103, Joanne Dowski, coor., Ph. 421-9850	X			X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X			X			X					
*Huckleberry's, 3830 Judah, San Francisco 94122, Rev. Larry Beggs, dir., Ph. 731-3921	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X					X	X			
Langley-Porter Neuropsychiatric Clinic of the University of Calif. Medical Center, Youth Drug Study Unit, 401 Parnassus Ave., San Francisco 94122, Dr. Harry Wilmer, dir., Ph. 681-8080					X	X	X	X	X										X	X	X	X	X		X	X							
*McAuley Neuropsychiatric Institute of St. Mary's Hosp., 2200 Hayes St., San Francisco 94117, Dr. Khlentzos, dir., Ph. 752-4000											X	X					X		X	X		X			X								
Mission Mental Health Center, 995 Potrero, San Francisco 94110, Dr. David F. Shupp, dir., Ph. 648-8200--ext. 461											X	X					X	X	X	X													

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*Mission Rebels in Action, Inc. 674 S. Van Ness, San Francisco 94102 Edlo Powell, dir., Ph. 431-2224--	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X							X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Nalline Clinic, 50 Ivy St., San Francisco 94102, Dr. Jay Dee Wark, dir., Ph. 553-1598 after 5 p.m.--											X														X								
*National Sex and Drug Forum (Glide Foundation), 330 Ellis St., San Francisco 94102, Dr. Joel Fort, dir., Ph. 771-6300--------------	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X										X	X										X
Northern California Service League, 693 Mission, San Francisco 94105, Joseph R. Silver, dir., Ph. 421-8828----------------------											X	X		X	X						X	X	X					X					
*The Off Ramp, 1525 Waller St., San Francisco 94117 "Howard," dir., Ph. 673-6799------------------					X	X				X						X						X			X								
*Pacific Medical Center (Presbyterian Hospital), Clay and Webster, San Francisco 94115, Dr. Jacob P. Kahn, chief., Ph. 931-8000, ext. 253----------------											X						X																

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Poison Center of San Francisco, Dept. of Public Health, S.F. General Hospital, San Francisco 94129, Richard Rappolt, chief, Ph. 431-2800										X	X						X																
San Francisco Public Health Dept., 2107 Van Ness, San Francisco 94109, Dr. Barry Ramer, Dir., Ph. 558-4343 (Same as Center for Special Problems)											X					X	X		X		X	X											
*Seventh Step Foundation, 1311 Mission, San Francisco 94118, Wm. Sprinkle, dir., Ph. 431-0722																X					X	X						X	X	X			
The Switchboard, 1830 Fell St., San Francisco 94117, Al Rimker, dir., Ph. 387-3575										X						X									X								
Westside Community Mental Health Program, Mt. Zion Hospital, 1600 Divisadero, San Francisco 94119, Dr. Anna Glick, coor., Ph. 567-6600, ext. 631											X	X							X			X											

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services --->	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
(SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Youth For Service, 1160 McAllister, San Francisco 94115, Orville Luster, dir., Ph. 922-8886-------	X	X			X	X				X				X		X						X		X		X	X	X	X		X		X
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY																																	
*Anderson Y Center, University of Pacific, 3601 Pacific, Stockton 95204, Stanley Stevens, Jr., dir. Ph. 462-7314-------------------											X	X		X																			
*Boys Club of Stockton, Inc. 548 S. Wilson, Stockton 95205, Jack Scrafield, dir., Ph. 466-9901					X	X							X	X																		X	
*Catholic Social Service, 1205 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton 95203, William Guttieri, dir., Ph. 466-5143------------------------												X	X	X							X	X	X		X								
*Council of Churches, 2445 Country Club Blvd., Stockton 95204, Rev. Armand Skillin, pres., Ph. 465-3081-----------------------						X	X						X	X									X										
Dept. of Public Assistance, 133 E. Weber Ave., Stockton 95202, Mr. Ray Garrett, chief. Ph. 466-5231-------													X	X			X																

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

[illegible] agencies.

Types of Services —>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
District Attorney's Office, San Joaquin Co. Crthse., 222 E. Weber Ave., Stockton 95202, Joseph Baker, D.A., Ph. 944-2411					X	X	X	X					X																				
Family Service Agency, 1130 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton 95202, Richard Steinmetz, dir., Ph. 466-5129 or 463-5108	X				X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X				X	X	X		X				X				
Legal Aid Society, 314 Belding Bldg 110 N. San Joaquin, Stockton 95202, Walter Hastings, Ph. 466-0213	X				X			X	X						X		X																
*Life Line, P.O. Box 63, Stockton 95201, Richard Kolze, dir., Ph. 466-2961					X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X						X			X								
Public Defender of San Joaquin Co., 26 S. San Joaquin St., Stockton 95202, Robert N. Chargin, Pub. Def., Ph. 944-2361															X																		
St. Aloysius Youth Center, 203 E. Washington, Stockton, Fr. Gregory, dir., Ph. 948-0661						X							X	X															X			X	

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
San Joaquin Co. Gen. Hospital, P.O. Box 1020, Stockton, Louis M. Barber, M.D., admstr., Ph. 982-1800											X	X						X	X		X	X	X										
San Joaquin Co. Medical Society, 445 W. Acacia St., Stockton 95201, Boyd Thompson, exec. secy. Ph. 466-9535	X				X						X	X																					
San Joaquin Co. Mental Health Services, General Hospital, French Camp 95231, Mrs. Loris Luckinbill Ph. 982-1800, ext. 359	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X				
San Joaquin Co. Probation Dept., Rm. 501, Crthse., 222 E. Weber Ave., Stockton 95202, F. S. Frederick, Chief, Ph. 944-2313					X									X								X			X								
San Joaquin Co. Sheriff, 222 E. Weber Ave., Stockton 95202, A.A. Sainaghi, capt., Ph. 464-7781	X	X			X		X																										
San Joaquin Co. Supt. of Schools, Rm. 407, Crthse., Stockton 95202, J. Hamilton Hodgson, Assoc. Supt., Ph. 944-2602	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X											X			X		X	X	X		X

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
San Joaquin Local Health District, 1601 E. Hazelton, Stockton, Dr. Jack Williams, Dist. Health Ofcer, Ph. 466-6781	X				X	X	X	X																									
Stockton City Library, 605 N. El Dorado, Stockton 95202, Margaret Troke, dir., Ph. 466-0881	X	X			X																												
Stockton Community Service Organization, 710 E. Charter Way, Stockton 95206, Bob Sonenschein, dir., Ph. 948-2663											X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X							X				
Stockton State Hospital, 510 E. Magnolia St., Stockton 95202, Dr. Joshua Rubinger, dir., Ph. 466-9061																		X		X	X	X	X										
*U. of Pacific Clinical Services, Owen Hall, Stockton 95204, Dr. Gleason, dir., Ph. 466-4841, ext. 280																			X			X	X										

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY																																	
*Alcoholics Anonymous, Middle House, 1615 Fairview, San Luis Obispo 93401, Ray West, mgr., Ph.543-9679	X									X	X	X	X	X		X					X	X		X					X	X	X	X	
Community Mental Health Services, 2180 Johnson Ave., San Luis Obispo 93401, Dr. Anne W. Becker, chief, Ph. 543-4722-------------------	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X			X	X
*Estero Bay Family Services, Piney Way and Anchor, Morro Bay 93442, Rev. James McCormick, dir., Ph. 772-2363-------------------	X										X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X										
Family Service Center, 100 Barnett at Grand, Arroyo Grande 93420, Richard L. Lentz, dir., Ph. 489-7684-----------------------					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X										
Police Dept., 738 Pismo St., San Luis Obispo 93401, S. T. Quinn, det., Ph. 543-3131---------------	X				X			X																									
Sheriff's Dept., P.O. Box 32, San Luis Obispo 93401, Capt. James J. Harnar, Ph. 543-2850-------------	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X							X																	

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SAN MATEO COUNTY																																	
*Damien House, 218 Tilton Ave., San Mateo, Bob Wright, pres., ph. 347-8664, 343-9400	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X
SANTA CLARA COUNTY																																	
Council on Drug Abuse, 675 N. 1st St., San Jose 95112, David Leahy, pres., Ph. 292-2535					X	X	X	X								X																	
Drug Abuse Clinic, Co. Mental Health Clinic, 645 S. Bascom, San Jose 95128, Robert Campos, dir., Ph. 297-1636, ext. 4354		X			X	X	X	X				X					X		X		X	X							X				
Drug Abuse Treatment Program, Santa Clara Co. Dept. of Health-Mental Health, 2320 Moorpark Ave., San Jose 95128, Robert Campos, dir. Ph. 297-1636, ext. 4354	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X				
The House (Peninsula Crisis Intervention), 457 Kingsley, Palo Alto 94301, Lon Burns, dir., Ph. 327-9242					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X				X	X	X		X				X				X
*Narcotics Anonymous, P.O. Box 4255, San Jose 95126, Ph. 298-1387					X	X	X									X													X				

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

vately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SANTA CLARA COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Palo Alto Veterans Administration Hosp. Drug Treatment Program, 3801 Junipero Serra, Palo Alto, 94304, Ph. 326-5600																				X	X								X				
*Pathways, 212 S. 18th St., San Jose 95112, Chuck Woll, adm., Ph. 298-1887				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X								X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY																																	
Drug Abuse Preventive Center, 1084 Emeline St., Santa Cruz 95060, Gene Dawson, dir., Ph. 423-8554	X				X	X	X	X	X							X								X				X		X		X	
Santa Cruz Co. Mental Health Service, 1080 Emeline St., Santa Cruz 95060 T. Giese, dir., Ph. 425-2281	X										X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X														
SONOMA COUNTY																																	
*D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Referral and Evaluation), 3333 Chanate Rd., Santa Rosa, Dr. C. W. Norton, dir., Ph. 527-2111											X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X												
Drug Education Committee, Sonoma Co. Medical Society, 4000 Montgomery, Santa Rosa 95405, Dr. J. J. La Stovic, pres., Ph. 544-4550					X	X	X	X	X																								

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SONOMA COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
*HELP (Formerly C.I.A.--Crisis Intervention Ass'n.) P.O. Box 805, Santa Rosa, Clarence Luvisi, coor. Ph. 544-4357					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																	
*Narcotics Anonymous, Healdsburg, Charles Wilson, Ph. 433-5277																								X					X				
Sonoma Co. Dept. of Public Health, 3313 Chanate Rd., Santa Rosa, Walter C. Clowers, P.H. Officer, Ph. 527-2605	X										X						X																
Sonoma Co. District Attorney Narcotics Enforcement Unit, 2555 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa, Kiernan Hyland, atty., Ph. 527-2311		X		X		X	X	X	X																								
Sonoma Co. Drug Abuse Advisory Council, 2544 Cleveland, Suite 1, P.O. Box 6915, Santa Rosa, Richard Hankins, exec coor., Ph. 544-3295	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X		X			X					X
Sonoma Co. Mental Health Services, 3333 Chanate Rd., Sonoma 95476, Dr. C. W. Norton, dir., Ph. 527-2111	X				X	X	X	X	X								X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X							

3

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
SONOMA COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Sonoma Co. Probation Dept., 2555 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa, Wm. Mulligan, prob. officer, Ph. 527-2731					X		X	X	X																								
Sonoma County Sheriff's Office Special Services Division, Boyes Hot Springs, Nick Speridan, Sgt., Ph. 996-0123		X			X	X	X	X	X																								
*3rd Way House of Sonoma County, 123 F St., Santa Rosa 95404, Eugene Cecil, soc. wrkr., Ph. 546-2761					X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X		X				X		X		
STANISLAUS COUNTY																																	
Modesto Drug Abuse Council, P.O. Box 912, Modesto 95352, Sgt. Coyle, coor., Ph. 524-4011, ext. 313	X	X		X	X						X	X	X	X		X																	
Modesto Police Dept., 601 11th St., Modesto 95354, Don Gilbert, det., Ph. 524-4721	X	X			X	X	X	X																									
Stanislaus Co. Shefiff's Dept., Narcotics Detail, P.O. Box 858, Modesto 95352, Dan Kelsay, sheriff, Ph. 524-1251					X		X	X																									

---

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services →	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
VENTURA COUNTY																																	
*Hot Line, 4509 Westmont St., Ventura 93003, Betty Elder, coor., Ph. 648-4357										X	X	X	X	X	X	X																	
Ojai Police Dept., 338 E. Ojai, Ojai, D. Alcorn, chief, Ph. 646-1414	X	X			X	X	X	X		X						X											X						
Oxnard Community Relations Committee, Oxnard City Hall, Oxnard, Jim Faulkner, ass't. mgr., Ph. 488-2601	X				X	X	X	X								X																	
Oxnard Police Dept., 210 S. B St., Oxnard, Al Jewell, chief, Ph. 486-8355	X	X			X	X	X	X		X						X																	
Port Hueneme Police Dept., 205 Market, Port Hueneme, Al Jalaty, chief, Ph. 488-3611	X				X	X	X	X		X						X																	
Ventura County Delinquency Prevention Unit, Prob. Dept., 501 Poli St., Ventura, Bruce Bird, Ph. 648-6131, ext. 2155	X	X			X	X	X	X	X																								
Ventura County Mental Health, 222 N. Ventura Ave., Ventura, Ph. 648-5333	X									X	X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X		X	X							

*Privately sponsored and administered agencies.

Types of Services ——>	Informational									Referral								Treatment								Rehabilitation							
	Books/Pamphlets	Films: Loan	Films: Rental	Speakers (Fee)	Speakers (No Fee)	Audience: Youth/Student	Parents	Teachers	Professional	Hot-line/Switchboard	Medical	Psychiatric	Family Counseling	Social Service	Legal Assistance	Staff: Informal/Volunteer	Professional	Detoxification	Outpatient Services	Inpatient Facilities	Group Counseling	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Group Home Living	Other Social Services	Occupational Therapy	Vocational Training	Employment Services	Group Interaction	Group Living Experience	Self-improvement Classes	Physical Redevelopment	Educational Improvement
VENTURA COUNTY (Cont.)																																	
Ventura County Mental Health, 620 S. D St., Oxnard, Ph. 487-5511, ext. 4292																			X			X	X		X	X							
Ventura County Mental Health, 2060 Tapo Rd., Santa Susana, Ph. 527-3884										X	X	X	X				X		X			X	X		X	X							
Ventura County Public Health Education, Public Health Dept., 3147 Loma Vista Rd., Bill Miley, instructor, Ph. 648-6181, ext. 3569	X				X		X	X			X	X	X	X			X																
Ventura County Sheriff's Dept., Courthouse, 501 Poli St., Ventura, Jim Isom, Ph. 648-3311	X	X			X	X	X	X	X																								

NATIONAL AGENCIES DIRECTORY

Information relative to agencies is taken from:

Directory by: National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information
P. O. Box 19400, Washington, D. C. 20036
April, 1969

(Directory available: Contra Costa County Schools PACE Center.)

ALCOHOLISM & DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION (CANADA)

Executive Officer: H. David Archibald, Executive Director, 344 Bloor Street, West, Toronto, Canada

Council Representative: Mr. Archibald

Alternate Representative: Vernon Lang, Assistant to Executive Director (Same address)

Organization: The Foundation has affiliate organizations in nine provincial regions with locals embracing more than 20 centers.

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings: 8th Annual A.R.F. Summer Course on Alcohol and the Problems of Addiction, June 1-13, 1969, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

Publications and Services:

Drugs And People, booklet
For Worried Parents, booklet
Not available from stock but reproduction permission may be granted upon request.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Executive Officer: Robert G. Frazier, M.D., 801 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Ill. 60204

Council Representative: Charles L. Wood, M.D., Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, 125 DeSoto Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Alternate Representative: Sprague W. Hazard, M.D., University Health Services, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02154

Organization: National specialty medical society of pediatricians with 50 state affiliate organizations.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

The American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Youth considers the illicit use of drugs by teenagers to be one of the most important health problems of our society. The Committee will continue to emphasize at its future meetings the pediatrician's role in the control and prevention of drug abuse.

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings: American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Youth, February 16-17, 1968, Evanston, Illinois.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION (A Division of the National Education Association)

Executive Officer: John H. Cooper, P.E.D., Associate Executive Secretary, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Council Representative: Edward Mileff, Ed.D. (Same Address)

Alternate Representative: Dr. Cooper

Drug Abuse Position Statements:

Whereas the misuse of many drugs such as the amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers and the misuse of the so-called "harmful substances" such as glue and other similar aromatic products, remains a continuing problem; and

Whereas juvenile drug arrests have increased tremendously in the past several years; therefore be it

Resolved that the dangers of misusing and the advantages of correctly using drugs should be taught to all children; and therefore be it further

Resolved, that such education should be a continuing important part of the total curriculum of Health Education. (Adopted by the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association, February, 1967).

The Association of Classroom Teachers, National Education Association, believes that educators must concern themselves with contemporary social issues such as drug abuse by children and youth. It therefore urges teachers to become informed about the serious problems of drug abuse and work to incorporate information about the harmful effects of drugs into the curriculum of each school district, (1967-68).

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:

National Conference on Drug Abuse Education, October 14-25, 1968, San Francisco, California.

National Science Teachers Association Pre-Convention Seminar, March, 1969, Dallas, Texas.

American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Pre-Convention Seminar, April, 1969, Boston, Massachusetts.

Publications and Services:

Drug Abuse: Escape to Nowhere (1968) published by Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, in cooperation with the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, a division of the National Education Association. Available from NEA Publication Sales, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Price: single copy $2.00; 10% discount 2-9 copies; 20% discount 10 or more copies.

Drug Abuse: A Primer for Parents, a brochure prepared by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Thirty-five copies for $1.00; available from NEA Publication Sales.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

Executive Officer: Charles W. Bliven, Executive Secretary, 850 Sligo Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910

Council Representative: Mr. Bliven

Alternate Representative: Theodore B. Zalucky, Ph.D., College of Pharmacy, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20091

Organization: An association consisting of the 74 colleges of pharmacy in the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico.

AMERICAN COLLEGE HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: James W. Dilley, Executive Secretary, 2807 Central Street, Evanston, Ill. 60201

Council Representative: Richard H. Moy, M.D., Director, University Health Services, University of Chicago, 950 East 59th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637

Alternate Representative: Mr. Dilley

Organization: National association of college health administrators with nine regional organizations and four state organizations.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

The American College Health Association affirms the observation that establishing the guidelines for appropriate use of "drugs," as well as other medicinal agents, is primarily a responsibility of health professions. Controls appropriate for each "drug" can be established only on the basis of information from thoughtful and carefully controlled observations of its physical and emotional effects, not by hasty and a priori judgments based upon the fears of law enforcement agents or the opinions of others who assume responsibility for the orderliness of our college communities. Thus, it is a responsibility of the health profession to recommend appropriate regulations, not to enforce them; it is the responsibility of law enforcement agencies to enforce regulations, not to establish them.

Until there is clear and substantial evidence which warrants changes in existing regulations, the ACHA can only urge that students, and other members of college communities, observe existing laws. Specified penalties for violations are harsh, often mandatory, and may blight later opportunities. Furthermore, the long-term risks of experimenting with some of these drugs (LSD for example) are substantial, if not monstrous. The possible benefits are hardly worth the risk.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF APOTHECARIES

Executive Officer: Russell A. Benedict, Executive Officer, 7758 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 504, Washington, D. C. 20014

Council Representative: Victor H. Morgenroth, 2408 Stonewall Court, Catonsville, MD 21228

Alternate Representative: Frank G. Albright, Medical Center Pharmacy, 10721 Main Street, Fairfax, VA 22030

Organization: A national society of pharmacists maintaining exclusive prescription pharmacies, with four local affiliates.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

Executive Officer: Edward C. Rosenow, Jr., M.D., Executive Director, 4200 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104

Council Representative: Dr. Rosenow

Alternate Representative: Colin C. Rorrie, Jr., Ph.D. (Same address)

Organization: A national specialty medical organization. The American College of Physicians holds meetings in 11 regions and 24 states but they are not considered as being regional and state affiliates of the national organization.

AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: E. Preston Sharp, Ph.D., General Secretary, Woodbridge Station, P. O. Box 10176, Washington, D. C. 20018

Council Representative: Louis Schneiderman, 1610 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103

Organization: The American Correctional Association is an organization of approximately 9,000 individuals and affiliate groups representing all aspects of correctional work in the United States and Canada.

Seminars, Workshops, Meetings: A.C.A. 98th Annual Congress of Correction, August 25-29, 1968, San Francisco, California. "Dangerous Drug and Marijuana Abuse" was one topic; every Congress includes speakers on drug abuse issues.

Publications and Services:

The Proceedings of the 98th Congress of Correction published the papers presented by Seymour Halleck, M.D., on "Pot - What's Cooking," by David Craigen, M.D., on "A Special Approach to Opiate Abuse and its Treatment." by Robert Peterson, Ph.D., on "Speed - the Deed and the Need," by David Smith, M.D., on "Barbiturates - A Tiger by the Tail."

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL PROBLEMS, INCORPORATED

Executive Officer: Billy E. McCormack, D.D., Executive Director, 119 Constitution Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002

Council Representative: Dr. McCormack

Alternate Representative: The Rev. Albert F. Tucker, Executive Director, Texas Alcohol Narcotics Education, Inc., 2814 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas, TX 75219

Organization: A national council to provide a medium through which individuals, churches and social agencies may cooperate in a moral, scientific solution of the beverage alcohol problem in the U.S.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

The American Council on Alcohol Problems, Inc. provides a medium through which individuals, churches and other agencies may cooperate in seeking moral and scientific solutions to alcohol and other drug addictions through the conduct of research, the promotion of abstinence, the encouragement of rehabilitation services, the development of public education and effective legal measures to protect society from alcohol and other drug-related problems affecting the health and welfare of the people.

Seminars, Workshops, Meetings:

U.S. Conference on Alcohol Problems, September 11-13, 1968, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Conference on Alcohol Problems, September 8-13, 1969, Seattle, Washington.

Publications and Services:

Tell It Like It Is. A series of four film strips and records with books on alcohol, smoking, glue sniffing and LSD. For the complete set $32.90 or $10.95 for each of the four units. Order from American Council on Alcohol Problems, Inc.

The Problem: Alcohol--Narcotics, Teachers Handbook (1966) Third Edition, TANE Press Visual Aids Department, 2814 Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX 75219. $1.00 per copy.

Let's Talk About Drugs, Lindsay R. Curtis, M.D. (1967) TANE Press, 25¢ per copy.

LSD: Trip or Trap? by Lindsay R. Curtis, M.D., TANE Press, (1968) 65¢ per copy.

Glue Sniffing: Big Trouble In a Tube, by Lindsay R. Curtis, M.D., TANE Press (1967) 60¢ per copy.

Let's Talk About Goofballs and Pep Pills, by Lindsay R. Curtis, M.D., TANE Press, 75¢ per copy. (TANE Press Catalog listing all educational materials available from TANE Press, 2814 Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX 75219.)

Aspects of Alcohol and Alcoholism, ACAP pamphlet, $5.00 per hundred.

You Don't Have to Drink by Glenn D. Everett, $3.50 per hundred.

The Best in Beverages by Nance Scrimshire, 50¢ each.

A *Girl from Kansas City* by Paul Harvey, 10¢ each.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: Harold Hillenbrand, D.D.S., Secretary, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611

Council Representative: Thomas J. Oberle, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Alternate Representative: Eric M. Bishop (Same address)

Organization: National professional society of dentists with 54 state and territorial organizations and 462 metropolitan and county associations.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Executive Officer: George Meany, President, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 20006

Council Representative: Leo Perlis, Director, Department of Community Services (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Robert A. Rosekrans, Assistant Director (Same Address)

Organization: A national labor organization with 50 state affiliates and 764 local affiliates.

AMERICAN LEGION

Executive Officer: William F. Hauck, National Adjutant, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206

Council Representative: Randel Shake, Child Welfare Director (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Robert H. Patty, Assistant Director (Same address)

Organization: A national association with 50 state and District of Columbia affiliates and 16,000 local legion posts and 14,500 auxiliary units.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

Parents and the public be educated concerning the use of these dangerous drugs (amphetamines and barbiturates) and that appropriate action be taken to see that more stringent federal and/or state legislation is enacted to control the illicit sale of these drugs with appropriate penalties included in laws for willful violation. (1963)

The American Legion sponsor and support legislation to stiffen the penalties for smuggling narcotics and hallucination drugs, aimed at halting the flow of such drugs into the United States and to establish a commission of the highest officials of any countries involved and the U.S. to negotiate a complete overhaul of legal and enforcement machinery. (1966)

The American Legion support educational efforts to rid this country of the problems involving the use of narcotics, dangerous drugs, hallucinogens and marihuana; and that state and federal legislation should be amended to enable more effective control over the manufacture, distribution and sale of these products, including mandatory penalties for illicit traffickers in these substances. (1968)

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:

American Legion Midwestern Area Child Welfare Conference, November 2-4, 1967, Des Moines, Iowa.

American Legion Western Area Child Welfare Conference, November 16-18, 1967, Denver, Colorado.

American Legion New England Area Child Welfare Conference, Hartford, Connecticut, November 30-December 1-2, 1967.

American Legion Middle Atlantic Area Child Welfare Conference, January 4-6, 1968, Baltimore, Maryland.

American Legion Southern Area Child Welfare Conference, January 18-20, 1968, Jackson, Mississippi.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: Ernest B. Howard, MD., Executive Vice President, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610

Council Representative: Henry Brill, M.D., Box 22, West Brentwood, L.I., NY 11717

Organization: A national professional society of physicians with 50 state associations plus territorial associations and county associations in most sections of the country.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

For statements on amphetamines, see the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, September 19, 1966; for narcotics, *JAMA*, October 16, 1967; barbiturates, *JAMA*, August 23, 1965; LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs, *JAMA*, October 2, 1967; marihuana, *JAMA*, August 7, 1967 and June 24, 1968.

Seminars, Workshops, Meetings:

AMA 14th Annual Conference of Mental Health Representatives of State Medical Societies, March 15-16, 1968, Chicago, Illinois: "Drug Abuse in the 'Now' Generation."

Publications and Services:

Drug Dependence: A Guide for Physicians (OP-233) $1.00 single copy.

The Crutch That Cripples: Drug Dependence (OP-163) 25¢ single copy, $2.10 per 100 copies and $17.00 per 1,000.

Glue Sniffing (OP-195) 10¢ single copy, 80¢ 100 copies and $4.00 1,000 copies.

Marihuana (OP-198) 10¢ single copy, 80¢ 100 copies and $4.00 1,000 copies.

LSD (OP-194) 10¢ single copy, 80¢ 100 copies and $4.00 1,000 copies.

Barbiturates (OP-196) 10¢ single copy, 80¢ 100 copies and $4.00 1,000 copies.

Amphetamines (OP-197) 10¢ single copy, 80¢ 100 copies and $4.00 1,000 copies.

Stock glossy print photographs for editorial use (#101-108) single copies free on request from publication editors. All of the above are available from the American Medical Association.

Five-Color Outdoor Poster, $5.00; order from Kubin-Nicholson Corporation, 5880 North 60th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53218.

AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: Judith G. Whitaker, R.N., Executive Director, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019

Council Representative: Mrs. Audrey Spector (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Elizabeth H. Harmon (Same address)

Organization: National professional society of registered nurses with 50 state associations plus five territorial associations and 835 district associations.

Publications and Services:

Identification of Drug Addiction in Office and Industrial Settings by Susan D. Taylor (1966), 50¢ per copy from

American Nurses Association.

An Ounce of Prevention, film available from the American Nurses Association and National League for Nursing Film Library, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019, $4.00 rental.

AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

Executive Officer: Marion F. Langer, Ph.D., Executive Secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York, NY 10019

Council Representative: David A. St. Martin, M.D., Catholic University of America, The Child Center, Fourth and Michigan Avenue, N.E. Washington, DC 20017

AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: Edward P. Crowell, D.O., 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, ILL. 60611

Council Representative: George W. Northup, D.O., 104 South Livingston Avenue, Livingston, N.J. 07039

Alternate Representative: Robert Keith Simpson, D.O., 725 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309

Organization: National professional society of osteopathic physicians with 50 state organizations and district or county units.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: William S. Apple, Ph.D., Executive Director, 2215 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

Council Representative: George B. Griffenhagen, Assistant Executive Director for Communications (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Richard P. Penna, Pharm. D., Secretary Academy of General Practice of Pharmacy (Same Address)

Organization: National professional society of pharmacists with 50 state associations (12 of which are affiliated with APhA), District of Columbia and Puerto Rico; more than 600 metropolitan and county associations.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

The problems of drug abuse can be effectively dealt with in local communities with heavy emphasis on properly oriented educational programs. The Association urges pharmacists to take a leading role in the drug abuse education efforts in their communities. Pharmacists should associate themselves with the community organization responsible for drug abuse education programs, and offer their services to and through that organization. Where no such organization exists, pharmacists should assume leadership in organizing community groups comprising all interested organizations. (April, 1968)

Seminars, Workshops, Meetings:
Co-sponsored with FDA the FDA-APhA National Conference on Public Education in Drug Abuse, January 10-11, 1968, Washington, D.C. (This meeting led to the organization of the National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information.)

Publications and Services:
Drug Abuse Education. . . A Guide for the Professions. (Second Edition). Available from the Order Desk, APhA, $1.00; 75¢, 10-99 copies; 50¢, 100 or more.

Address entitled *Drug Use and Misuse*, single copy free on request from APhA.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION STUDENT SECTION

Executive Officer: Joseph L. Fink, III, Chairman, 1207 Logan Avenue, Tyrone, PA 16686

Council Representative: Mr. Fink

Alternate Representative: Ronald L. Williams, Director, Student Activities Division, 2215 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20037

Organization: Federation of 74 student chapters of the American Pharmaceutical Association divided into eight regions with a total student membership in excess of 13,000.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:
The APhA Student Section encourages all APhA Student Chapters to sponsor campus drug abuse education programs and to cooperate in any coordinated, community-wide programs within the campus area. In addition, chapters should endeavor to provide regional and statewide tours of drug abuse education programs at the college, junior college, high school and junior high school levels.

Publications and Services:
See publications of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: Walter E. Barton, M.D., Medical Director, 1700 18th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20009

Council Representative: Herbert A. Raskin, M.D., 20100 W. 10 1/2 Mile Road, Southfield, MI 48075

Alternate Representative: Howard Kern, M.D., 1700 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009

Organization: National professional society of psychiatrists with 59 regional organizations and 15 county or metropolitan organizations.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Executive Officer: Berwyn F. Mattison, M.D., Executive Director, 1740 Broadway, New York, NY 10019

Council Representative: Francis S. Balassone, Chairman, Drugs Committee, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, MD 21201

AMERICAN SCHOOL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: A. O. DeWeese, M.D., Executive Secretary, 200 East Main Street, Kent, OH 44240

Council Representative: Glenn R. Knotts, Ph.D., Chairman, ASHA Committee on Drugs, c/o American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, ILL 60610

Alternate Representative: Gustav E. Cwalina, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Associate Dean, School of Pharmacy & Pharmacal Sciences, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907

Organization: A national organization for the promotion of comprehensive and constructive school health programs, including the teaching of health, health services and healthful school living. Its management is by governing council elected from the membership, which includes school physicians, dentists, nurses, nutritionists and health educators. It is affiliated with numerous constituent, state, and national associations. Publication: *The Journal of School Health.*

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

The illicit use of certain dangerous drugs, such as the amphetamines, tranquilizers and barbiturates, by young people appears to be on the increase. Likewise, increasing experimentation with marijuana, LSD, and certain harmful substances such as glue and other aromatic products is being reported. Many young people, unfortunately, are unaware of either the hazards of experimentation or the subtle problems of drug dependency. Accordingly, the American School Health Association recommends that school-communities institute programs of education and enforcement with respect to drug abuse that will help our young people to avoid the pitfalls of such practices. (ASHA Governing Council, 1967)

Seminars, Meetings and Workshops:

Cooperation with the following institutions in their 1969 school and community health workshops:

Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky
Utah State University, Logan, Utah
State College at Lowell, Massachusetts

And open sessions, seminars and joint meetings (with American Public Health Association) during national conventions of the American School Health Association.

Publications:

Alcohol Education--What Do You Mean?, by Robert D. Russell.

Alcohol Education: The Schools Responsibility, by The Rev. Laurence S. Mullin.

Giving Reality to Alcohol Instruction by Means of the Tape Recorder, by William H. Creswell, Jr.

What Male College Freshmen Know About Alcohol, by Elmer A. Gross.

An Analysis of Available Syllabi Used for Alcohol Education in the Public Schools of the United States, by Arthur V. Linden.

Some Random Thoughts on Alcohol Education, by Arthur V. Linden.

What is Being Done About Alcohol Education?, by Arthur V. Linden.

Alcohol and the Adolescent, by Raymond G. McCarthy.

Recent Concepts Regarding Alcohol and Alcohol Education, by D. G. Zappella.

LSD: A Meaningful Approach to Drug Education, by Shirley Harmon.

A Junior High School Seminar on Dangerous Drugs and Narcotics, by Barbara B. Johnson.

The Teenager and Drug Abuse, by Frank K. Johnson and Jack C. Westman.

A Drug Abuse Project, by Clifford W. Jordan.

How A Health Council Developed a Narcotics Education Program, by Sanford H. Marx.

Marijuana--The Evidence Begins to Grow, by J. V. Toohey.

The Teenager and Drug Abuse, by Jack C. Westman and Frank K. Johnson.

Glue Sniffing: A Hazardous Hobby, by Howard W. Pierson.

Glue-Sniffing--A Persistent Problem, by Leland M. Corliss.

Effects of Amphetamine (Dexedrine) and Caffeine on Subjects Exposed to Heat and Exercise Stress, by Carl S. Blyth, Allen E. Marvin and Bill W. Lovingood.

Drug Addiction: A Review, by Albert N. Meyerstein.

Drug Addiction, Psychosocial Aspects of, by Sherwin S. Radin.

An Evaluation of Marihuana for School Physicians, Nurses, and Educators, by William D. Alsever.

The Case Against Marijuana, by Henry Brill.

Drug Use on High School and College Campuses, by Gustav E. Cwalina.

Reprints of the above articles are available from the American School Health Association, 200 East Main Street, Kent, OH 44240.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: Earle G. Lippincott, Executive Director, 1740 Broadway, New York, NY 10019

Council Representative: Charles Winick, Ph.D., Director, Program in Drug Dependence and Abuse, (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Nathan B. Eddy, M.D., 7055 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, MD 20034

Organization: A national voluntary organization supported by the nation's United Community Campaigns with 14 county or city affiliates.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

Substantial gaps in communication exist between persons informed about drug dependence and those who carry the responsibility for educating youth. Communication among the various disciplines concerned with drug dependence is poor and impedes the use of existing knowledge. The application of insights about treatment is lagging. Another problem is the uncertainty about authentic information and sources of authority.

A community action group which can identify a current as well as potential problem, determine methods of attack and coordinate case finding and rehabilitation services, is a necessity.

The voluntary agency can open up new avenues of approach, evaluate experiments and communicate their findings. The voluntary agency has the capacity to mount "crash" programs in order to change attitudes and provide expert services. It has the freedom to be innovative and evaluate government programs, together with the flexibility to complement governmental services and coordinate a spectrum of services for drug-dependent persons and their families.

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:
National Leadership Conference on Controlling Drug Abuse, November 12-13, 1967, New York, New York.

Publications and Services:
The Narcotic Addiction Problem by Charles Winick (1968) 15¢ per copy; 100-299 copies 13¢ per copy; 300-499 copies 12¢ per copy; and 500-1,000 copies 10¢ per copy, available from the American Social Health Association.

The Glue Sniffing Problem by Charles Winick and Jacob Goldstein 1-24 copies 20¢ each; 25-99 copies 18¢ each; 100-299 copies 14¢ each; 300-499 copies 12¢ each; and 500-1,000 copies 10¢ each, available from the American Social Health Association.

Guide To Some Drugs Subject To Abuse (NA-5), a 17" x 11" chart of pertinent information about illicit as well as legitimate drugs that are subject to abuse. Description of drugs--slang names, how taken, effects, dangers, how to spot abusers. Designed for teachers, counselors, youth workers. Single copy, 25¢; 10-99 12¢ each; 100-299, 10¢ each; 300 or more, 8¢ each.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PHARMACOLOGY & EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS

Executive Officer: Ellsworth B. Cook, Ph.D., 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20014

Council Representative: E. Leong Way, Ph.D., University of California, San Francisco Calif. 94122

Alternate Representative: Dr. Cook

Organization: A national society of pharmacologists.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

Executive Officer: Joseph A. Oddis, Executive Secretary, 4630 Montgomery Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014

Council Representative: George P. Provost (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Miss Domini Alteri (Same address)

Organization: An affiliate organization of the American Pharmaceutical Association for hospital pharmacists with two regional, 37 state and 34 metropolitan and county affiliates.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: M. R. Clarkson, Executive Vice President, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60605

Council Representative: Frank A. Todd, D.V.M., 1522 K Street, N.W., Suite 828, Washington, D.C. 20005

Organization: National professional society of veterinarians with 50 state and 300 metropolitan and county constituent associations.

ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES

Executive Officer: Evan Wright, Secretary-Treasurer, P.O. Box 1494, Topeka, Kansas 66603

Council Representative: Eaton E. Smith, Director of Food and Drug Division, Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection, State Office Building, Hartford, CT 06115

Alternate Representative: Francis S. Balassone, Maryland Board of Pharmacy, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, MD 21201

Organization: A national association of food and drug officials in the U.S.A. without regional, state or local affiliate organizations.

B'NAI B'RITH

Executive Officer: Rabbi Jay Kaufman, Executive Vice President, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Council Representative: E. Albert Pallot, 1504 Dupont Building, Miami Beach, Florida 33131

Alternate Representative: Raynard I. Jameson, Director, Commission on Community and Veterans Services, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

Organization: A national religious fraternal organization composed of seven districts, 50 state organizations and 1,500 local organizations.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

B'Nai B'Rith, through all of its agencies, and most especially through its Commission on Community and Veterans Services, should intensify its program of education and information in the community at large, and among young people in particular, to educate and alert America to the ever increasing danger of drug abuse, and to urge all Americans to petition their Congressmen, state legislators, and municipal authorities to investigate the matter thoroughly so that it may be given the careful study it deserves by the federal, state and city governments.

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:
CVS Workshop-Florida State Association, April 28, 1969
Miami, Florida

Publications and Services:
Memorandum on *Drug Abuse Control* available free of charge from B'Nai B'Rith Commission on Community and Veterans Services.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Executive Officer: Alden G. Barber, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, N. J. 08903

Council Representative: Gerald A. Speedy (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Donald M. Higgins (Same address)

Organization: National organization coordinating the activities of 12 regional offices and 510 local Boy Scout Council offices.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:
The Boy Scouts of America includes information about drug abuse in its health education program for boys, leaders and parents in appropriate pamphlets, manuals and periodicals.

Publications and Services:
Personal Fitness, Boy Scouts of America, 35¢ per copy. Available from local Boy Scout offices, Scout Distributors, or from National Supply Division, BSA, New Brunswick, NJ 08903

Scouting magazine published monthly by the Boy Scouts of America for all leaders and adult members. (Subscription price, $1.00 per year to non-members.)

DRUG ABUSE SECRETARIAT (CANADA)

Executive Officer: J. C. Wickett, M.D., Drug Abuse Secretariat, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa 3, Ontario, Canada

Council Representative: Dr. Wickett

Alternate Representative: A. E. Davidson, M.D., Chief, Mental Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa 3, Ontario, Canada

Publications and Services:
Educator's Bookshelf on Drug Abuse, reprints from *Health Education Bulletin*, November-December, 1968, available from Dr. Wickett.

FEDERAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: Florian Bleau, President, Les Pharmacies Universelles, Ltee.
5870 Metropolitan East, Montreal, Canada

Council Representative: George C. Straayer, Executive Vice President, 393 7th
Avenue, New York, NY 10001

Alternate Representative: Albert J. Obert, President, Washington Wholesale Drug
Exchange, Inc., 33 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20002

Organization: A national association of wholesale drug firms.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Executive Officer: William Ley, M.D., Commissioner, Washington, D.C. 20204

Council Representative: Paul A. Schuette (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Theresa Demus (Same address)

Organization: A part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare concerned with enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Publications and Services:

Runningawayness (Drug Abuse by Children and Youths) Publication 38, 20¢ per copy available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A discount of 25% is allowed on orders of 100 or more copies.

How Safe Are Our Drugs? Publication 44, 15¢ per copy available from the Superintendent of Documents, GPO.

Young Scientists Look at Drugs, Publication 45, 15¢ per copy available from the Superintendent of Documents, GPO.

The Use and Misuse of Drugs, Publication 46, 15¢ per copy available from the Superintendent of Documents, GPO.

Drugs and Your Body, Publication 52, $1.00 per copy, available from Superintendent of Documents, GPO.

FDA Special Report: Drug Abuse - Bennies and Goofballs, a 20-minute black and white film available on loan from the National Medical Audiovisual Center Annex, Station K, Atlanta, GA 30334. For sale by Precision Film Labs, 21 West 46th Street, New York, NY 10036.

The Mind Benders, a 25-minute color film available on loan from the National Medical Audiovisual Center Annex. For sale by Precision Film Labs.

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF DRUG ADDICTION

Executive Officer: Stanley Einstein, Ph.D., Executive Director, 680 West End Avenue, New York, NY 10025

Council Representative: Dr. Einstein

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings: Conference on Drug Abuse, October, 1969, Israel.

Publications and Services: *International Journal of the Addictions*, $6.00 yearly for individual subscription; $10.00 year for institutional subscriptions.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

Executive Officer: Quinn Tamm, Executive Director, 1319 18th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

Council Representative: Nelson A. Watson, Ph.D., Assistant Director (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Richard Kobetz (Same address)

Organization: A national association of chiefs of police in the U.S.A. as well as other countries.

Drug Abuse Position Statement: The International Association of Chiefs of Police will do all in our power not only to combat all illegal traffic in drugs but also to spread the truth concerning the fearful misery and suffering resulting from drug addictions. The members of the Association cooperate with the Federal Government through its agencies and with all other agencies interested and active in suppressing the evil. The Association is of the opinion that insolation hospitals are the only effective means toward cures, and that we deplore the present necessity, in many cases of addiction, of sending the addict to jails or other penal institutions because of the lack of proper hospital agencies. Every influence of this organization be exerted wherever necessary to strengthen the laws and their enforcement under which the terrible traffic may be controlled and minimized. The Association oppose the granting of probation, suspending the sentence or paroling persons convicted of supplying, distributing or peddling habit-forming drugs, the Association favors a suitable institution for the care and rehabilitation of addicts who are not now or never have been criminals. Governments be urged to vigorously enforce laws aimed at the curbing of the narcotics traffic and that such laws be amended to increase penalties for illegal sale of narcotics. That Constitutional means be provided for the introduction of narcotics evidence otherwise inadmissible under statutory provision. The International Association of Chiefs of Police endorse the "Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs" signed in Geneva, July 1931, and urge that the convention be ratified by the United States.

Publications and Services:
Fight or Flight, 16 mm sound, color film. International Association of Chiefs of Police.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Executive Officer: John J. Bellizzi, Executive Director, 178 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12210

Council Representative: Mr. Bellizzi

Alternate Representative: Malachi L. Harney, President, 7419 Fairwood Lane, Falls Church, VA 22046

Organization: An international association of narcotic enforcement officials with two state affiliates (California and New Jersey).

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:
Annual meetings from 1960 to date held throughout the world.

Publications and Services:
Available to members only.

LIONS INTERNATIONAL

Executive Officer: David A. Evans, President, P. O. Box 2727, Texas City TX 77591

Council Representative: Mr. Evans

Alternate Representative: Jorge Bird, Immediate Past President, G.P.O. Box 3543, San Juan, PR 00936

Organization: International service club organization with district affiliates and clubs in 145 countries and geographical locations.

MEDICAL-SURGICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: John Watters, M.D., Chairman, Scientific Section, Rutherford, NJ 07070

Council Representative: Dr. Watters

Alternate Representative: Geoffrey Lord, M.D., Vice Chairman (Same address)

Organization: National trade association of medical-surgical manufacturers.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Executive Officer: Brian O'Connell, Executive Director, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019

Council Representative: Donald P. Kenefick, M.D. (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Margaret Margrave (Same address)

Organization: National voluntary health association concerned with mental health, with 47 state organizations and 900 metropolitan and county organizations.

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:
Workshops on drug abuse have been held by local affiliates of NAMH in various parts of the country. They usually last one day, and they are planned with other concerned community agencies or organizations.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN

Executive Officer: Ida Axelrod, R.N., Consultant, 420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, NY 10017

Council Representative: Ida Axelrod

Alternate Representative: E. Gene Patterson, R.N. (Same address)

Organization: A national association with six regional, 50 state and 1,200 local affiliates.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY

Executive Officer: Fred T. Mahaffey, 77 West Washington, Chicago, ILL. 60602

Council Representative: Kenneth S. Griswold, Secretary, New York Board of
Pharmacy, 385 Education Building, Albany, NY 12201

Organization: National association of state boards of pharmacy in the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

Publications and Services:
Drug abuse slides available on loan.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHAIN DRUG STORES

Executive Officer: Robert J. Bolger, Executive Vice President, 1625 Eye Street,
N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Council Representative: Mr. Bolger

Alternate Representative: Michael Zagorac, Jr. (Same address)

Organization: National association of owners of chain drug stores.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS

Executive Officer: Morris Aarons, General Counsel and Secretary, 101 Park Avenue,
New York, NY 10017

Council Representative: Mr. Aarons

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

Executive Officer: Joseph P. Anderson, Executive Director, 2 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016

Council Representative: Mr. Anderson

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STUDENT PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATORS

Executive Officer: O. D. Roberts, President, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627

Council Representative: Helen H. Nowlis, Ph.D., University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627

Organization: National association of student personnel administrators with seven regional organizations.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:
Conducted drug education project under Contract FDA 67-3 with the Food and Drug Administration (1966-1968). A copy of the final report of this project is available from Dr. Helen Nowlis.

Workshops, Seminars and Meetings:
National Workshop, November 7-8, 1966, Washington, D.C.

1967 Regional Conferences:

February 16-17, Atlanta; February 19-21, Chicago; February 26-28, Denver; March 2-3, Boston; March 6-7, Portland; March 10-11, Los Angeles; March 12-14, Philadelphia

Publications and Services:
Drugs On The College Campus: A Guide for College Administrators by Helen H. Nowlis, Ph.D., (Anchor Books) available in local book stores at 95¢ per copy, or write the publisher.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION FEDERATION

Executive Officer: The Very Rev. Monsignor Thomas J. Leonard, Director, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005

Council Representative: Monsignor Leonard

Alternate Representative: Joan Benson, Training Programs Coordinator (Same address)

NATIONAL CONGRESS PARENTS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: Mrs. Irvin E. Hendryson, President, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, ILL. 60611

Council Representative: Mrs. William C. Baisinger, 2870 Arizona Terrace, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Alternate Representative: Mrs. G. D. Edwards, 826 Madison Avenue, San Diego,
California 92116

Organization: A national association of parents, teachers and other interested persons with 52 state branches (in all states, the District of Columbia, and an overseas branch), and 44,525 local PTA's.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:
The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is opposed to encouraging social acceptance of the use of such drugs as marijuana and opposed to legalizing their availability. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, its state branches, districts, councils and local units stress that education on the abuse of alcohol and other drugs be emphasized among other health problems in comprehensive school and public health education programs.

Meetings, Workshops and Seminars:
National PTA Convention, May 18-21, 1969, Cleveland, Ohio.

Publications and Services:
Thinking Straight About Drinking, 30¢ single copy; quantity price on request.

The PTA Magazine, 30¢ single copy; quantity price on request. Subscription to *The PTA Magazine* is $2.00 per year.

The Making of a Hippie, from the January, 1969, issue of *The PTA Magazine*, 30¢ per copy. Articles presented in other issues are: *Dangers of Drug Abuse* (May 1968), *Drinking and Pot Parties* (March 1967), and *Dangers of the Drug Called LSD* (September 1966).

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVES

Executive Officer: Reed Bement, Secretary-Treasurer, 6619 White-Henry Stuart
Building, Seattle, WA 98101

Council Representative: W. Allen Daniels, 202 Price Place, Madison, WI 53705

Alternate Representative: Nathan I. Gruz, 650 West Lombard Street, Baltimore,
MD 21201

Organization: A national society of state pharmaceutical association executives of all 50 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Executive Officer: Milton G. Rector, Executive Director, 44 East 23 Street,
New York, NY 10010

Council Representative: Robert E. Trimble, Assistant to the Director (Same Address)

Organization: A national voluntary non-profit research and action organization promoting and developing practical methods of crime prevention and control and advising on programs for the effective treatment of offenders.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

1. The narcotic drug addict is a sick person, physically and psychologically, and as such is entitled to qualified medical attention just as are other sick people.
2. The traffic in narcotic drugs is properly controlled by legislation and effective penal sanctions.
3. Mandatory terms in narcotic cases and the exclusion of narcotic offenders from eligibility for probation or parole is opposed.
4. Narcotic racketeers, who manage the drug traffic, should be categorized as dangerous offenders subject to prison terms of 30 years.

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:
National Institute on Crime and Delinquency (annual) 1969 - June 8-11, Boston, Massachusetts.

NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL

Executive Officer: Peter G. Meek, Executive Director, 1740 Broadway, New York, NY 10019

Council Representative: Levitte Mendel, Associate Director (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Michael E. McMahon, Executive Assistant (Same address)

Organization: A national council comprised of national voluntary health and professional organizations, civic organizations, and industry. The principal functions of the Council are:

1. To help member agencies work together more effectively in the public interest;
2. To identify and promote the solution of national health problems of concern to the public;
3. To further improve governmental and voluntary health services for the public at the state and local level.

The Council's activities are charted and guided by a 43-member Board of Directors elected by the Delegates who are designated by the member organizations. Dues from member agencies constitute the major source of income.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

Executive Officer: Stanley F. Yolles, M.D., Director, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, MD 20015

Council Representative: Gerald N. Kurtz (Same address)

First Alternate Representative: John A. Scigliano, Ph.D. (Same address)

Second Alternate Representative: Robert C. Petersen, Ph.D. (Same address)

Organization: Agency under the U.S. Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:
Through research seek sound scientific basis for conclusions about real effects of drugs of abuse; publish and educate pursuant to such findings. By grants and contracts support research.

Publications and Services:
LSD, Publication #1828, *Narcotics*, Publication #1827, *The Up and Down Drugs*, Publication #1830, *Marihuana*, Publication #1829, available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Single copy 5¢; $3.25 per 100 copies of all publications except *Marihuana* which is $3.75 per 100.

Films--
Distant Drummer--A Movable Scene, *Distant Drummer--Flowers of Darkness*, *Distant Drummer--Trip to Nowhere*

Advertising Campaign-
11 television spots, 12 radio spots, 5 magazine and newspaper ads, posters, billboards, bus cards, and related material

Information on narcotic addiction and drug abuse, alcoholism, suicide prevention, etc., available from the Office of Communications, National Institute of Mental Health.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

Executive Officer: Sanford Solander, Executive Vice President, 15 East 26th Street, New York, NY 10010

Council Representative: Seymour Rosenblatt, 3805 Bancroft Road, Baltimore, MD 21215

Alternate Representative: Moe Hoffman, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

The National Jewish Welfare Board's concern with the misuse of drugs derives from the Jewish tradition that any abuse of the human body is an immoral act. Since dependence on drugs can be psychologically and physiologically damaging, the problem is of added significance to Jewish Community Centers serving as agencies of personality development, as well as instruments for the attainment of the physical and mental well-being of American Jews.

Because of the critical nature of the problem, JWB believes it should stimulate greater Jewish Community Center interest and involvement in drug abuse education. In addition, JWB believes every effort of government, federal, state and local, should be intensified in the attack on the drug problem.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR NURSING

Executive Officer: Inez Haynes, Secretary and General Director, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019

Council Representative: Inez Haynes

Alternate Representative: Miss Rita McGaughey, (Same address)

Organization: A national professional society of nurses consisting of 48 constituent organizations in all states except two.

Publications and Services: See American Nurses Association.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Executive Officer: Howard Pyle, President, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611

Council Representative: Donald C. Lhotka, Director of Special Programs (Same address)

Organization: A nongovernmental, privately-supported organization devoted to accident prevention.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

A general position relating to driver license control of habitual drug users and adminstrative control of drivers who operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of drugs.

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:

Annual meeting of the Committee on Alcohol and Drugs takes place during the National Safety Congress, normally in the last week in October.

Publications and Services:

Traffic Safety, a monthly magazine dedicated to the prevention of traffic accidents through the presentation of objective information and responsible opinion to official agencies, public support groups, driver education teachers, and the motor transportation industry. Individual subscriptions: $5.10 per year.

Journal of Safety Research, a new, interdisciplinary publication which provides for the exchange of ideas and data developed through research experience in all areas of safety. Subscription prices available upon request.

Drugs and the Driver, a four-page article on the various classes of drugs and their effects on driving ability. Single copies free from the National Safety Council. Quantity prices on request.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: William L. Ford, Executive Vice President, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017

Council Representative: Mr. Ford

Alternate Representative: Raymond E. Liebler (Same address)

Organization: A national association of full service wholesalers actively engaged in the distribution of pharmaceuticals, proprietaries, sundries and toiletries to retailers and institutions.

NORTH CONWAY INSTITUTE

Executive Officer: The Rev. David A. Works, 8 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116

Council Representative: Reverend Works

Organization: An interdenominational organization concerned with the prevention of problem drinking and drug dependence.

Publications and Services:
What You Need to Know About Drugs, 10¢ per copy.

OPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL

Executive Officer: Hugh N. Cranford, Executive Secretary, 4494 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63108

Council Representative: Donald E. Clark, Community Service Director (Same address)

Organization: An international service organization with 41 districts in the U.S.A. and Canada and 2,700 clubs.

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: C. Joseph Stetler, President, 1155 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Council Representative: Mr. Stetler

Alternate Representatives: Rodney R. Munsey and Sue Boe (Same address)

Organization: A national association of 128 pharmaceutical drug manufacturers.

Publications and Services:

Medicinal Narcotics, available at no charge.

The Drugs--The People--The Problem, available at no charge.

SALVATION ARMY

Executive Officer: Frederick Coutts, General, 120-130 West 14th Street, New York, NY 10011

Council Representative: Lt. Commissioner John Grace, National Chief Secretary (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Colonel Emil Nelson (same address)

Organization: An organization of "Commissioned Officers," who are ordained ministers devoting full time to religious and social welfare activities, and members of local church or corps units who are known as "soldiers."

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:

Weekly classes at the Officers' Training School in New York City, with regional, state and local drug abuse coordinating council classes in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

SOCIETY FOR ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY

Executive Officer: Robert E. Gould, M.D., President, Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital 30th Street and 1st Avenue, New York, NY 10003

Council Representative: Albert Bryt, M.D., 64 East 86th Street, New York, NY 10028

SOCIETY OF STATE DIRECTORS OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

Executive Officer: Harold J. Schreiner, President, State Department of Education, Columbia, SC 29201

Council Representative: Frank P. Bolden, Director, Malcolm Scates Building, 4121 13th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20011

Alternate Representative: J. Arthur Miles, Assistant Director (Same address)

STUDENT AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: Charles C. Hewitt, Executive Director, 2635 Flossmoor Road, Flossmoor, ILL. 60422

Council Representative: C. Clement Lucas (Same address)

Alternate Representative: Bruce Fagel, 1926 West Harrison Street, Apt. 1606
Chicago, Ill. 60612

Organization: A national professional society of students in medical schools, with local chapters at each medical school in the U.S.A.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

The role of the Student American Medical Association is based upon the position of medical students in both the educational and medical communities. As a part of the educational community, the medical student can more easily understand the social-cultural revolution in which the drug abuse phenomena exists. In addition, the medical student can more easily and more directly communicate with those population groups which are also in the academic community.

As a part of the medical community, the medical student is committed to the solution of medical problems and to the involvement of the medical profession. Part of this improvement involves broadening the awareness and responsibility of physicians with respect to drug abuse and the potential for abuse of drug agents. In addition, the solution of the medical manifestations of drug abuse will involve programs which reach out to the community and involve cooperation with several non-medical groups in attacking the complex social-cultural problems leading to drug abuse.

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:

SAMA National Convention, March 31-April 4, 1969, Chicago, Illinois.

Publications and Services:

The Distant Drummer, for use by local SAMA Chapters. For further information contact SAMA.

U.S. BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

Executive Officer: John E. Ingersoll, Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20537

Council Representative: John Finlator, Associate Director (Same address)

Alternate Representatives: Frederick M. Garfield and Jean Paul Smith, Ph.D.
(Same address)

Organization: Formed April 8, 1968 by merger of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, and the Bureau of Drug Abuse, Food and Drug Administration, under the Department of Justice, with 14 regional offices.

Publications and Services:

Drugs of Abuse, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Single copy 20¢; 25% discount on orders of 100 or more.

LSD The False Illusion-Part I, Superintendent of Documents. Single copy 15¢; 25% discount on orders of 100 or more.

LSD The False Illusion-Part II, Superintendent of Documents. Single copy 10¢; 25% discount on orders of 100 or more.

The Dangers of Marihuana. . .Facts You Should Know, Superintendent of Documents. Single copy 20¢; 25% discount on orders of 100 or more.

The President's Task Force Report on Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (1967), Superintendent of Documents. Single copy $1.00; 25% discount on orders of 100 or more.

BNDD Fact Sheets, Public Inquiries. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. Single copies free. May be reproduced in quantity for local use.

The Mind Benders. Film concerning LSD. 16mm sound, black and white and color, cleared for World-Wide television. Running time 25 minutes. Available on free short-term loan from: National Medical Audiovisual Center Annex, Station K, Atlanta, GA 30334. Attn: Distribution. Purchase from: Precision Film Laboratories, 21 West 46th Street, New York, NY 10036. Write for price.

FDA Special Report: Drug Abuse - Bennies and Goofballs. Film concerning the abuse of stimulants and depressants. 16mm sound, black and white. Running time 20 minutes. Cleared for world-wide television. Available on free short-term loan from: National Medical Audiovisual Center Annex. Purchase from: Precision Film Laboratories.

U.S. JAYCEES

Executive Officer: Chuck Brandon, Box 7, Tulsa, OK 74101

Council Representative: William R. Hartz, Vice President, Box 5, Waverly, VA

Organization: A national service organization with six regional, 50 state and District of Columbia and more than 6,000 local affiliate organizations.

U.S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Executive Officer: Robert Powell, President, 2115 S Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

Council Representative: Bardwell Grosse, Director, Drug Studies (Same address)

Organization: USNSA is a non-profit service organization comprised of 380 recognized student government associations across the country.

Drug Abuse Position Statement:

...USNSA recommends that local, state and Federal governments stop all punitive and criminal approaches to the use of cannabis, a mind-altering, non-addictive drug; reevaluate their laws on hallucinogenic drugs in light of current scientific research; and treat narcotics addiction as a serious health problem and narcotics traffic as a serious criminal threat to the health and safety of American society. . .

Seminars, Workshops and Meetings:

New York State Wide Conference on Student Drug Involvement, November 29--December 1, 1968.

2nd National Conference on Student Drug Involvement, August 14-17, 1968, Park College, Parkville, Missouri.

Student Drug Involvement Seminars, XXI Congress of the USNSA, August 18-24, 1968, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.

Eastern Regional Conference on Student Drug Involvement, April 19-21, 1968, New York City.

Western Regional Conference on Student Drug Involvement, February 23-25, 1968, California State College at Los Angeles.

Mid-Western Regional Conference on Student Drug Involvement, November 24-26, 1967, University of Chicago.

1st National Conference on Student Drug Involvement held in conjunction with the XXth USNSA Congress, University of Maryland, College Park, August, 1967.

Seminars on Student Drug Involvement, 19th USNSA Congress, University of Illinois, August, 1966.

Publications and Services

Background Papers on Student Drug Involvement, Ed., Charles Hollander, $3.00; $1.50 to member schools, $1.00 bulk order over 100.

Program Guides on Student Drug Involvement; Planning a Drug Conference, Financing A Drug Conference, Resource List, Rosemary Peternel.

Other documents, as C. Hollander's testimony before the New York State Legislature and the Democratic National Convention Hearings; reprints of important articles published in national magazines and other materials. An information packet is available upon request; the only expense involved in obtaining this packet is the cost of the book.

CONSULTANTS

(Information relative to consultants is based upon
the most current information available to the
compiler of this bulletin.)

BALTAZAR, JOE

Position Held: Counselor for Lifeline Program

Competencies: (Letter received from Lifeline)

"Joe Baltazar is the counselor for the Lifeline program. His background makes him particularly well-suited to this work, since, being a former addict himself, and having spent many years in prison for numerous crimes relating to drugs, he has a particular rapport with young people in trouble. He has 'been there,' and can be sympathetic and understanding of their problems.

Joe is a quiet, soft-spoken man with great strength of character. Having come to the realization that he had wasted a good portion of his life, he was strong enough to put aside drugs, mend his ways and build a new life for himself. He is now dedicated to trying to help others find their ways back to new lives, free from drugs, feeling that if he is successful in saving even one it would all be worthwhile.

Devoting all his time to this program, Joe is available for consultation at the Lifeline office eight hours daily and three evenings a week. Young people who have gone to Lifeline for help have found him easy to talk to and ready to help in any way he can. His warm, outgoing personality has won him a host of friends. Everyone who has heard him tell his life story becomes anxious to have others hear it, as the story is so inspiring. Joe is living proof that the problem can be licked."

Contact Through:

Lifeline
1901 Bonanza Street
Walnut Creek, California
Telephone: 939-9000

BOLTER, ARTHUR, M.D.

Position Held:

Engaged in the private practice of pediatrics, with a special interest in adolescent medicine.

Competencies:

Dr. Bolter has great interest in drug abuse education. He has participated in numerous panel discussions and lectures with adult groups, relative to drug education problems. Currently, he has been involved in the development and implementation of the Project Eden - Drug Education Program in the Hayward, Castro Valley, and San Lorenzo area.

Contact Through:

Dr. Arthur Bolter
20003 Lake Chabot Road
Castro Valley, California 94546
Telephone: 537-9685

CHILIMIDOS, GEORGE

Position Held: Adult Fieldworker
Pleasant Hill Youth Commission

Experience:

Vice Control Division - Oakland Police Department (8 years)
    Narcotic Investigation
Drug Information and Education within social groups
Drug Identification Seminar
Nalline Testing on Rehabilitated drug addicts
Sausalito Police Department (2 years)
    Narcotic Training
    Narcotic Enforcement Prevention

Contact Through:
Pleasant Hill Youth Commission
35 Gregory Lane
Pleasant Hill, Calif. 94523
Phone: 687-0137

COHEN, ALLAN Y., Ph.D.

Position Held:

1. Consulting Psychologist - Berkeley, California
2. Assistant Professor of Psychology - John F. Kennedy University (Martinez)

Competencies:

Lecturer and consultant

(Note from Brochure:)

"Allan Y. Cohen is a consulting psychologist in Berkeley, California and Assistant Professor of Psychology at newly chartered John F. Kennedy University (in Martinez). He graduated with highest honors from Harvard College in 1961 and was awarded a Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology by Harvard University in 1966. While a graduate student and assistant of Professors Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert, he was involved in the early research with psychedelic drugs. Dr. Cohen took LSD and related drugs some thirty times before splitting with the 'psychedelic utopians' and rejecting the use of chemicals as a means of personal growth.

Before moving to California, he was Director of Research for Potentials, Inc. and a Field Assessment Officer for the U.S. Peace Corps. During 1967 and 1968, based at Berkeley's Counseling Center, he functioned as a therapist and counselor for University of California students.

On the Berkeley campus, he taught a course titled *Mysticism: Theory and Practice* while teaching *Humanistic Psychology* at the University of California Extension in San Francisco. At Kennedy University, he teaches courses on mind-altering drugs and on the enhancement of consciousness.

Dr. Cohen has been extremely active in drug abuse research and education, directing federally sponsored studies on the contemporary drug scene. He serves as a consultant in drug education to several national, state and local agencies, specializing in the area of alternatives to drugs. During 1968 and 1969, he has lectured extensively at high schools, colleges and professional organizations throughout the U.S.A. and in Europe, discussing topics ranging from drugs and mysticism to student unrest and new trends in psychology.

He has authored several articles on various aspects of drugs and spiritual development, in professional journals as well as magazines and newspapers. Titles have included *Psychedelic Drugs and the Student, LSD and Spirituality, Inside What's Happening* and *The Return of the God-Man.* With Peter Marin, he is co-authoring a book for parents on drugs and adolescense. (*The Dying of the Light*), soon to be published by Harper and Row. He has participated in scores of radio and television interviews, including the David Susskind Program and NBC's TODAY Show.

Recently, his primary interest has involved researching new discoveries in methods for unfolding consciousness. His most intense focus has been on the universal and practical approach of *Avatar* Meher Baba (*Avatar* means God-Man, Christ or Messiah), perhaps the most unique and authoritative spiritual master to live in this century. Dr. Cohen twice has gone to India, visiting with Baba's close disciples. Currently, he is editing a book condensing Meher Baba's message and method for individuals who are seeking to experience their greatest inner potential."

Requirements and Limitations for Consultive Services:

1. Currently working with the American Social Health Association as a member of their task force on drug abuse education. Communities requiring assistance in developing drug abuse programs may make requests through this agency. Consulting rates under the above auspices are $125 per day.

2. Schedule permits speaking engagements with High Schools or Colleges only under extraordinary circumstances. Fees vary according to circumstances. Ordinarily, the fee for consultation with a well-funded community or organization is $500 per day. This includes two formal lecture presentations.

Program Development:

Now working on plans for a training institute and conference for Contra Costa School teachers. It will be conducted through the auspices of John F. Kennedy University in Martinez under the ultimate authority of Dr. Harry L. Morrison, President of the University.

Contact Through:

Dr. Allan Y. Cohen
2164 Ashby Avenue
Berkeley, California 94705
Telephone: (415) 841-2318

FEINGLASS, SANFORD J., Ph.D.

Position Held:

1. Program Coordinator, AAHPER - NSTA, Drug Abuse Education Project
2. Research Associate, Institute for the Study of Human Problems, Stanford University
3. Board of Directors - Youth Advocates Inc.
4. Formerly coordinator, Drug Abuse Education for the County of Marin, California

Publications:

1) "Drug Abuse Education in Marin County," Cal. School Health 4, 21 (1968)

2) "Marijuana: A Study of the Issues," J. Sec. Ed. 43, 196 (1968)

3) "Marijuana: Standardization, Characterization and Potential Therapeutic Uses," J. Sec. Ed., 43, 206 (1968)

4) "Teachers' Guide to Drugs and the Nervous System," Copyright @ 1968

5) "Questions and Answers about Drug Abuse," Marin County Superintendent of Schools Office, 1968

6) (Ed.) "Teacher's Resource Materials on Drug Abuse," Marin County Superintendent of Schools Office, 1968

7) (with M. Sallady and J. Green) "Health Education Curriculum, K-8," Dixie School District Office, 1968

8) (with R. Barker and J. Larkin) "Drug Abuse," Novato Unified School District (1968)

9) (with D. P. Ringler) "Drug Abuse Education," Burlingame Union High School District, 1968

10) "Drug Abuse Education" CACER Research Resumes, 20th State Wide Conference Issue

11) "Drug Abuse Education," CTA Journal, January 1969 and Revision February 1969

12) (with R. H. Blum *et al.*) "Students and Drugs," (Vol. 2 of "Drugs") 1969, San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, Inc.

13) (Ed.) Drug Education Resource Materials, 1969 NEA-NIMH

Consultant Services:

1) Newsweek Magazine, Time Magazine, The New York Times, The Chicago Sun-Times, The Marin Independent Journal, KTIM Radio, KQED Television, National Observer

2) State of California, Department of Education Drug Abuse Education Project

3) Bay Regional Instructional Television for Education ("BRITE") Drug Abuse Education Program. (Chairman, Committee on Program Content)

4) California State Colleges Drug Abuse Committee

5) Drug Abuse Education Project, Scarsdale, New York

6) State Department of Public Health

7) San Mateo County Drug Abuse Education Program

8) Raytheon Teaching Machines, Inc.

9) NIMH

10) CNDA

11) Department of Justice, United States

12) California Medical Association, Subcommittee on Dangerous Drugs

13) National Commission on Violence

14) California Interagency Council on Drug Abuse

15) Multi-Media Productions Inc. (Fourth Grade Health Education)

Programs and Projects:

1) Adult Education Programs in Drugs and Drug Abuse for the Counties of Marin, San Francisco, Alameda, Sonoma and Mendocino, California.
2) Began, Bay Area Schools Council on Drug Abuse Education
3) Several Symposia on drug-related topics
4) Addressed programs at U. C. Extension, S. F. State Extension, Hayward State Extension, Sacramento State College
5) Initiated Summer Education Course for Teachers, U. C. Extension
6) Developed and created a major portion of U.C.M.C. - Mendocino State Hospital Research project on marijuana
7) Instructor (Health Education), Sonoma State College
8) Lecturer, San Jose State College
9) Special Lecturer (Health Education) California State College, Hayward
10) Student drug surveys - Illinois, California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York

Major Interests:

1) Social problems of youth, including drug use, politics of dissent and communications
2) Research applications in Education
3) General Health Education (adult and youth)
4) Pharmocologic research on psychoactic drugs

Contact Through:

Dr. Sanford J. Feinglass
Research Associate
Institute for the Study of Human Problems
Stanford University
Telephone: Stanford: 321-2300, Ext. 4101
San Francisco: 681-4563

HAGEN, DAVID

Position Held:

Consultant: Drug Education Program, South Laguna, California

Consultation Services:

Primarily concerned with developing educational programs for elementary schools.

Speeches Given:

"Teacher and Parent Attitude Toward Drug Abuse"
"A Drug Oriented Culture"
"Socio-Psychological Implications of Drug Use and Abuse In a White, Middle-Class Suburban Community"

Fees:

Full day conference	$100 plus travel expenses
Half day conference	$ 75 plus travel expenses
Hourly wage	$ 25 plus travel expenses

Contact Through:

Aliso Elementary School
21542 Wesley Drive
South Laguna, California 92677
Phone: (714) 499-2201

Home address:
1045 Wykoff Way
Laguna Beach, California 92651
Phone: (714) 494-3869

HALASZ, JOSEPH J.

Position Held:

Executive Director, Contra Costa County Drug Abuse Council
75 Santa Barbara Road, Pleasant Hill, Calif. 94523
Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 241

Competencies:

Investigator, Office of District Attorney, Contra Costa County, Richmond Branch.
Formerly associated with Federal Bureau of Narcotics.
Informed about legal and law enforcement efforts to combat drug abuse.

Limitation of Services:

Services limited to Contra Costa County. No fee charged (within County).

Type of Presentation:

Will serve on panels relative to discussions on "organized efforts to combat drug abuse at the county level."

Presentations to: Parents, Service Clubs, School personnel.

Time available - negotiable.

Further Information:

"The District Attorney will provide a Deputy District Attorney to participate in discussions of the various laws related to drugs." Arrangements for such requests may be made through Mr. Halasz.

HOLCOMB, ROBERT J.

Sgt., Walnut Creek Police Department
1649 N. Broadway, Walnut Creek, California
Telephone: 935-3300

Sgt. Holcomb and his colleagues present a program relative to the entire drug "scene." The presentation includes:

1. Documented papers
2. Large display of drugs (one of the best in California)
3. Kit, which includes confiscated samples of drugs
4. Films: (a) LSD - 25, (b) Trip or Trap, (c) Pit of Despair

For schools, the grade level for the presentation is 6 through 9. The presentation is also appropriate for parent groups, service clubs, and other community agencies.

Presentation limited to the City of Walnut Creek.

OSBORNE, ROY F. REV.

Position Held:

Minister, Church of Christ, San Leandro, California for 10 years.

Competencies:

Counselor, Lecturer, Author (six years as teacher - counselor at San Quentin Prison)

(Note from Brochure:)

"Mr. Osborne is capable of making any kind of presentation desired. He usually delivers a lecture which is followed by a question and answer period. (He is very adept at feeling the mood and response--or lack of it--of his audience.) He is interested in children of all age groups and has addressed the parents of nursery age through high school age children. He has spoken to school administrators in the Bay Area as well as in Monterey and Fresno."

Requirements for Consultive Services:

1. The fee depends upon the type of group addressed. (Not as great a charge for PTA speech as one for a civic function, convention, etc.)
2. Minimum fee: $25.00 plus expenses.

Contact Through:

Church of Christ, 601 MacArthur Blvd., San Leandro, Calif. 94577

RANKIN, WILLIAM W., REV.

Positions:

Clinical Pastoral Training, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1964)
Curate, Trinity Episcopal Church, Elmira, New York (1966-67)
Founder and Director, Elmira Ecumenical Service Project, Elmira, New York (1967)
Chaplain to Episcopal Students, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California (1967-69)
Founder and Director, Foothill Free Clinic, Pasadena, California (1968-69)

Organizations:

Foothill Free Clinic (Chairman, Board of Trustees)
California Committee on Therapeutic Abortion
Episcopal Peace Fellowship
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Clergy Counseling Service for Problem Pregnancies
HEAR Foundation (Board of Trustees)
San Gabriel Valley Mental Health Service, Community Liaison Group (L.A. County Dept. of Mental Health)
Family Services Division, Community Planning Council (Vice Chairman)

Organizations (cont.)

Youth Advisory Committee, Pasadena Chapter, American National Red Cross
Mental Health Development Commission, Welfare Planning Council, L.A. Region
Parents in Support of Concerned Students of Pasadena (Board of Directors)

Requirements for Consultive Services:

1. Fees are negotiable
2. Travel expenses required

Contact Through:

The Rev. William W. Rankin
All Saints Episcopal Church
132 North Euclid Avenue
Pasadena, California 91101
Telephone: 795-8088

SMITH, DAVID E., M.D., M.S.

Specialty: Toxicology

Positions Held:

1. Medical Director Haight-Ashbury Clinic
2. Consultant on Drug Abuse, Department of Psychiatry, San Francisco General Hospital
3. Assistant Clinical Professor of Toxicology, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, California
4. Editor, Journal of Psychedelic Drugs

Requirements for Consultation Services:

1. Donation to Haight-Ashbury Clinic required for lecture.
2. Contact by letter at least 3 months in advance.
3. Write in care of University of California Medical Center, San Francisco

SOSKIN, WILLIAM F., Ph.D.

Position Held:

Department of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley
Project Director, Project Community

Competencies:

Experienced in developing programs for school-age youth, with an emphasis on drug abuse.

Limitations on Services:

Availability:
Evening: Monday and Wednesday
Day: Monday, Wednesday, Friday

Arrangement Requirements:

Daytime arrangements must be made three to four weeks in advance.

Fees:

Evenings: $125
Day: $200

SPAULDING, GLENN

Pharmacologist - Glenn Spaulding Pharmacy
1812 San Miguel Drive
Walnut Creek, California
Telephone: 935-6132

Competencies:

Expertise limited to the pharmacological actions of those drugs involved.

Will serve as a member of panel concerned with drug abuse problems.

Limitations:

Evening programs only.

Fees:

No fee for services.

SUDDJIAN, ARTHUR H.

Position Held:

Coordinator, Fresno City Drug Abuse Information Center, Fresno, California

Other Agencies Served:

Governor's Task Force on Drugs and Narcotics
California Medical Association's Inter Agency Task Force
Central California Representative to National Conference on Drug Abuse and Narcotics
California Council on Criminal Justice - Region VII

Other Agencies Served (cont.)

Consultant to:

State of California
State of Utah
State of Oregon
State of Washington
State of Wyoming
Lockheed Missiles and Space (Drug Education)
National District Attorneys Association
  National Drug Conference
Western Governors
Commission of the Californias- "Cperation Intercept"

Presentation Topics:

1. Social and personal characteristics of drug use
2. Drug subcultures
3. Counseling and treatment of drug users
4. Community approaches to drug treatment
5. Approaches to drug education
6. In-service training
7. Small group discussions

Contact Through:

Fresno City Unified School District
2348 Mariposa Street
Fresno, California 93721
Phone: (209) 268-4331

WALDRON, GRANVILLE, (Father)

Position Held:

Minister, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Crescent City

Experience:

Worked with East Los Angeles Parish on drug abuse problems.

Developed drug abuse programs and their solutions, Del Norte County California

Presentation preferences:

Students
School Administrators
Parents
Other adult groups

Fees:

$100 per day plus expenses.

Contact Through:

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Macken Street
Crescent City, California 95531
Telephone: 469-5307

* * *

Additional Consultants (Names listed below have not been contacted by the compiler of the Bulletin. Their availability for consultant services must be ascertained individually.)

AITKEN, JANET
Judge, Municipal Court, City and County of San Francisco

BEGGS, REVEREND LARRY
Huckleberry House, 3830 Judah St., San Francisco, California

BROOKS, H. BRYCE
Director, Awareness House, Fort Bragg, California

CARFAGNI, ARTHUR JR., M.D.
Director IMPAC (Immediate Psychiatric Aid and Referral Center); Director, Northwest Mental Health Drug Abuse Screening Unit.

CARRAU, L. W.,
Educational Systems Representative, Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. (Lockheed "Drug Decision package), Sunnyvale, California.

CURRIE, NORBERT, LT.
San Francisco Police Department, Narcotics Bureau

FISHER, DUKE D., M.D.
Staff Psychiatrist, U.S. Naval Hospital, Oakland, California

FRYKMAN, JOHN (REVEREND)
Director, Drug Treatment Program, Haight-Ashbury Clinic, 558 Clayton Street, San Francisco

HUBER, EUGENE
Teacher-Specialist, Health and Family Life Education, San Francisco Unified School District

HUDSON, FRED G., M.D.
Clinic Director, Presbyterian Hospital, San Francisco, California

JONES, HARDIN, Ph.D.
Professor of Medical Physics; Professor of Physiology; Assistant Director, Donner Laboratory

KHLENTZOS, MICHAEL, M.D.
Director, McAuley Neuropsychiatric Institute, St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco

LOOMIS, STUART
Professor of Counseling, San Francisco State College
Director, Psychological Services, Haight-Ashbury Medical Clinic

MARCELOUS, KENNY
Mission Rebels, 674 So. Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California

McCUNE, DONALD A.
Education Specialist, Education Project on Drug Abuse, Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation
State Department of Education, Sacramento, California

McGOWAN, JANICE, M.D.
Medical Director, Presbyterian Hospital, San Francisco, California

McWILLIAMS, MRS. PATTY, R.N.
IMPAC (Immediate Psychiatric Aid and Referral Center)

MEYERS, FREDERICK H., M.D.
Professor of Pharmacology, U. C. Medical Center, San Francisco

MILLER, KENNETH L., SGT.
Juvenile Procedures, Narcotics, San Pablo Police Department

MORRIS, RAYMOND JR., INSP.
Narcotics, San Pablo Police Department

O'CONNOR, MATHEW
Supervising Agent, Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, State of California

PALMIERI, GORDON, OFFICER
Narcotics and Schools, Juvenile Procedures, San Pablo Police Department

ROCKFORD, HOWARD
Director, Off Ramp Center, 1525 Waller Street, San Francisco, California

SCHWARTZ, DAVID J., M.D.
Chief of the Mental Health Unit, Hillcrest, San Mateo County Mental Health Services Division

SHERWIN, RUSSELL P., M.D.
Hastings Professor of Pathology, U.S.C. School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California

SMITH, ROGER, Ph.D.
Director, Amphetamine Research Project, Department of Pharmacology, U.C. Medical Center, San Francisco

TOTH, JOHN PETER, M.D.
2100 Monument Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California Phone: 682-5660

TRIEGLAFF, WILLIAM
Educators Training Center, Ventura (Model) School, Palo Alto, California

UNGERLEIDER, THOMAS J., Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, The Negro Psychiatry, U.C.L.A. Medical Center, Los Angeles, California

VARGAS, ROBERTO
Horizons Unlimited, 1249 Alabama Street, San Francisco, California

WAY, REVEREND STANLEY
Teen Challenge, 959 So. Van Ness, San Francisco, California

WARNER, EMMITT
Chief Agent, Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, San Francisco

WHITEHURST, HERBERT, LT.
General Police Procedures, Narcotics, San Pablo Police Department

POSSIBLE FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
FOR PROBLEMS OF DRUG ABUSE

Federal funding sources for project development are uncertain. Money is "tight" and the competition for Federal dollars is great. No assurance can be given for the funding potential of the sources indicated in this section. They do seem, however, to have relevance to the subject of concern.

Note: Private sources of funding have not been explored for purposes of this Bulletin. Private Foundations are so varied in their subject emphasis and funding policies, it was felt that no real help could be given. In lieu of an exploration of these sources in the Bulletin, it is suggested that individuals utilize the Foundation Directory Edition 3. This edition may be found in the Contra Costa County Schools Library.

Excerpt from Washington Monitor:*

"A bill authorizing $29 million over three years for programs to educate pupils on the dangers of narcotics has been passed by the House of Representatives. The bill, which is now awaiting Senate action, would provide grants to local schools and community groups to conduct drug education programs. It would also provide funds to train teachers for these programs."

I. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Action Grants**

Public Law 90-351 Parts B and C

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968

Participants and What They Do:

Local Agency

Obtains information for participating in State planning and for receiving action grants from the State planning agency (see your State Folder).

Ascertains probable eligibility. Any general local government such as a township, city, or county may apply.

May participate in formulating State comprehensive plan for law enforcement.

Prepares program to improve law enforcement in the community (see Federal Funds and How They May Be Used for types of programs that may be sponsored under action grants).

May obtain assistance from local colleges and universities to carry out community program.

Submits program plan to State planning agency.

If plan is approved, receives funds to start the program.

Matching Requirement

State and local governments must contribute:

25% of funds for training pertaining to riot control and civil disorders
50% of funds for construction projects related to law enforcement
40% of funds for all other projects

---

*Washington Monitor (Education U.S.A.) November 10, 1969, p. 66.
**The Guide to Federal Assistance for Education, File No. 195.

Federal Funds and How They May Be Used:

Fiscal 1969 - $29,000,000 allocated

Action grant allotments are awarded to State law enforcement planning agencies to improve and strengthen law enforcement at the State and local levels of government. Funds may be used for the following types of programs:

training of new law enforcement personnel

public education to improve the understanding of crime prevention and co-operation with law enforcement agencies

training of law enforcement personnel for riot prevention, detection, and control

education and training of community service officers

For Further Information:

Contact: Kai Martenson, Executive Director, California Council on Criminal Justice, 1108 14th Street, Sacramento 95814. Telephone: (916) 445-9156

Ask For: Information concerning participation in the comprehensive State plan.

Action grant guidelines.

Contact: Appropriate Regional Desk (see Additional Details for Regional Desk Areas)

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20530

Ask For: Planning and technical assistance

Contact: Office of Law Enforcement Programs, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW Washington D.C. 20530

Ask For: Pl 90-351
Pamphlet: "A United Strategy for Crime Control"
"Guide for State Planning Agency Grants"

II. Planning and Preventive and Rehabilitative Services For The Control of Juvenile Delinquency*

1. Comprehensive Planning Grants for Rehabilitative and Preventive Services Related to Juvenile Delinquency.

---

*The Guide To Federal Assistance For Education, File No. 293

LEGAL CITATION

Public Law 90-445 Title I, Part A, Section 101 42 USC 3811

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968

ELIGIBILITY

Any State or local public agency may apply for a grant, if it has been designated by the appropriate State authority to:

conduct comprehensive planning for the prevention and rehabilitation of delinquent youth

receive and spend funds for carrying out comprehensive juvenile delinquency planning functions

DESCRIPTION

Grants are awarded to eligible agencies to aid in the preparation or revision of a comprehensive plan for providing rehabilitative or preventive services to juvenile delinquents. Application for a grant may be made in two phases:

collection and analysis of statistical data and other information relevant to the existing problem of juvenile delinquency, including:

analysis of existing services for delinquent youth

consultation with appropriate organizations and agencies involved with the problems of juvenile delinquency

exploration of possible alternate sources of assistance

study of the policies, procedures, and statutes dealing with the custody, care, treatment, and release of juvenile offenders

provision for continuing and updating the methods of information and data collection pertinent to the problems of juvenile delinquency

conduct of planning functions, such as:

establishment of planning priorities

planning for prevention and rehabilitation of delinquent youth

model or demonstration programs

provision of technical assistance to agencies conducting programs under this Act

inservice training programs for personnel

general dissemination of planning recommendations adopted by the agency to the community-at-large

Matching Requirement

The Federal share may not exceed 90% of the total project cost; at least 10% of the total project cost must be provided by the grantee.

Federal Funds

Fiscal 1969 - $ 5,000,000 appropriated
1970 - 50,000,000 authorized, $15,000,000 requested
1971 - 75,000,000 authorized

Note: Figures include amounts available for all projects and programs provided for by the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (see also folder 294).

(See FEDERAL FUNDS AND DEADLINES folder for possible later information.)

Contact:

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 1427, South Building, 330 Independence Avenue SW, Washington D.C. 20201

Ask For:

PL 90-445

Publication: "Draft Regulations for Grants under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-445)"

Publication: "Draft Guidelines to Govern Grants under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (PL 90-445)"

"Notice of Project" (form SRS-JD-1) and application forms and instructions for their completion (form SRS-JD-11)

2. Grants for Planning Programs or Projects

LEGAL CITATION

Public Law 90-445 Title I, Part A, Section 102 42 USC 3812

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968

ELIGIBILITY

Grants may be awarded to any:

State, county, municipal, or other public agency

nonprofit private agency or organization

DESCRIPTION

Grants are awarded to assist in meeting the cost of planning programs or projects authorized under Parts B, C, and D of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.

Matching Requirement

The Federal share may not exceed 90% of the total project cost; at least 10% of the project cost must be provided by the grantee.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Fiscal 1969 - No funds available
1970) Reference .1
1971)

(See FEDERAL FUNDS AND DEADLINES folder for possible later information.)

Contact: Reference .1

Ask For: Reference .1

III. Programs in Alcoholism, Narcotics and Drug Abuse, and Occupational Mental Health*

Field, Area, or Subject: Alcoholism

Program Focus

Programs for basic and applied research, training, education, and consultation to develop effective, practical, and acceptable methods of preventing alcoholism and excessive drinking, and to improve therapeutic techniques.

Research programs may be conducted by universities, medical schools, State and local agencies, voluntary agencies, and community mental health centers, and other institutions and may include basic research projects on the behavioral, social, and biological factors responsible for alcoholism, as well as applied research projects to develop and demonstrate effective and practical methods for the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of the alcoholic, and to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of these methods. Important research areas include:

studies of the basic physiological, biochemical, and pharmacological effects of alcohol, such as: the neuropharmacology of alcohol in experimental animals; the emotional, physiological, and behavioral effects of alcohol in chronic alcoholics and normals; behavior of alcoholics before and during drinking

long-term studies of human subjects to determine the possible chemical, psychological, sociological, or cultural factors related to development of alcoholism investigation of possible chemical, physiological, hormonal, metabolic, or other basic constitutional differences between alcoholics and normal drinkers which could cause addictive drinking

---

*The Guide To Federal Assistance For Education, File No. 269.

studies of the treatment process to:

develop and evaluate ways to predict and measure treatment response

develop new psychotherapeutic, pharmacotherapeutic, and socio-therapeutic approaches

development of improved, nonaddicting drugs to relieve emotional tension, and for possible temporary or long-term substitutes for alcohol

studies of attitudes about drinking and development of methods to influence these attitudes among children and adults

development and evaluation of educational programs for general use and for special high-risk groups

studies to develop and evaluate new techniques in treating and preventing alcoholism and in rehabilitation of alcoholics

Training programs may be for nonprofessional or professional personnel (including the medical professions, nurses, the clergy, teachers, policemen, lawyers, social workers, etc.) in the approaches, methods, and potential techniques for treatment and prevention of alcoholism. Programs may be conducted by colleges, universities, and other nonprofit agencies.

Education programs may involve schools, community agencies, professional institutions, and public news and communication media, and are intended to develop and disseminate factual information and educational materials for the use of the public.

Consultation and guidance in program planning, development of treatment and preventive programs, analysis and evaluation, conference planning, community organization, interagency liaison, training, and exchange of research information is available to public or nonprofit private State and local institutions, organizations, and agencies.

Field, Area, or Subject: Narcotic and Drug Abuse

Program Focus

Grants for research, demonstration projects, training, and treatment programs (preferably community-based) to combat the abuse of narcotics and drugs, particularly heroin and other opiates, marihuana, LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs, the amphetamines, and barbiturates.

Research projects may include:

epidemiological studies, especially outbreaks of drug abuse (e.g., by college students) clinical trials of drugs, such as methadone and cyclazocine, which act as blocking agents

pharmacology of drugs, including toxic consequences (biological and behavioral) of drug dependence and tolerance

studies of the characteristics and behavior of drug abusers, such as:

personality factors in drug dependent persons

relationship among environment, personality, and drug effect

drug-seeking behavior

evaluation of the clinical course and outcome of individual addict patients

development of epidemiologic methods to determine true prevalence of addiction

evaluation of postinstitutional treatment and aftercare services received by addicts in the community.

Training programs may include:

development of professional personnel for treatment, evaluation, and epidemiologic programs in drug abuse and addiction

development of curriculums for training in treatment and prevention of drug addition

preparation of former addicts as preventive and rehabilitation aides

exchange of personnel between existing training programs and new programs

conferences on program innovations and results and treatment concepts.

IV. Research and Demonstration Grants (Social and Rehabilitation Services)*

Public Law 83-565 Section 4a(1) 29 USC 34

Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1954, as amended

Participants and What They Do:

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, PUBLIC OR NONPROFIT PRIVATE INSTITUTION OR AGENCY

Obtains information and application forms from Division of Research and Demonstration Grants, Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Training, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington D.C. 20201.

---

*The Guide to Federal Assistance for Education, File No. 132

Ascertains probable eligibility. An applicant may be a State vocational rehabilitation agency, technical school, institution of higher education, or any other nonprofit (public or private) institution or agency concerned with vocational rehabilitation, or the solution of social problems which often accompany disability.

Plans a research, demonstration, pilot study, or special facilities project.

If planning a research project, determines whether it shall be focused on:

a single specific problem, or
a core area which will be studied by an established group of research personnel, each investigating a specific aspect of the central problem (programmatic research)

If planning a demonstration project, ascertains that:

the type of service proposed is new or is used in an unexplored setting
the procedure is applicable to similar settings
the proposed procedure is new and desirable
the project plan includes systematic analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the proposed procedure

If planning to provide special facilities, designs project to:

serve individuals from three or more states where such facilities are not available
include some element of research or demonstration

Consults with State vocational rehabilitation agency (see your STATE folder) or appropriate Regional Office of Special and Rehabilitation Service (see OTHER FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES REGIONAL OFFICES - Organization Chart) for assistance in planning project and preparing application.

Prepares application which should include:

in all cases:

a brief and specific statement of purpose
a discussion of the theory and practice from which the project has emerged, the general significance of the problem, and the importance and uniqueness of the expected contribution of the project
a description of the methods to be used, their relationship to the purpose of the project, and a plan for final analysis of project results
a description of the work completed by the applicant or others which is pertinent to the proposed project
a biographical sketch of project director and key personnel, including a list of the most important publications
itemized budget, including amount of grant requested and proposed applicant support

when applicant is requesting programmatic research support:

the rationale and justification for studying the selected core area
an outline of several projects for studying various aspects of the central problem, showing possible staff organization

when applicant is requesting demonstration project support, a clear description of the hypotheses to be tested

If project will provide direct service to handicapped persons, submits application to State vocational rehabilitation agency and obtains signature of director.

Submits application to Division of Research and Demonstration Grants, Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Training, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington D.C. 20201.

If application is approved, receives funds and initiates research, demonstration, or special facilities project.

Matching Requirement

Applicants are expected to contribute a reasonable amount of the cost of the project.

STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCY

Consults with prospective applicants and assists them in planning any direct services to disabled people.

Reviews applications for all projects which will provide direct services to the disabled.

REGIONAL OFFICE--SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

Consults with all prospective applicants for research, demonstration, and special grants.

May review completed drafts prior to their submission to the Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Training.

OFFICE OF RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATIONS, AND TRAINING--SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

Distributes application forms and information concerning research and demonstration grants to potential applicants.

Conducts preliminary review of applications for accuracy and completeness of form.

Refers requests for pilot study grants under $25,000 to the Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Appoints study sections composed of specialists to review proposals according to the following subjects:

- sensory: problems of vision and blindness, deafness, speech, and hearing
- psychosocial: mental retardation, mental illness, psychosocial and vocational factors in other disabilities
- medical: orthopedic disabilities, neurological disabilities, chronic illness, cardiovascular disorders, and medical factors in other disabilities
- general: any project which will serve a variety of disabilities; in particular, investigations studying community or agency organization for rehabilitation

Refers proposals to study sections, which evaluate them according to:

clear conceptualization and systematic planning of the proposed project
clarity and significance of the purpose stated
rationale for the choice of the problem
adequacy of review of relevant literature
appropriateness of the population used
specific procedures outlined
suitability of the staff and budget

Presents evaluations of study sections, staff, and other experts to the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation for final review from the standpoint of policy and program.

Receives recommendations of the Council and refers applications to the Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, who makes the final decision concerning the grant requests.

Notifies recipients of grants and allocates funds to them.

FEDERAL FUNDS AND HOW THEY MAY BE USED

Fiscal 1967 - $21,370,000 appropriated
1968 - $21,192,000 appropriated
1969 - $21,325,000 appropriated
1970 - $21,325,000 authorized

(See also FEDERAL FUNDS AND DEADLINES folder for possible later information.)

Grants are awarded to provide partial support for projects which expect to make a substantial contribution to the solution of common rehabilitation problems. The program is designed to encourage:

the discovery of new principles and concepts basic to the understanding of the rehabilitation process the invention and demonstration of improved devices or procedures in vocational rehabilitation

Four types of projects are funded:

research projects to contribute new knowledge, principles, techniques, or devices to the field

demonstration projects to develop and evaluate in new settings rehabilitation procedures derived from previous research or practice

pilot study projects of modest size to determine the feasibility or specific form for a full scale research or demonstration project

special facilities projects to overcome deficiencies which effect an entire region through the establishment of facilities such as workshops and rehabilitation centers

Projects must be concerned with emotional or physical disabilities which may include, but are not limited to, cardiovascular disorders, neurological disabilities, mental and personality disorders, loss of capacity due to aging, mental retardation, orthopedic handicaps, speech and hearing defects, and visual disorders.

Handicapped individuals may be studied in a variety of settings, including hospitals, vocational training facilities, sheltered workshops, schools, prisons and reformatories, and poverty situations.

V. Research and Development Grants (National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice)*

Public Law 90-351 Part D 42 USC 3741-3746

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968**

Participants and What They Do:

PROSPECTIVE APPLICANT

Obtains information concerning grant program from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington D.C. 20530.

Ascertains probable eligibility. Any State or local government agency, nonprofit (public or private) institution, or private research organization may apply for a grant.

Develops research project in one of the following areas:

---

*The Guide to Federal Assistance For Education, File No. 197

**See previous act cited (Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968)

- detection and apprehension of offenders
- management of the criminal justice system
- rehabilitation of offenders
- crime prevention
- law and justice

Prepares preliminary proposal which should contain:

- description of research project, including :
    - significance of work to law enforcement
    - procedures and methods to be used
    - projected results
    - relationship to work in similar areas of study
    - budget
- biographical data of project staff, including their experience and professional and vocational interests

Submits preliminary proposal to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (there are no Federal deadlines).

If preliminary proposal is approved, receives request to submit formal proposal.

Prepares and submits formal proposal to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

If formal proposal is approved, receives funds for project.

Matching Requirement

None

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Receives and evaluates preliminary project proposal according to:

budget -must be within the funding capability of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Ciminal Justice

subject - must be in one of the specified research areas (see Federal Funds and How They May Be Used)

If preliminary proposal is approved, requests applicant to submit formal proposal.

Evaluates formal project proposals according to:

- merit
- imagination
- relation to Institute's research program
- relevance to law enforcement and criminal justice

Awards grants for approved proposals.

FEDERAL FUNDS AND HOW THEY MAY BE USED

Fiscal 1969 - $3,000,000 appropriated
1970 - Not yet determined

(See FEDERAL FUNDS AND DEADLINES folder for possible later information.)

Grants are awarded to support research and to develop new methods in the following areas:

detection and apprehension of offenders
management of the criminal justice system
rehabilitation of offenders
crime prevention
law and justice

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION . . .

Contact: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington D.C. 20530

Ask For: PL 90-351

Guidelines for grants

Suggested research portfolio

VI. Synopsis of Regional Criminal Justice Planning Program*
Association of Bay Area Governments (Sept. 1969)**

In January, 1969 the Executive Committee established a Criminal Justice Advisory Board and initiated a Criminal Justice Planning Program. This Program, in cooperation with the California Council on Criminal Justice, enables the Region to obtain $113,000 annually in Federal planning funds. These funds, granted to the Association to assist in implementing the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, allow for professional staff and administrative support services to conduct a variety of research, planning, and development projects. The Act also provides for local government grants to improve local criminal justice administration through action programs.

The planning Program has been substantially aided by the Association's Criminal Justice Advisory Board, eight working task forces, and the cooperation of public and private jurisdictions and institutions. The initial effort of these groups, working with the Association's staff, resulted in a preliminary Report entitled,

---

*See: (1) Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Action Grants and, (2) Research and Development Grants (National Institute of Law Enforcements and Criminal Justice)

**Material provided by Robert A. Mullen, Criminal Justice Program Coordinator, Association of Bay Area Governments.

A Program Design for Criminal Justice Planning in the San Francisco Bay Area, which was submitted to the Executive Committee and to the California Council on Criminal Justice in March, and subsequently to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in Washington in April of this year. It has now been approved and sets the stage for the region's first effort at comprehensive planning to reduce crime, improve law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice.

Eight functional areas of major concern in the Report were identified as Police Services, Organized Crime, Judicial Processes, Corrections, Juvenile Delinquency, Narcotic, Drug, and Alcohol Abuse, and Riots and Civil Disorders, and Education and Training. A description of the needs in each of these categories, along with primary goals and recommendations, was included in the Report. However, the needs identified in the initial "crash" effort were in general terms and merely scratched the surface of need for a searching look into the causes of crime, and the development of newer and better methods with which local government can respond to changing social conditions.

The Report, in addition to identifying substantive problems, stressed the need for extensive cooperation among government and private agencies, pooling of resources and efforts in more meaningful ways, and for an overall inquiry into the present structure for administering law enforcement and criminal justice. It was further stressed that the present pattern is one of fragmentation, and emphasized the need to define the relationships to meet the emerging needs of individual communities, and the region as a whole. A series of in-depth planning reports is being undertaken to assist in determining five-year needs in the several functional areas.

In addition to planning services, the Association will determine program priorities and process applications for Federal grant funds related to the improvement of local and regional criminal justice activities.

"Letter of Intent" Procedure

A "letter of intent" procedure has been initiated by the Council for the convenience of "action grant" applicants.

Under this plan, applicants for grants under the Safe Streets Act have the option of forwarding a "letter of intent" to the Council giving a brief description of the intended proposal rather than submitting a formal grant application.

Major objective of the letters is to ascertain the value of proposal ideas prior to lengthy preparation of an action proposal. Forwarding of the letter of intent to the Council does not commit the applicant to carrying out the proposal nor does acceptance of the letter provide any guarantee of later funding.

Letters of intent should provide both the Council and applicant with an opportunity of exploring each others interests in a specific area without requiring an extensive proposal. This document does not take the place of a formal proposal, nor does any action taken upon it bind the Council or the applicant. It is a device essentially for providing feedback as to the probable interest the task force will take if the idea is adequately developed at a later time. In large-scale proposals this device could save a great deal of work and effort on the part of the applicant. This is especially so if the ultimate decision of the Council is not to fund.

Major provisions of the Letter of Intent as approved by the Council at its October 8, 1969 meeting are as follows:

A. Limitation

The Letter of Intent procedure is limited to those areas not requiring coordination through the clearing house structure. It cannot be used in current form if the grant request includes:

a) Construction of facilities or activities in furtherance of such construction.
b) Planning funds.

These two areas come within the scope of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-95 which specifies procedures for handling these grants of funds. All other areas of concern can be handled by the Letter of Intent.

B. To Whom Sent

The Letter of Intent will be forwarded to the California Council on Criminal Justice. Its address is: California Council on Criminal Justice, 1108 14th Street, Sacramento, California 95814. The federal agency which administers the act, LEAA, has a regional office at Suite 111, 1838 Camino Real, Burlingame, California 94010. A carbon copy should also be sent to the Regional Advisory Board for their study, evaluation and regional recommendation.

It will be the responsibility of the Council staff to bring this proposal before the appropriate task force. This will allow some feedback to the proponent without his having to wait for the lengthier procedure of proposal evaluation. These Letters of Intent would be responded to before their "normal" place in the sequence proposals.

C. Letter of Intent should include the following:

1. The identification of the applicant agency, organization, or individual.
2. The geographic location of the project.
3. A brief description of the proposed project by type, purpose, general size or scale, estimated cost, beneficiaries, etc.
4. The federal program and agency under which assistance will be sought.
5. The estimated date the applicant expects to formally file an application.
6. If there is a regional goal or response appropriate to the idea, this should be included as a separate item. A simple statement is all that is required.

The task force will wait 30 days for the regional response before acting on the Letter of Intent. Response from the region should touch on the following areas: conformity with the existing Comprehensive Plan, regional goals and priorities, interlocking characteristics with ongoing or planned activities, and a recommendation to the State task force as to whether or not this Letter of Intent should receive a favorable action.

D. Procedure in CCCJ

With permission of the task force chairman the letter will be xeroxed and sufficient copies provided to each member of the task force in advance of the next meeting date of the task force. The task force, through its usual business procedures, will determine whether or not the proponent should be encouraged to submit a formal application.

E. Reply

The reply to the proponent will be determined by the action of the task force. If the task force looks favorably upon the Letter of Intent, a letter encouraging the proponent to fulfill the requirements of a formal application will ensue. There is nothing binding upon either the task force or the proponent at this point. In the event of an unfavorable reaction on the part of the task force, the proponent will be so notified and some of the reasons therefore stated. The proponent will also be notified that although the task force did not look favorably upon his letter of intent that the task force will, if he submits a proposal, give it thorough study and evaluation.

F. Appeals Procedure

There will be no appeals procedure from this Letter of Intent. This is not binding in any way and serves only as a convenience to proponents.

VII. Studies and Demonstrations in Comprehensive Health Planning*

Public Law 78-410 Section 314(c) 42 USC 246

Public Health Service Act, as amended by PL 89-749, Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Amendments of 1966, as amended

Participants and What They Do:

Applicant Organization

Obtains general information and application materials for study or demonstration project in comprehensive health planning from either appropriate Regional Director of Comprehensive Health Planning, Regional Office of the Public Health Service (see PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE - Organization Chart), or Division of Comprehensive Health Planning, Community Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Public Health Service, Washington D.C. 20202.

Ascertains probable eligibility. Applicant may be any nonprofit (public or private) agency, organization, or institution able to conduct projects to develop, test, or evaluate new or improved techniques or methodologies in comprehensive health planning.

---

*The Guide to Federal Assistance For Education, File No. 289

Plans special study or demonstration project which is not normally a part of State or areawide comprehensive health planning programs, including activities such as:

development and testing of new tools and techniques for planning

comparative studies of planning processes and the impact of planning decisions on health and health-related programs

development of new or improved methods of relating health to other planning processes

development and testing of new methods of obtaining and analyzing information relevant to comprehensive health planning

development of new or more effective methods of relating programs to comprehensive health planning processes

May obtain advice or assistance from Regional Director of Comprehensive Health Planning or Division of Comprehensive Health Planning in completing the application. Applications must include:

description of proposed study or demonstration project, including specific objectives

availability of adequate facilities for conducting the project

qualifications of the personnel involved

budget information

provisions for evaluation of the project

provisions for dissemination of project results

Submits completed application to Division of Comprehensive Health Planning through the appropriate Regional Office.

Receives notification of action taken on proposal. If approved, receives grant payments periodically depending upon the amount of the grant, its duration, etc. (If receiving other awards from the Public Health Service paid under a letter of credit system, payment will be incorporated into this system.)

Conducts approved study or demonstration project in accordance with terms and conditions of the grant agreement as set forth by the Public Health Service.

May apply for a continuation grant (project periods may not exceed three years in duration).

Submits required reports to Division of Comprehensive Health Planning:

expenditure reports for each budget period, within sixty days of the end of the budget period

interim report, within sixty days of the end of the budget period

final project report within 120 days of the termination date

Matching Requirement

None

REGIONAL OFFICE, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Distributes application information concerning studies and demonstrations in comprehensive health planning to interested organizations.

Provides advice or assistance to applicants.

Forwards completed applications to Division of Comprehensive Health Planning, Community Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Public Health Service.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. . .

Contact:

Regional Director of Comprehensive Health Planning Appropriate Regional Office of the Public Health Service (see PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE - Organization Chart)

Ask For:

General information concerning grants for studies and demonstrations in comprehensive health planning

Application forms (PHS Form No. 5028-1)

Contact:

Division of Comprehensive Health Planning, Community Health Service,
Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Public Health Service,
Washington D.C. 20202

Ask For:

Publication: "Information and Policies on Grants for Training, Studies, and Demonstrations in Health Planning"

General information concerning grants for studies and demonstrations in comprehensive health planning

Application forms (PHS Form No. 5028-1)

VIII. Training and Improved Techniques and Practices For The Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency*

.2 Improved Practices and techniques for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

LEGAL CITATION

Public Law 90-445 Title III, Section 301 42 USC 3871

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968

ELIGIBILITY

Any State, local, or other public agency or nonprofit private agency or organization may apply for a grant. Public or private agencies or organizations may apply for a contract.

DESCRIPTION

Grants or contracts are awarded to encourage the development of improved and experimental techniques and practices for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. Projects must make a substantial contribution to:

prevention of delinquency
treatment of delinquent youth and those in danger of becoming delinquent
improvement of rehabilitative services available to delinquent youth and those in danger of becoming delinquent, including methods for the training of personnel

Examples of project areas include:

- development of new techniques and practices to provide services to delinquent and potentially delinquent youth, such as:
  - innovative community-based rehabilitative services
  - innovative community-based preventive services (e.g. creating new roles for youth in the community)
  - methods for improving the juvenile justice system
- development of new patterns of service, such as:
  - new ways of delivering services within the structure of existing organizations and agencies
  - new approaches to the coordination of community services
  - new methods of linking community resources and the juvenile justice system

---

*The Guide To Federal Assistance For Education, File NO. 294

development of new ways of including both professional and nonprofessional (youth and adults) personnel in providing services to delinquent youth, including the development of training techniques for these personnel

development of effective ways to assess programs provided to delinquents

Matching Requirement

There is no formal matching requirement: however, matching funds, facilities, or services for carrying out the project may be required in certain instances.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Fiscal - 1969 - No funds available
1970 - $50,000,000 authorized, $15,000,000 requested
1971 - $75,000,000 authorized

Contact:

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, South Building, Room 1427, 330 Independence Avenue SW, Washington DC 20201

Ask For:

PL 90-445

Publication: "Draft Regulations for Grants under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-445)"

Publication: "Draft Guidelines to Govern Grants under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (PL 90-445)

"Notice of Project" (form SRS-JD-1) and application forms and instructions for their completion (form SRS-JD-11)

.3 Technical Assistance to Agencies Involved in the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

LEGAL CITATION

Public Law 90-445 Title III, Section 302 42 USC 3872

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968

ELIGIBILITY

Any public agency or nonprofit private agency or organization may apply.

Description

Technical assistance may be provided directly or through grants and contracts to aid agencies or organizations providing preventive or rehabilitative services to delinquent youth or to youth in danger of becoming delinquent.

Matching Requirement

There is no formal matching requirement; however, matching funds, facilities, or services for carrying out the project may be required in certain instances.

FEDERAL FUNDS:

Fiscal - 1969 - $5,000,000 appropriated
1970 - 50,000,000 authorized, $15,000,000 requested
1971 - 75,000,000 authorized

Contact:

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Social and Rehabilitation Services, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, South Building, Room 1427, 330 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20201

Ask For:

PL 90-445

Publication: "Draft Regulations for Grants under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-445)"

Publication: "Draft Guidelines to Govern Grants under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Acc of 1968 (PL 90-445)"

Publication: "Conditions Covering Direct Grants (Awarded under Public Law 90-445, The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968)"

Publication: "Eligibility Requirements and Application Information to Conduct Training Grants under Title II of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968"

"Notice of Project" (form SRS-JD-1) and application forms and instructions for their completion (form SRS-JD-11)

* * *

FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS ON DRUGS

A number of the following list of films and summaries are reprinted from, "Drug Films: How good are the best? How bad are the worst?" California's Health, February, 1969. Other films are listed for which no analysis or evaluation was available.

ADDICTED, THE (PART II--CRIMINAL OR PATIENT?) ca. 1958, B&W, 28 mins. Produced by CBS News. Distributed by Association Films, Inc., 600 Grand Ave., Ridgefield, N. J. 07657. Intended audience: General. Technical quality: Good.

Summary of content: The second segment of a two-part series about drug addiction originally shown on the CBS Television series "The Twentieth Century." (Part I was not reviewed.) Walter Cronkite narrates.

The film examines the accuracy of the colloquial phrase "dope fiend." Conclusion: the heroin addict is, almost by definition, a passive personality. His goal is oblivion: escape from his problems by "going on the nod." While under the drug's influence he will almost certainly be incapable of violent crime--assault, murder--and will not even rival the alcoholic as a menace behind the steering wheel. Ex-addicts are interviewed to bolster these contentions.

On the other hand, addiction forces the user to spend great sums of money to maintain his illegal habit. Result: almost one-half of all reported crimes in major cities are associated with drug abuse. One interviewee supported a $30-a-day habit for 10 years by shoplifting. With an addict partner, he stole $200 worth of merchandise daily (to net the $60 needed by both for drugs). Ten-year total crime bill for the pair: more than $700,000!

Addiction is a symptom of a disease, the film declares. But in order to seek a cure, the addict who turns himself in must usually go to prison. There he will kick the habit "cold turkey"--without medication. Treatment facilities and social welfare services are almost invariably closed to the addict or ex-addict. Punitive measures have clearly failed to stem the tide, concludes New York City Commissioner of Corrections Anna Kross. "We haven't even made a beginning," she says. "We must create a climate in which addiction will be considered a medical-social and health problem"--not a crime problem.

Evaluation: A well-produced documentary in support of the contention that heroin addiction, once established, merits treatment rather than punishment.

The film is especially noteworthy for the enlightened stance it took for its day--a stance still only partially accepted ten years later. Thus it probably remains useful for viewing by adult groups in which stereotypical attitudes toward drug addiction may prevail. The film is, however, beginning to date. Narrator Cronkite, a familiar TV face, looks callow in comparison to his current image. Good dramatic impact (there is a memorable scene in which the camera pans over rows of male addicts moaning and writhing at night in a New York City jail ward) tends to counterbalance age.

Available: (Both Part I and Part II) Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; and Association Instructional Materials, 2221 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007.

AGENTS OF DRUG ABUSE, THE (Penelope Films, Inc., 1440 Clay Street, San Francisco, California 94109)

. . . A review of all drugs of abuse, discussing levels of abuse, effects, legal consequences and penalties pertaining to the various agents of drug abuse. (38 minutes)

This film was considered good in accuracy of technical data but only fair in both effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and in dramatic effect. Most viewers found it best designed for teachers and health educators. Viewers rated it average when compared with others on similar subjects.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BODY SR BW MP5608 1949 EBF 15 min.

Traces the course of alcohol through the body until it either oxidizes or escapes, and shows the effects of alcohol on the brain. Dramatizes the case of a problem drinker, including a treatment.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California 94523, Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

ALCOHOL IN THE HUMAN BODY SR JR-SR BW MP6125 1964 DAVP 14 min.

Uses animation to illustrate the effect of alcohol on the human body under various conditions. Shows how alcohol is absorbed into the bloodstream and how it affects every organ of the body. Emphasizes its influence on the nervous system and brain.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California 94523, Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

ALCOHOL IS DYNAMITE SR JR-SR BW MP 607 1952 DAVP 10 min.

Shows case histories of teen-age drinkers. Demonstrates that drinking can become habit -forming before the victim realizes it. Animation pictures the effect of alcohol on the nervous system.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Dept., 1928 Oak Park Boulevard, Pleasant Hill, California 94523, Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 367.

ALCOHOLISM BW No. 548, Purchase price: $135 22 min.

Presents some causes of excessive drinking, tracing the development of the disorder in the case history of one man. Shows how the roots of alcoholism are imbedded in personality difficulties, and describes various forms of treatment. Demonstrates the role of the public clinic, and emphasizes the need for increased treatment facilities and greater public knowledge. Collaborators: Selden D. Bacon, Ph.D., and Raymond G. McCarthy, M.A., M.Ed., Yale University.

Available: Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 2494 Teagarden Street, San Leandro, California 94577, Phone: 483-8220; Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 1709 N. Gramercy Place, Hollywood, California 90028, Phone: (213) 463-6816; Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Boulevard, Pleasant Hill, California 94523, Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

BENNIES AND GOOFBALLS (National Medical Audiovisual Center, Chamblee, Georgia 30005

. . . A special report by the Food and Drug Administration on abuse of amphetamines and barbiturates. (20 minutes) Excellent technical data, good effectiveness in reaching desired audience but poor dramatic impact. Rated best for senior high school students, teachers and public. Average rating when compared with other films. Criticized as being heavy on legal aspects.

Available: Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, 605 U.S. Custom House, 2nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Telephone: 597-4310.

BEYOND LSD 1968, color, 25 mins. Produced and directed by Paul Burnford; Medical consultant J. Thomas Ungerleider, MD, distributed by Film Associates of California, 11559 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles 90025. Purchase price: $300. Intended audience: Adult (also advertised for Jr. & Sr. High School Students). Technical quality: Average.

Summary of content: A dramatization. A group of anxious middle-class parents express their fears that long hair, strange clothing styles, raucous music signal the irreversible plunge of their children into a shadow life of LSD abuse, degradation and crime.

Not necessarily so, they are reassured by a friendly neighborhood counselor, Dr. Wright. Not if the parents substitute reason, patience and understanding for hysteria, lies, petty niggling and rule by fiat.

The doctor shows a filmed talk by UCLA psychiatry professor J. Thomas Ungerleider, MD. The message: try to understand a teenager's struggle with his anger, his sexuality and his emerging identity.

Drugs let him hide this struggle from himself--but adult sympathy can forestall his resources to such a refuge. Let drugs be discussed openly so they lose their appealing aura as forbidden fruit. "LSD--Let's Simmer Down," he urges.

Communication can narrow the generation gap, Dr. Wright emphasizes. Skip the non-essentials in dealing with teenagers, he counsels. Don't get uptight about clothes, fads, hair styles, eating habits, speech mannerisms. "They have no basic importance and are certainly not worth endless arguments which only convince a youngster we can never understand him." In other words, keep your cool.

Production crew for this film was composed of teenagers and young adults, according to the credits.

Evaluation: A film of value for adult audiences--PTA groups, Rotarians, etc. White middle-class adults will probably receive maximum impact.

The acting, especially by those portraying the parents, is clumsy and strained. This is the sort of defect that adults may be able to overlook--though it will probably get in the way of the message for many. It would almost certainly distract younger viewers. But the film is of doubtful suitability for teenagers anyway--the message is not aimed at them, and might tend to excite their latent magalomania.

The subject is less drugs than a plea for level-headedness in family relationships.

CIRCLE, THE Parts I & II, McGraw - Hill Films

This film was developed at Daytop Village, Inc., Staten Island, New York, by the National Film Board of Canada. The film "shows a portion of one provocative Encounter. It is a highly-charged moment; seeing it, the viewer can begin to understand the honesty, urgency, and genuine concern that exists among the residents of Daytop and how important these are to the success of Daytop's program. Falseness is immediately attacked; former addicts themselves, they have no patience with those who would make excuses for addiction or hide behind false fronts of 'super-cool' and 'you can't touch me.' Yet always evident is the feeling that they play no games to hurt another. Rather, their concern is to help, and thereby help themselves."*

Rental: $15. - Purchase Price: $340.

Can be obtained through: Contemporary Films, 1714 Stockton Street, San Francisco, California, Phone: 362-3115.

CURRENT SCENE, THE NT-812 26 mins. Rental: $6.50

An intimate glimpse of a young people's 'pot party" and the making of majijuana cigarettes from raw blocks of the weed. Narcotics agents, users of marijuana, and non-users are interviewed for their opinions on the moral issues involved in the drug's use.

Available: Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; Association Instructional Materials, 2221 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007.

DANGEROUS DRUGS, THE 1956, color, 22 mins. Sponsored by the Narcotic Educational Foundation of America, 5055 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 90027. Produced by Ronald Munns. Purchase price: $235 B&W. Rental price: $12.50/day, color, $6/day B&W. Intended audience: High School Students, Adults, General. Technical quality: Poor, outdated.

Summary of content: Ronald Reagan, as a public service, narrates this examination of the problem of barbiturate and amphetamine abuse. Dramatic vignettes--silent--illustrate common forms of abuse: youths at a party pop pills for a thrill; a distraught middle-aged woman, seeking solace and sleep, ends by dosing herself fatally; a truck driver trying to stay awake suffers hallucinations, crashes. A young girl tells of her unhappy experiences as a chronic pill abuser. Withdrawal from barbiturate addiction--more painful and dangerous, the film notes, than withdrawal from opiate addiction--is depicted. "The solution," the film concludes, "lies in widespread education. Then and only then will legislation be developed to cope with this menace."

Evaluation: The scenes of abuse are about as dramatic as a snail fight--interminable shots of unattractive people going about uninteresting business. We are treated to a soporific account of the wages of sin by a young girl who is filmed (ostensibly to protect her anonymity) from the nose up, from the back of the head, from the crown down, from the knees to the shoes, from the wrists to the knuckles, etc. Her posture, eye movements, gestures--and those of a listening policeman in the background--are plainly incongruous with what is being said on the soundtrack. Some of the technical information conveyed is misleading. The assumption is made that the final solution to drug abuse lies in legislation. The film is dated. All in all, a most unsatisfactory effort.

---

*Flagg, Darrell E., "Guts and Love: A Cure For Drug Addiction?" Newsreel, September/October, 1968, p. 4.

DRINKING AMERICAN, THE NT-806--60 mins.

"The Drinking American" is a 60-minute, 16mm, black and white, social problem-type film for use in the high school or with college and adult audiences. It was produced by NET--The Public Television Network and made available in late spring, 1969.

The film focuses on drinking in the United States as it cuts across all social and economic classes. Alcohol abuse is our third largest health problem--after heart disease and cancer, according to this source. The film further stresses that for many persons drinking is linked to sexual interests, a relationship which much alcoholic beverage advertising tries to exploit. Other people may drink to relax or to overcome loneliness. The film also emphasizes that some experts, such as psychiatrist Maurice Chafetz, advocate removal of age barriers for drinking which would remove the attraction that such a taboo creates.

"The Drinking American" is for sale ($240) or for rent ($13.00) from Field Services, Indiana University, Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Indiana.

Available: Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California, 94544; Association Instructional Materials, 2221 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007.

DRUG ADDICTION 1951, B&W 22 mins. Produced by Encyclopedia Brittanica Films, 2494 Teagarden St., San Leandro, California in cooperation with Juvenile Protective Assn. of Chicago and the Weiboldt Foundation: consultant, Andrew C. Ivy, PhD, MD. Television rights reserved. Intended audience: High School Students, Adults. Technical quality: Average.

Summary of content: Opiates, marijuana and cocaine are described, their properties and effects on the human body depicted by animation. Drug addiction is a crime problem, the film emphasizes, and the point is dramatized by the story of "Marty Demelon."

Marty is a handsome, dutiful youth who one day smokes a marijuana cigarette. He advances to sniffing heroin, graduates to mainlining and addiction, and ends in the grasp of a policeman after looting a hardware store. He is sent to the federal hospital at Lexington, Ky., where he is cured of his addiction. Once back in his old haunts, however, Marty is tempted to return to the drug.

"Against such pressures," the film declares, "local outpatient clinics, social agencies, the Church--all are needed." It also urges larger law enforcement staffs, stringent penalties against narcotics peddlers, and increased efforts to widen knowledge about drugs, especially among young people.

Evaluation: A well-meaning but hopelessly outdated film which merits retirement to the archives. Marty's story lacks only Leo Gorcey to complete its "Dead End Kids" flavor. It is over-dramatic--Marty smokes "refers," then cuts his mouth drinking out of broken soda-pop bottles. On screen the blood flows hideously--but Marty is too high to know he's injured.

The pusher is a leering villain, the friend who introduces Marty to drugs is a sneering bum. Marty steals drug money from his mother's purse, but she pleads for him in court: "Judge. . . he isn't a bad boy!"

Marty's sentence is suspended if he will accept commitment to the hospital. "They know how to get you over the physical dependence with the least amount of withdrawal sickness," the judge urges. "Do you agree?"

Marty hesitates!

But after a meaningful exchange of glances with his Ma, Marty accepts. And a wise choice it is, for he has a wonderful time at Lexington. He is shown reaping in the sunny fields, playing checkers, batting fungoes--smiling broadly and enjoying himself immensely. It's enough to make a viewer want to go right out and get hooked.

DRUGS AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Churchill Films, 66 North Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90069)

. . . The film explains how drugs affect many different parts of the body by working indirectly on the nervous system. It is designed to reach children at an age before many of them, it is hoped, have begun to experiment with drugs. (18 minutes)

Excellent technical accuracy, excellent effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and from good to excellent dramatic impact. Rated best for junior and senior high school students, but also rated good compared with other films. Described as being "good for science classes" and "will provoke discussion." Animation reported as excellent.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California 94523, Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

DRUGS IN THE TENDERLOIN Color 51 mins. 1967

Produced by Robert N. Zagone of KQED-TV, San Francisco, under the auspices of the Central City Multiservice Center of San Francisco. Focuses on the lives of young drug addicts in the Tenderloin area of San Francisco, who take drugs not for 'kicks,' but for existence, engaging in male and female prostitution to support this way of life. The film does not condemn or condone. (Rental from NET Film Service, Indiana University A-V Center, Bloomington, Ind. 47401)

Also available: Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; Association Instructional Materials, 2221 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007. Rental: $12.50.

DRUGS AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM 1967, color, 18 mins. Produced by Churchill Films, 662 No. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles 90069. Purchase price: $180. Free loan source: State of California Department of Public Health, Bureau of Health Education Film Library. Intended audience: Jr. & Sr. High School Students, Adults. Technical quality: Excellent.

Summary of content: Animation is combined with photographic vignettes to illustrate the effects of various classes of drugs on the human body and mind.

The use of aspirin to relieve pain is employed as a vehicle to introduce viewers to the nature of drugs and the workings of the nervous system. The film then discusses glue, stimulants (amphetamines), depressants (barbiturates), opium-derivatives (morphine, codeine, heroin), marijuana and LSD. Therapeutic uses, effects sought by abusers and the results of abuse of each class of drugs are explained.

At the conclusion the narrator queries, "What do you think?" about the character of young people who abuse drugs. Are they more likely to be strong or weak? Are they likely to be responsible? Mature? Are they likely to have problems? "What do you think?"

Evaluation: Though the final inference is pretty clear, the film attempts to be factual and non-judgmental. A rational, clinical tone is maintained throughout.

Scientifically there are some weaknesses in the film. For example, the information on aspirin is probably of sufficient accuracy to satisfy lay viewers, but it tends to give a headache to doctors and pharmacologists.

The narrator suggests that users of marijuana may ultimately wish to experience greater thrills--a cliche not without some validity, but probably based more on the illigal context in which marijuana use finds itself than on the particular properties of the drug or the drug experience. Without very careful qualification, this sort of chestnut has a tendency to undermine the film's reliability in the eyes of sophisticated students.

"Many doctors now believe that LSD can cause permanent brain damage," the narrator declares. This statement, while itself also probably true (that is, many doctors do believe it, although there is no conclusive evidence for brain damage) smacks of the hysterical. Again, sophisticated young viewers who are acquainted with perfectly sane LSD users might be led to tune out the rest of the film's message. For the same reasons they would probably view skeptically the emphasis on those rare and sensational instances in which LSD users have died because they felt God-like enough to step onto freeways, or fly out of windows.

The youths depicted in the film are pre-teen or very early teenagers. Thus, it would seem most suitable for junior high school and high school students below the 12th grade. Older teenagers, who are likely to feel fiercely jealous of their maturity, could tend to be insulted by this fact--and by the film's very simple explicatory approach. The pictorial excellence of the animation, however, makes the film absorbing for any audience.

ESCAPE TO NOWHERE 25 min. c.

Illustrates the life of Debbie, a teenage narcotic addict. Professional Arts.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California 94523. Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

FDA SPECIAL REPORT: DRUG ABUSE--BENNIES AND GOOFBALLS 1966, B&W, 20 mins.

Cleared for television. Produced by Food & Drug Administration, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Free Loan source: Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, Attn: Distribution Unit. Purchase Source: Precision Film Laboratories, 21 W. 46th Street, New York 36. Intended audience: General. Technical quality: Average. Beginning to date.

Summary of content: Hollywood actor Paul Newman narrates this FDA report on abuse of amphetamines and barbitura tes, the nationwide scope of the problem, and legal steps being taken to curb it. Four people--including a truck driver who experienced hallucinations, a "pillhead" who suffered physical and mental deterioration, and a Death Row inmate who capped a five-state drug-fed crime wave with murder--tell of their experiences. Former USFDA Commissioner James L. Goddard explains the effects of amphetamine and barbiturate abuse, and outlines the 1965 federal law and enforcement procedures.

Evaluation: Subdued, authoritative, competently produced. Films dealing with specific drugs and their abuse permit more detailed probing. Technical information in this film, however, comes quickly and verbally. This may make it hard to grasp and retain. The common, underground nicknames for various pills are tossed off without real emphasis. Potential abusers--particularly the young--might be better served if popular nomenclature were dwelt upon to greater extent.

Although very recent, this film already has an outdated quality. Dramatic impact is slight, especially for younger audiences. (See Free Film Section)

FIGHT OR FLIGHT 1967, color, 16 mins. Sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Cooperation with the US Bureau of Narcotics, produced and distributed by J & F Productions Inc., Suite 700, 1401 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 19102. Intended audience: Jr. & Sr. High School Students. Technical quality: Good.

Summary of content: Reminiscences of former addicts now resident at New York State's Day Top Village rehabilitation center are interspersed with narration and illustrative vignettes. Emphasis is on the detrimental effects of heroin and LSD, with marijuana, "pills," alcohol and cough medicine receiving passing mention. Viewers are warned against seeking resolution of adolescent and familial conflicts in drugs, against following the gang willy-nilly. Drug abuse leads to crime, automobile accidents, death and running around without any clothes on, the film points out. The sufferings of drug-users' families are recounted by a mother and a wife. One young ex-addict declares that "it's nonsense that pot and LSD aren't habit-forming, that they (users) can stop any time. It's just not that way. It never has been!"

"To escape from life is easy," the narrator concludes. "These are the facts, whether we like them or not. It's up to everyone to make a decision. . . fight or flight!"

Evaluation: A compact, skillfully produced film--but one with the brittle "educational" sheen of those institutional short subjects about gas heating or transistors or ceramic nose-cones. In other words, the color is vivid and the scenes hold the viewer's attention--but the film seems unlikely to evoke any deep or lasting response.

From a technical standpoint, a number of questionable theses are propounded. A woman says her husband started on marijuana when he was 21, "thought he could kick it, but he couldn't, then he went on to heroin." The inference, later made more nearly explicit by another subject, is that marijuana is physically addicting. LSD is also said to be habit-forming--but whether physically or psychologically is not delineated.

Drugs and their effects are not analyzed in any detail, and the arguments against abuse turns on the three traditional axes of (Law-enforcement) opposition; drugs are the refuge of the weak, drugs lead to crime, drugs lead to heroin.

FROM RUNAWAY TO HIPPIE 1967, color, 18 mins. Produced by the Cinema Verite Co., 3116 16th Street, Room 27, San Francisco 94103, in cooperation with NBC News. Intended audience: General. Technical quality: Good.

Summary of content: A documentary about the hippie movement, its squalor and drug-based way of life. Originally shown as three six-minute segments on the NBC television Huntley-Brinkley Report.

The first segment records the action at a pair of teenage glue-sniffing parties in Dallas, and interviews the mother of two participants. The second follows three of the Dallas subjects to San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury hippie community, where they have migrated in search of LSD, et al. A love-in, an acid wedding, the parade of gawking tourists, a crowded pad are depicted. "A hippie," the narrator declares, "is a dope dealer."

The final segment discusses rural hippie communes, where compatible drop-outs return to nature, "sharing their rice, their beans, their hepatitis, their venereal disease." The impact of hippie culture on American modes and mores is noted, and the responsibility of the mass media for spreading it is ironically pointed out.

Evaluation: An interesting sociological report, but a film more entertaining than instructive. Little analysis of drugs or effects. The tone of the narrator is scornful, his words laden with emotion: glue sniffers are "chasing hallucinations, finding agony;" hippie-watchers are subsidizing dope;" commune-dwellers "may be coming to find their own society--or, like the woolly mammoth, to find extinction."

While this sort of editorializing may be justified by the actuality--and is indeed certain to strike responsive chords among disapproving adult viewers--it is practically GUARANTEED to turn off 68.6% of the teenage audience immediately. Teens strive mightily to preserve their image of the hippie: free man, devotee of love and truth, enemy of the greedy establishment, seeker for God in the acid-activated brain. Any such frontal assault on the image is deeply resented.

HELLO AMERICA 1967, B¢W, 29 mins. Produced by The Cinema Verite Co., 3116 16th Street, Room 27, San Francisco 94103; Johann Rush, producer. Purchase price: $200. Intended audience: Teachers, Adults, Professionals. Technical quality: Average.

Summary of content: The camera attends two parties in Dallas, where teenagers sniff glue, act drugged. (Excerpts from this film are used in From Runaway To Hippie.) The mother of two young glue-sniffers is interviewed--she suspects but is not sure of her children's activities. According to the narrator, there are four major factors common to most glue-sniffers: they have too much free time without parental guidance; they are caught up in the mass hysteria surrounding rock music groups whose members are known drug users; they are aware that other teenagers are "turning on;" they have nothing else to do and no other way to get high. Unsatisfactory home life and parents who don't know where their children go or what they do are also cited.

Not recommended for showing to persons under 21, the producers advise.

Evaluation: The moral, that glue-sniffing is bad, is implicit in the incoherence, the loss of physical coordination and the agonizing "crash" recorded by the camera. (A crash is a painful reaction as the drug wears off--or too much is inhaled.) But it is not certain that this message would be received without garbles by young viewers.

There are times when the glue-intoxication appears attractive, and curiosity could be aroused to see what it feels like to act that way. Obviously these youths find the experience pleasant enough, on balance, to continue experimenting. They, then, provide a peer-group precedent.

College students and adults would probably find this film interesting, and come away with little desire to emulate the subjects. But then, most college students and adults don't sniff glue. The approach is honest--let the images speak for themselves. (The narrator's summary of common factors in the backgrounds of glue-sniffers is the single obvious editorial comment.) The film might benefit from cutting, however. It is too long.

HIDE AND SEEK 1966, color, 14 mins. Produced by the Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press, 1125 Amsterdam Avenue, New York 10025; produced and directed by Julian Krainin; psychiatric consultant, Dr. Ronald R. Fieve, Columbia University. Purchase price: $150. Intended audience: Jr. & Sr. High School & College Students. Technical quality: Average.

Summary of content: A boy in his late teens describes his life as a heroin addict while the camera shows him (or, more probably, shows a young actor) wandering the seedier streets of New York City.

The youth begins with marijuana, tries heroin on a dare, ends up addicted, alienated from his father, cut off from the normal world. He is attractive, wistful.

Theme: "I'm a louse because I keep lousing up my life....Nobody beats it (dope), you can't....Sometimes I think, 'Look what I lost'....I guess I missed a lot of beautiful things."

Evaluation: A skillfully photographed, thematically imaginative--but ultimately weak--film. The boy's wishy-washy wistfulness, enhanced by wistful music and long, wistful shots of his wistful meanderings, finally swamps the film.

The approach may be good in that extremes are avoided--he experiences neither physical ecstasy nor, as a good middle-class junkie, total moral collapse--but it is dramatically unsatisfactory. Still, as a first-person account of the emptiness of the drug-centered life, it may prove useful in discouraging young experimenters. Then again, since it seems to be fictional, it may not. Sigh (wistfully).

HOOKED 1967, B&W, 20 min. Produced by Churchill Films, Inc., 662 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles 90027. Purchase price: $125. Also, Rental: Indiana University, Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Indiana 47401 (Rental price: $4.65). Not cleared for TV. Intended audience: Junior and Senior High School Students. Technical Quality: good.

Summary of content: Young ex-addicts tell of their experiences when using drugs: heroin the ultimate narcotic in each case. The youths are attractive, articulate, of mixed racial and social backgrounds, and project an air of honesty and painfully-earned expertise.

They are filmed in various institutional settings--jails, halfway houses--but the camera focuses on their faces. Their statements are grouped by general subject: how they got started on drugs, what it feels like to get through as a result of their addiction. Quick cuts are made from speaker to speaker. There are no dialogues, only individual reminiscences. The pace is fast. There is no narration.

Evaluation: An excellent film. Although other drugs are cited in passing as one's personal entree into the world of heroin addiction, the film's real subject is solely the latter. The reminiscence form gives unimpeachable authority to the opinions: "It's really a rat race, you have no fun or social life" . . . . "I think guys who don't use are the hip ones". . . . "It's a drag, a real drag."

The look, jargon and relaxed intensity of the subjects should generate empathy among high-school-age viewers. Absorbing for any audience. The film's impact is derived from its lack of extraneous moralizing and the reiterated theme: "I never thought it would happen to me. I thought I was, you know, something special."

LOSERS, THE 1960, B&W, 31 mins. Produced by the Columbia Broadcasting System, Jack Landau producer/writer/director. Distributed by Carousel Films, Inc., c/o Association Films, 600 Grand Ave., Ridgefield, New Jersey. Purchase Price: $145. Free loan source: State of California Department of Public Health, Bureau of Health Education Film Library. Intended audience: General. Technical quality: Good.

Summary of content: Produced by CBS News, this film employs the documentary style--interviews, a narrator shot in various location backgrounds, illustrative footage showing seedy neighborhoods, an arrest, a jail, a hospital, a morgue, a high school classroom in which a rat is enclosed in a glue-coated fish tank--to blanket the subject of drug addiction.

"Police estimate that 35% of all drug experimenters will get hooked," the narrator declares. An official of Day Top Village rehabilitation center offers the opinion that "we believe drug addiction is an acting-out of infantile behavior."

The film opens and closes with scenes of the New York City morgue, where a body is being filed away, the fatal result of acute intravenous narcotism. The moral is that drug experimenters are flirting with death.

Other drugs discussed, in passing, include "pills," glue and marijuana

Evaluation: As in any attempt to cover a broad topic within a short time, this film suffers from superficiality. The producers try to compensate by projecting a steady tone of disapproval. The narrator often speaks of drug abuse and abusers with heavy scorn. The police statistics on habituation are quoted without support. In general, the approach is sociological. The emphasis: drug use creates a crime problem. Fear is the emotional instrument: "How many youthful experimenters will end up here?" the narrator asks, eyeing the morgue slab.

The production is smooth and professional. Although nearly nine years old, the scenes have not dated badly. The film is, however, unlikely to persuade, and would probably serve best to solidify already firm (and traditional) opinions.

LSD 1967, color, 28 min. Produced by the Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, U.S. Navy. Loan sources: Audiovisual Branch, U.S. Navy, Pentagon, Washington, D.C. Intended audience: Servicemen. Technical Quality: average.

Summary of content: Lt. Cdr. Walt Miner of the U.S. Navy Medical Corps delivers a lecture on the history, properties and effects of LSD. Intended audience: the man who is considering taking the drug, and the man who must decide whether he wants to go to sea with a crewmate who has.

Miner's primary--almost his only--prop, employed sparingly, is a blackboard.

Emphasis is placed on the drug's phenomenal potency; its ability to create a mental state resembling insanity in the user; the possibility of recurrent effects without further drug use; the risk of permanent psychosis, suicide, genetic damage; and, most important, the total unreliability in stressful military situations of a one-time LSD user.

For the seaman, Dr. Miner says, an alcoholic binge is infinitely less harmful than an LSD trip--because the drunken sailor will dry out at sea, but the acid-user may, without warning, experience a recurrence triggered by common shipboard and aeronautical phenomena such as enclosed spaces and panels full of flashing colored lights. "I want you," he concludes,"to think about what I have just said very carefully."

Evaluation: Because he is an accomplished speaker, Lt. Cdr. Miner makes the lecture technique an absorbing and distinctive approach to filmed drug education. "Nothing I am going to say today will be emotional," he announces. In fact, this is not quite so--but his careful tone and reliance on documentable cases (he assures viewers they are documentable) gives this film a credibility and persuasiveness far above many other, more gimmicky, offerings. The film contains the best analysis of an LSD trip (effects and time sequence) of any film reviewed. Drawbacks for non-military situations: the speaker is an officer, he is uniformed, and his audience is assumed to be seagoing.

Points of contention: emphasis on the possibility that LSD users may already have damaged themselves irreversibly; emphasis on the absolute unreliability, the Navy purposes, of anyone who has ever used LSD; and emphasis on the comparative harmlessness of alcoholic excess.

(In fact, there is some question about the wisdom of the Navy's priorities. Surely drinking and flying, drinking and driving, even just plain chronic drinking, have created more Naval problems than LSD abuse has to date.)

In summary, this film suggests that a purely factual, lecture technique--perhaps with a few more illustrative props and a civilian expert speaking--could be an extremely effective way to convey drug information on film without controversial emotive freight. (See Free Film Section)

LSD: INSIGHT OR INSANITY? (Revised), 1968, color, 28 mins. A MedCine Production, written by Richard S. Scott, MD, and Max Miller (producer-director). Distributed by Bailey Films, 6509 DeLongpre Ave., Hollywood 90028. Purchase price: $300. Rental price: $25/3 days. All rights reserved. Intended audience: Jr. & Sr. High School Students, Adults, General. Technical quality: Above average.

Summary of content: Eight doctors and a pharmacologist involved in LSD research explain and illustrate their findings. Consensus: LSD remains, largely, an unknown quantity, and its unsupervised use is extremely dangerous.

The possibility that LSD exercises damaging genetic effects on humans is emphasized. Teratogenesis (production of deformed offspring), carcinogenesis (production of cancers) and mutagenesis (production of successive generational damage) are cited as some of the results of LSD experiments on animals. Visual material accompanies: deformed foetuses borne by guinea pigs dosed with LSD in pregnancy are shown, along with photos of chromosomal breaks and abnormalities associated with human LSD ingestion.

The film opens with good-natured ribbing of teenage faddism--goldfish swallowing, telephone-booth-cramming, hippie clothing and hair styles--then moves to less socially desirable fads--gang fights, automobile "chicken" contests--to experimentation with drugs. The experts then give their opinions and these are illustrated.

The film closes with former US Food & Drug Commissioner James L. Goddard warning that LSD experimentation is like playing Russian roulette. A game of Russian roulette is dramatized, and in the film's final shot the gun fires. Narrated off camera by singer Sal Mineo.

Evaluation: Well-produced, excellent color effects and illustrative material for scientific findings. Terminology is relatively sophisticated, and though explanations are clear in general, some confusion will probably arise among younger or less advanced viewers.

The film places worried emphasis on the contention that no one emerges from an LSD experience without undergoing some change--in philosophy, life-style, etc. The question is begged whether such a change might not be for the better. In fact, one psychiatrist in the film who denies the widely-held belief (among users) that LSD promotes creativity admits that it probably does make the user *feel* more creative. Some might argue that feeling more creative is, in itself, worthwhile.

In addition to clinical arguments, more traditional reasons for abstention from LSD are cited by the film: the danger of "bum trips," the weakness exhibited by those who take dares to win peer approval.

The final gunshot settles the outcome of experimentation--a scene with dramatic impact, but one which, like much of the non-scientific material of the film, may tend to weaken the overall effect for skeptical viewers. They are told, by title and content, that the question of LSD's properties remains unanswered. This is reason enough for abstention. But the final bullet belies the premise. It's another case of authority calling the shots.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California 94523. Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

LSD: LETTVIN VS. LEARY 1967, B&W, 54 mins. Produced by WGBH-TV, Boston, for the National Educational Television Network. Distributed by NET Film Service, Indiana University AudioVisual Center. Bloomington, Iniana. Intended Audience: General. Technical quality: Average.

Summary of content: Former Harvard psychologist Timothy Leary, the chief prophet of the LSD Gospel, expounds the doctrine of his League for Spiritual Discovery to an audience at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In rebuttal: MIT professor Jerome Lettvin, MD, scientist, humanist and former mental hospital senior psychiatrist.

Leary: The proper aim of man is to tune in to the ancient cellular wisdom of his 2-billion-year-old body. We have been narcotized by print, by society, by conventional education. So we need an antidotal sacrament--LSD. Sure there are risks: everything worth doing involves risk. But there is no substantive evidence that LSD causes damage. Marijuana should be legalized too. Turn on, tune in, drop out.

Lettvin: The problem is whether the navel really replaces television. Forbidding marijuana is nonsense, of course. But the psychedelic drugs are something else. They give no guarantee that judgment will be returned once it has been taken away. Users pay for their vision of the self by a loss of the noetic function--the critical faculty that distinguishes man from all other creatures. The LSD experience resembles, frighteningly, the temporal lobe syndrome that characterizes axe-murderers and epileptics. A group of physicists who took psilocybin were unable to do theoretical work for six months afterwards. LSD insight is cheap--but it is bought dear. Leary is a dangerous man.

Evaluation: A curious and amusing confrontation between two fascinating characters. Leary, wearing loose Indian garb and smiling benignly, squats cross-legged before a candle. Film clips supposed to evoke the LSD experience flicker in the background. Lettvin, rumpled and charismatic, prowls the stage tossing off erudite quips like some academic Zero Mostel. It's all very entertaining--but doesn't shed a whole lot of candlepower.

The film might have some use in provoking discussions among college audiences, who would probably dig it delightedly. But it may be too sophisticated to be appreciated by average high school students--or average parent groups. Anyway it is not really a drug film, but a kind of moral philosophy film. And as such, it is stimulating.

LSD: THE ACID WORLD 35 mm, color, fs, 140 frames, 34 min. and 2 12" Lp's; with guide; jr, sr; sale $35. Users, dealers and doctors debate use of LSD. When a boy takes a "bad trip," students confront over-riding dangers associated with hallucinogenic drugs.

Available: Guidance Associates, Mr. Charles Piersall, representative,
2350 Westminster Avenue, Costa Mesa, California 92627. Phone: (714)
646-8211.

LSD: THE SPRING GROVE EXPERIMENT 1966, B&W, 54 min. Produced by CBS News, John Sharnick producer/writer. Presented by McGraw-Hill Text-Films, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 10036. Intended audience: Senior High School and College Students, Adults, Professionals. Technical Quality: good.

Summary of Content: At Baltimore's Spring Grove State Hospital, controlled experiments are being conducted using LSD as a therapeutic tool in psychiatric treatment. The film documents the program through two subjects, a 48-year-old housewife who suffered an acute emotional breakdown, and a 33-year-old male alcoholic. Their preparation--intense psychometric testing and 15 hours of conventional psychotherapy--their LSD treatment--one 14-hour session in a supervised, carefully arranged setting--and subsequent return to useful life are depicted. Both, six months after LSD, were functioning healthily for the first time in many years. Although still experimental, the program suggests that LSD can be a boon to society as well as a bane.

"We should not let the negative be emphasized so much that the positive aspects are swamped," urges Dr. Joel Elkes, chairman of the Johns Hopkins University Department of Psychiatry, in a final comment. Charles Kuralt narrates.

Evaluation: An extremely moving insight into the intensity of the LSD experience. The film suggests some of the reasons users frequently become convinced of the drug's religious powers. "I found God," the housewife declares upon emergence from her trip. The viewer, an absorbed semi-participant, is afforded some understanding of her statement.

The film provides an excellent balance to arguments for total LSD suppression. It is properly cautionary, however, in emphasizing the care and supervision surrounding this clinical application. The housewife notes that she has no further need or desire for the drug, and exclaims, "If I hadn't had the preparation, if I hadn't had the confidence, I would never have come back. The fear I felt was so great. . . . I'd still be out there!"

Both subjects are attractive, articulate and aware of their problems, but helpless. They gain viewer sympathy immediately. Tension is developed skillfully as the LSD session approaches. The viewer is thus enabled to share vicariously in the emotional catharsis they experience under the drug's influence.

LSD TRIP---OR TRAP! (Sid Davis Productions, 2429 Ocean Boulevard, Santa Monica, California 90405)

. . .Two teen-age boys, Bob and Chuck, both 17, have many interests in common and enjoy each other's company. But when another boy, Frank, tries to introduce them to LSD, they disagree. While Chuck lets himself be persuaded to join Frank's acidheads, Bob decides to find out the truth about the notorious drug for himself. What he learns is disturbing to him and he realizes that he must warn his friend, who by now is firmly ensconced with Frank's crowd and already has taken several "trips." Bob puts his findings and feelings in a letter but on his way to mail it, Bob comes upon a grisly accident. Chuck has had a shattering recurrence of the LSD effects while driving, lost control of his car and rammed head-on into another car. Chuck is dead. (20 min.)

Most viewers found this one good in accuracy of technical data presented and excellent in effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and in dramatic impact. The audience was seen best as senior high school students with college students next. It was considered above average in rating with films on similar subjects.

LSD: A TRIP TO WHERE 25 min., B&W, senior high through college. McGraw-Hill Films, Department DF, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

LSD-25 1967, color, 27 mins. Sponsored by San Mateo (California) Union High School District. Produced by Professional Arts, Inc., P. O. Box 8484, Universal City, California 91608. $27.50 for 3 days (not including time in transit). Dr. David W. Parker, producer. TV Right Reserved. Intended autience: Sr High School Students, College, Adult, General. Technical quality: Excellent.

Summary of content: The chemical compound LSD-25 is given a voice, and tells viewers of its nature and effects. Scenes illustrating the narrative accompany. False information about the drug is rebutted, the facts of its unpredictability and unknown properties are emphasized.

Potency, illegality, uncertain dosages when prepared by backstreet chemists, bum trips, self-injury or suicide while under the influence, recurrence of effects, alterations in brain-wave tracings following use, possibility of associated cell changes and chromosomal damage--these are some of the dangers cited.

The strange thing, LSD concludes, is that a user's reaction depends, "not on my chemistry, but on his. I can give him a trip to his inner brainscape. Of course, he may be terrified by what he sees there. But that's his problem, not mine."

Evaluation: A balanced and relatively judicious presentation of the case for the prosecution. Visually superior--although editing, cutting, and color may tend to be flashy. Such ingenuity in production technique pleases the eye but fuddles the brain. Skeptical viewers, TV-wise and advertising-canny, may suspect this adroit packaging as the hallmark of propaganda. Which of course it is. But allowing LSD to plead both sides of its case provides a counterweight. Overall, the film is an excellent example of what a mass-appeal drug education film can be.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California 94523. Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

MARIJUANA 1968, color, 34 mins. Produced by Avanti Films, Los Angeles; Max Miller, writer/producer. Distributed by Bailey Films, 6509 DeLongpre Avenue, Hollywood 90028. Purchase price: $350. Rental price: $25/3 days. Not cleared for television. Intended audience: Jr. & Sr. High School Students (College & Adults). Technical quality: Good.

Summary of contents: Pop-singer Sonny Bono, clad in orange-lamé Nehru jacket and sipping coffee, conducts viewers through this contemporary examination of the pros and cons of marijuana use.

The film opens with scenes of a teenage pot party. Suddenly the police burst in. As they are handcuffed and wrestled out, the participants scream justifications for the legalization and consumption of marijuana. The arguments are then isolated, each providing the lead-in for a discussion of one particular aspect of the marijuana controversy.

Among reasons for *not* using marijuana cited by Sonny are included the risk of a bum trip resulting from a very high dosage; the possibility that teenage immaturity "sets you up" for psychological dependency; the chance that marijuana use will lead to indulgence in stronger drugs; the danger that altered physical and mental states will affect performance in driving or other critical tasks; and the argument that pot is illegal--and the laws governing individual behavior are justified by the need to provide for the common welfare.

Sonny admits that alcohol and tobacco are both drugs which are legal but frequently abused, denies that this makes a case for legitimation of another. Although smoking is hazardous to health, he agrees, it does not cause impairment of judgment or dexterity. Would you like it, he poses, if the doctor who operated on you was high on marijuana?

Moreover, experience with smoking and drinking indicates that not everyone can quit any time, he declares. Too many people would become drug-dependent if marijuana were legalized. And, he notes, marijuana has been outlawed by the United States, the World Health Organization and most major countries of the world. Using a drug merely because others encourage it is a sign of weakness, he adds.

The film ends with exhortations by a series of young people who condemn the use of drugs, urge involvement in society's struggles, and express their admiration for people who come to grips with problems unaided.

"It's your life," Sonny concludes. "It's up to you to decide."

Evaluation: Shrewdly-conceived attempt to deal with the subject of marijuana calmly, even-handedly, and in the voice of a protagonist calculated to enlist the sympathy of teenage viewers. Unfortunately, the attempt fails.

The reasons are several. One is the choice of narrator. Pop-singers have a notoriously fickle following, the Sonny Bono--one-half of the husband-wife duo Sonny & Cher--is no longer, only some months after the film was made, a star of the first magnitude. In fact his comet is decidedly on the wane. This could well make him, almost overnight, a figure of ridicule rather than an idol. Additionally, he is one of that group of aging pseudo-teenagers who appeal primarily to the youngest, most naive set of pop-music fans--the teeny-boppers. He can boast no real following among the more sophisticated "hip" crowd whose opinions usually set styles for the age-group next behind. In summary, Sonny's presence in the film is an apparent asset which may already be, or could soon become, a liability.

Moreover, for those seeking evidence that the film's cold, let's-look-at-the-facts approach is actually weighted from the outset, there is support in the fact that marijuana's proponents are depicted screeching their arguments while they thresh about in the back of a paddy-wagon. Sonny, on the other hand, calmly refutes their rantings, several thoughtful paragraphs to each angry ejaculation. It's not quite a fair and even match.

His arguments, too, occasionally rely on imprecise analogy. For example, few people suggest that, even were marijuana legalized, its use should be permitted by drivers, surgeons, pilots or anyone else on the job. Proponents of marijuana argue, instead, that legislation should be aimed at specific misuses, not at general suppression. Thus the film knocks over a straw man--and young viewers will quickly note it.

In short, this film, which seems on the surface to be a dispassionate analysis, shows through as uncompromising propaganda. Well, one might ask, what could be expected? To educate *against* the use of marijuana is not the same as to educate *about* marijuana. But it is doubtful that many young viewers will be anything but angered when they emerge from Assembly after seeing this opus.

Available: Association Instructional Materials, 25258 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; and Association Instructional Materials, 2221 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007.

MIND BENDERS, THE-- LSD AND THE HALLUCINOGENUS 1968, color, 26 min. Sponsored by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration. Produced by Vision Associates, Lee R. Bobker, writer/director. Loan Source: PHS Audio-visual Facility, Chamblee, Georgia 30005. Intended audience: Senior High School and College Students, Teachers, Adults, General. Technical Quality: Excellent.

Summary of content: Young LSD users tell why they took the drug, what it did for them, and how it has affected their lives. On the other side of the fence, UCLA psychiatrists Duke D. Fisher and J. Thomas Ungerleider, and NYU Medical School professor Marvin Stern, warn of the hazards: bum trips, recurrent flashes, impulse to drop out of conventional society.

Since the beginning of time, the narrator notes, man has had a desire to alter his perception. Some of the powerful chemical substances by which he is able to accomplish this are psilocybin, mescaline, DMT and LSD--the hallucinogens. Since the latter is the most prevalent, and currently in greatest demand, the film concentrates on its characteristics.

We learn what is known: LSD is extremely potent, but its perception-changing mechanism remains largely a mystery. It has caused abnormal and premature births in one study utilizing five guinea pigs; it has been associated with chromosomal breaks in human users; it may cause psychological dependency in some users.

But LSD may also be a vehicle for good. An LSD-treatment program for alcoholics in Kansas City is examined. Other experimental therapeutic uses for LSD are mentioned: treatment of the mentally ill, psychological adjustment to death for terminal cancer patients. The results seem hopeful.

"The evidence is inconclusive," the narrator admits. "We just don't know enough." But the film ends with this caveat for casual experimenters: "The facts suggest caution, and a careful counting of the cost."

Evaluation: Sprightly title notwithstanding, this is a notably sober examination of a topic which all too often provokes intemperance. It is the most objective of the LSD films reviewed--if by that is meant that LSD users are permitted to recount their experiences without apology. The facts (that there are very few facts but lots of opinions) speak for themselves.

Visually the film is superior: artistic color scenes bridge the interviews, which are shown in black-and-white. The young LSD users are viewed in extreme facial closeups--the doctors at a slightly more discreet distance. This use of black-and-white when dealing with human subjects involves the audience more deeply with the people on screen (something to do, a la McLuhan, with cooling down the medium and heating up the viewers).

Teachers charged with instructing students against LSD might best steer away from this film. The young LSD-takers have obviously not suffered overt brain damage, livid psychological scars, or pangs of remorse. College students, professionals, teachers and quavering parents, on the other hand, might profit from a viewing. For purposes of exploring the actual state of LSD affairs, recommended. (See Free Film Section)

MONKEY ON THE BACK 1956, B&W, 27 mins. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada, Grant McLean, producer. Distributed by McGraw-Hill Films, 330 W. 42nd Street, New York 10036. Purchase price: $140. Intended audience: General, Adults. Technical quality: Average.

Summary of content: A dramatized account of the life and drug-induced death of a Canadian heroin addict. Based on an actual case history.

In 1945, Dick Smith is fresh out of prison, having served a term for heroin possession. He has vowed to make a new life, but is unable to resist the temptation to return to the "needle." He loses his job, loses his wife and family, finds himself on a treadmill with prison stays the only respite.

In spite of good intentions and growing self-knowledge, he cannot break his dependence on the drug. Eleven years later, on parole and only one day after declaring again his intention to stay clean and take a new job, he dies of an overdose.

Evaluation: A calm, well-acted production, but one with little application to most educational needs. The main character is an adult, and so a poor source of identification for youthful viewers. The approach is sociological, with emphasis placed on the theme "addiction is a disease."

"We're weak people!" Smith declares. The film is designed primarily as a plea for public understanding of the addict's character, his inability to help himself, and the need for better treatment policies and procedures. Probably best for adult audiences--perhaps community organizations such as Kiwanis Clubs, Rotary Clubs, etc. Of doubtful suitability for any school-connected groups.

NARCOTICS: A CHALLENGE (VARIOUSLY SUBTITLED ". . .TO YOUTH" AND ". . .TO TEACHERS")
ca. 1956, color, 25 mins. Sponsored and distributed by the Narcotic Educational Foundation of America, 5055 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 90027. Produced and directed by Gilbert Lasky, with financial assistance of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, Inc. Purchase Price: $275 color/$140, B&W. Rental price: $12.50/day/color, $7.50/day/B&W. Intended audience: Teachers, Jr. & Sr. High School Students, Adults. Technical quality: Below average.

Summary of content: Narrator Lowell Thomas exhorts teachers to grapple with the drug problem and provides a quick survey of what the problem is. "Narcotics" are classified: opiates (heroin, morphine), marijuana, cocaine and the "dangerous drugs" (barbiturates, amphetamines). The camera pans over drug displays while medical uses, if any, and effects of abuse are summarized.

The pattern of drug abuse among the young is then dramatized. It "usually begins in poorer neighborhoods," where a boy with a problem--sexual, economic, familial--"self-pitying, emotionally immature, easily frustrated," turns to drugs.

Often, the film says, he has been delinquent in the past. Gambling, truancy and theft are part of the pattern. Marijuana, which gives more kicks than alcohol, is a common starting point. "Usually" the boy then "looks for a bigger kick"--heroin. "Goofballs and bennies just serve as a stepping stone" to heroin too, we learn.

The protagonist of the screen drama becomes addicted, is arrested by police because his arms show needle marks, suffers withdrawal, returns from prison to his old haunts, where he will probably get hooked once again. He probably doesn't have much education, he has no skills, and he has bad friends, Thomas explains.

However, "education, for some, could be immunization. Remember," he says, "don't exaggerate. The facts are terrible enough. Your community counts on you."

Evaluation: A poor, outdated film which even the long-suffering teacher would probably not suffer long. Technical information is sloppy and inaccurate. The sociological portrait of the young drug user is highly questionable, to say the least.

But more important, it conveys a stong bias against the poor and against minority groups. The protagonist of the film looks Latin and is portrayed by an actor with a Spanish surname. Heavy emphasis is laid on the crimes perpetrated by narcotics abusers--who, we are led to infer, were probably petty criminals anyway.

The film contains a good primer on preparing and shooting heroin.

NARCOTICS: PIT OF DESPAIR 1965, color, 28 min. Produced by Film Distributors International, 2223 South Olive St., Los Angeles 90007, Mel Marshall, producer. Purchase price: $275; TV rights reserved. Intended audience: Senior High School Students. Technical Quality: Average.

Summary of content: A dramatization of a clean-cut youth's downfall: from two Benzedrine tablets to heroin addiction and prison.

John Scott, a college athlete who drives a fancy sports car, has problems. His grades are poor. He begins taking pills. He is a procrastinator. Instead of studying he goes to a party hosted by a bearded friend who has become a narcotics pusher. There John drinks too much beer, smokes cigarettes, dances with a beautiful fallen woman. She is a pusher and she urges him to try marijuana.

He struggles with his conscience, it loses, he puffs on the joint--blam! "He surrenders his dignity," says the narrator, "lays his future on the line."

Soon he is failing in his studies, is kicked off the track team, and "psychologically dependent" on marijuana. Next, coaxed by pusher-friend, he tries heroin. He becomes addicted, experiences withdrawal agony, is permanently hooked, finally goes to prison. "There Is No End," the title tells us at fadeout.

Evaluation: A poorly-paced, heavy-handed rendition of a time-worn theme. Few if any youthful viewers are likely to be convinced. They would, however, probably get a lot of laughs.

Technical flaw: John's very first drag on the marijuana cigarette lights him up like a billboard.

The film contains an excellent detailed guide to the preparation and injection of heroin.

Available: Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; Association Instructional Materials, 2221 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007; Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Boulevard, Pleasant Hill, California 94523. Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

NARCOTICS: THE DECISION 1961, color, 30 min. A United Research & Training Production, distributed by Film Distributors International, 2223 So. Olive Street, Los Angeles 90007. Intended Audience: Sr. High School Students. Technical Quality: Average.

Summary of content: The kind of human being one will be is determined by his brain--the sum total of acquired knowledge and experience stored in this complex organ as it develops. (We watch the brain in animation: little cogs and gears whirl. Pocketa-pocketa-queep, etc.) "Much," the narrator adds, "depends on what the individual has *decided* to put there for his own use."

In the case of the central character in this cautionary film drama, what she puts there is a fog of alcohol, goofballs, pep pills, marijuana and heroin. She is suitably rewarded.

"In the beginning," the narrator announces as the animation fades, "God created man in His own image." A baby girl is shown with her mother, emerging from the hospital. "But this is the story of a junkie, a hype. It is the story of this girl's 18-year journey into Hell!"

The journey begins when our heroine comes home one night to find her parents out. Her reaction is rather intense: first off she samples the liquor cabinet, then she goes to a party and blithely gulps an assortment of sedative and stimulant pills. "She has found a crutch to escape her difficulties," the narrator declares. "She has made her decision."

From there the descent is dizzying. She learns to smoke marijuana, under instruction from a pusher. "It is inevitable that with the passage of time the user will drift into a group and become enmeshed in their silent society of fear," the film tells us. And sure enough--the girl becomes addicted to marijuana (yes!), falls into the clutches of a heroin dealer who seduces her to that habit, eventually becomes a thief. . .and ends up, as you may have guessed, a murderess. (She knocks off a pharmacist.)

"The girl whose own decision was escape from reality and responsibility becomes," the narrator concludes, "an entry on a police blotter. This is the end." Except, he quickly adds, she still has withdrawal sickness to look forward to.

Evaluation: A badly outdated and grossly distorted melodramma. Frumpy mid-calf skirt lengths destroy this film visually. And what can be said about a film which declares, unequivocally, that there is a society of youthful marijuana 'addicts' slinking around the countryside?

The segment dealing with heroin is almost as objectionable. Tools and techniques for cooking and shooting the drug are dwelt upon with loving detail. Even more lovingly are we treated to closeups of the symptoms of a young woman's withdrawal sickness. (We know she deserves it, and recognize the depths of depravity to which she has sunk, by the heavily grease-painted wrinkles running from her nose to her mouth. Not to mention the Wanda Witch hairdo she sports. But then, she made a decision to "deform and disfigure her own body" when she started sticking needles into her veins.)

The only redeeming aspects of the film--and take note, they are minor--are the brain animations (good, but not a very original cartoon metaphor) and the descriptions of the various drugs' effects on the brain (although somewhat lurid and likely to be suspect because they fail to admit that there might be any speck of pleasure in drug use other than grinning stupor).

NARCOTICS-THE INSIDE STORY 1967, color, 12 min. Produced by Charles Cahill & Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 3220, Hollywood 90028. Purchase price: $145. Television clearance reserved. Intended audience: Junior and Senior High School Students. Technical Quality: average.

Summary of content: Young teenagers having fun on the beach are used to illustrate the functions of the five senses and the central nervous system. The effects of drugs (classified as either stimulants or depressants) on the central nervous system--the "Inside Story"--are then examined.

Drugs discussed, in the film's terminology, include narcotics, LSD, Marijuana, tranquilizers, sedatives. The visual material is clinical: experimental animals, doctors, laboratory test-tubes, rather than sociological. There are no scenes of drug-taking or withdrawal. Viewers are warned of the dangers of drug abuse, exhorted not to impair their senses, urged to exercise their sixth sense, common sense.

Evaluation: An exceedingly simplistic approach, with a consequent reduction in level of appeal. In this age of television sophistication, that appeal level is probably no higher than the fourth grade.

The film is reminiscent of the film Drugs & The Nervous System, but of markedly inferior technical quality, both in style and content. The drug information is very general and poorly classified. Likely to bore all but the youngest viewers--for whom, it might be added, very few suitable films on this subject are available at present.

NARCOTICS--WHY NOT 1966, color, 15 mins. Produced by Charles Cahill & Associates, Inc., P. O. Box 3220, Hollywood 90028. Also: University of Southern California, Department of Cinema, University Park, Los Angeles, California 90007. Technical advisors: US Public Health Service, California Bureau of Narcotics, California Rehabilitation Center, Los Angeles Sheriff's Dept. Purchase Price: $175 color, $90 B&W. Television clearnace reserved. Intended audience: Jr. High School Students thru Adult. Technical quality: Average.

Summary of content: Dramatizations of drug taking, arrest, etc. are interlaced with reminiscences by 16 male and female ex-addict residents of the California Rehabilitation Center at Corona. Emphasis is placed on the unpleasantness of the drugged state and the addict's life, with secondary weight given to the pains of arrest and imprisonment.

"Before, I didn't know what it was like, getting busted. Now, you know, like, I think my freedom is worth more than fixing," says one.

Evaluation: Relatively straight-forward approach. Interviewees, however, seem less attractive--hence generate less empathy--than those in Hooked. Maybe they look more like hardened criminals, maybe it is because this film, as previewed, is in color. Color brings out skin flaws, lessens viewer involvement (*vide* McLuhan). Some interviewees have faces partially hidden, further distancing viewers and casting shadows on their candor. Dramatic scenes are the weakest part of the film. Little technical data on drugs. Those mentioned include "pills," glue, marijuana, heroin.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California 94523. Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

PROFESSOR LETTVIN TUNED IN 16 mm, b/w, 90 min; sr., c, a; sale $325, rental $17. Dr. Jerome Lettvin, M.I.T., challenges disengagement from society through drug usage and other means.

Available: WGLBH TV, 125 Western Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02134

RIDDLE, THE (Public Affairs, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20506)

. . . The camera follows actual glue-sniffers, cough medicine drinkers, and heroin addicts into the alleys, tenements, and physicians' offices where their candid comments and bewildered responses clearly show the hopelessness of their lives. By contrast, an account of a youth who resists the drug abuse crowd to land a job strikes a hopeful note. (28 minutes)

Good technical accuracy, poor to good effectiveness in reaching the desired audience and fair to good dramatic impact. Rated best for junior and senior high school students. Average when compared with similar films. Interview with physician good, but leaves impression that only slum areas are affected. (See Free Film Section)

SCENT OF DANGER 1962, color, 13 mins. Produced by Gordon Newsfilms. San Francisco. Sponsored by the Hobby Industry Association. Free loan source: State of California Department of Public Health, Bureau of Health Education Film Library. Intended audience: Adults, Professionals, Civic Groups. Technical quality: Average.

Summary of content: "A small minority of boys, those with weak personalities who need a crutch to build up their confidence," sniff, this film tells us, glue.

Moreover, they sniff lighter fluid, wood dough, cosmetics, paint thinner, kerosene, hair spray, medicated inhalers--in short, almost anything containing aromatic hydrocarbons.

A teenager who could not break the sniffing habit is interviewed. The efforts of the city of Anaheim, California, to curb the sniffing wave are reviewed. "The best answer is legislation at the local level," the narrator declares.

Meanwhile, we learn, the hobby industry has launched a nationwide campaign of research to reduce glue's adverse effects when sniffed, to urge shopkeepers to keep their glue watched and locked away, and to promote local action.

Evaluation: An effort by the hobby-lobby to ward off restrictive legislation. There is little analysis of the causes or effects of glue sniffing, and little real analysis of how it might best be combated. Of minimal usefulness to anyone (except, possibly, those trying to think up new items to sniff).

By stimulating youths to enter the field of research, the film concludes, the hobby industry contributes to the national security.

SEDUCTION OF THE INNOCENT 1960, color, 10 min. Produced by Sid Davis Productions, 2429 Ocean Park Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif.; produced with cooperation of the Santa Monica Police Dept. and the Santa Monica Unified School District. Purchase price: $60 B&W, $120 color; No free loan or rental. Intended audience: Junior and Senior High School Students. Technical quality: below average; beginning to be dated.

Summary of content: A dramatization, with narrated sound track, the protagonist a 20-year-old girl, narration in the second person (e.g. "You sat 'toking' up. It didn't give you the kick it used to.") The film depicts the progress of the girl from casual experimentation with pills (Seconal, Tuinal, bennies) to marijuana use to heroin addiction.

As the denouement approaches, she has lost her looks and can no longer command a call-girl's fees. She takes to streetwalking. She is arrested and begins to experience withdrawal. The future holds little hope. Drug abuse, the narrator promises, "will lead to a life of hopelessness and degradation, until she escapes in death."

Evaluation: Flamboyantly overdramatic, with pompous, funereal narration. Poor scientific data: pills and pot are referred to indiscriminately as narcotics; marijuana abuse is considered more serious than pill-popping; "it's an easy step to heroin from marijuana," the narrator informs viewers. In fact, the feelings induced by marijuana and heroin are described in rather attractive terms, while the pretty actress makes euphoric faces. There is a scene which provides good guidance for the preparation and shooting of heroin. The stages of the girl's character-disintegration unfold with rather startling, and amusing, rapidity.

A resort to the big-scare technique, this film is unlikely to scare anyone but the exceptionally uninformed.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California 94523. Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

SEEKERS, THE 1967, color, 30 min. Sponsored by the New York State Council on Drug Addiction. Produced by Myron Solin. Distribution by the State of New York Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, Albany 12203. Intended audience: Senior High School Students, Young Adults. Technical Quality: Average.

Summary of content: Young ex-drug users and ex-addicts, members of an organization knowns as Encounter, discuss the unpleasantness of their lives when they were taking "dope." They are filmed chatting among themselves, before groups of straight high school students, and with hippies. They condemn drugs vociferously and across the board.

The hippie life is dismissed as a "cop-out" from responsibility to act against adverse social conditions. There is a short sequence in which a young girl who used LSD "has her chromosomes checked." The types of genetic damage LSD may cause is explained. Otherwise the approach is sociological, non-technical.

"The question," one of them warns his young audience at the film's conclusion, "is how stupid are you going to be? You can be a little bit stupid, you can be very stupid, or you can be the least stupid possible."

Evaluation: A film young viewers would probably enjoy--and one which might have some influence on them. How much and what kind, though, is open to question. This sort of put-down of drugs by people who have used them may be effective.

But isn't there a little glint of pride at the back of these kids' eyes? Isn't there a tinge of self-congratulation in the cocky "I was more degraded than thou" assurance with which they now lecture others? And might it not be as influential as the surface message? Hard to say. Anyway, one point that emerges from the film is that drug users *can* quit of their own volition. This contradicts the doom pronouncements so prevalent in other drug operas--where a single slip leads to a life of vice for which "There Is No End" except death.

Other filmic flaws: it is too long; cutting back and forth among scenes is confusing--the result is diffusion of the argument and displacement of the viewer; and a moving reconciliation scene between a young husband and wife is emotional but pointless.

SMOKING AND HEART DISEASE 9 min. c.

Describes the risk of heart attack and other diseases from cigarette smoking, and motivates people to stop smoking. American Cancer Society.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California 94523. Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

TERRIBLE TRUTH, THE circa 1951, B&W, 10 mins. Produced by Sid Davis Productions, 1418 N. Highland Avenue, Hollywood, California. Purchase Price: $60. Free loan source: State of California Department of Public Health, Bureau of Health Education Film Library. Intended audience: High School Students.

Summary of content: An elderly Juvenile Court Judge frowns at newspaper headlines screaming, "TEENAGERS HELD ON DOPE CHARGES."

"Would you believe," he asks, "that here in America, in the second half of the 20th Century, we would be reading stories such as these?"

Well, we are, and to illustrate that terrible truth he talks with a pretty, middle-class teenage girl--played by an actress--who, he says, has just come out of jail where she kicked the heroin habit.

Her downward spiral is dramatized--from a couple of puffs of marijuana to a syringe full of heroin to marriage with a pusher to addiction to prostitution to theft, etc. The girl narrates.

The judge concludes with a plea to young American boys and girls to show the world that they're too strong, that their moral fiber is too firm, to succumb to the siren appeal of drugs. He notes, in passing, that "some say the Reds" are promoting drug traffic in the U.S. He wouldn't, he notes, put it past them.

Evaluation: The implicit moral of this film is that old chestnut argument that one taste of any drug, in this case marijuana, will probably lead to heroin addiction and a life of crime. The movie is woefully out of date, with references to "jive talk," etc. Clothing styles and background shots suggest it was made in the early 1950s.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd. Pleasant Hill, California 94523. Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

TIME TO STOP IS NOW, THE 4 1/2 min. c.

An animated cartoon which explains that after a person stops smoking, the human body is capable of repairing some of the damage which smoking has caused. American Cancer Society.

Available: Contra Costa County Audio Visual Department, 1928 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill, California 94523. Phone: 228-3000, Ext. 267.

TOMORROW MAY BE DYING 1960, B&W, 23 mins. Produced by the Cinema Department Graduate Workshop, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles 90007. Purchase price: $100. Rental price: $5 from USC Film Library. Intended audience: Sr. High School and College Students. Technical quality: Fair.

Summary of content: A dramatization, the title a line from the verse beginning "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may. . ." It is quoted by one of the characters to justify drug experimentation, reckless driving, rolling drunks, and other anti-social pastimes he finds amusing.

The central character is Jeanne, a nice girl who acquires a heroin habit and a pregnancy from her pusher boyfriend. He abandons her in the seventh month when she can no longer support him by street-walking.

Meanwhile, Jeanne's friend Sandy is being introduced to thrills and pills by Joe, the verse-quoter. Sandy is torn between Joe and another suitor, a clean-cut young man with a USC letter-sweater.

Suddenly Jeanne calls. She is in labor. Sandy and friend rush over. At Jeanne's insistence they arrange an illicit home delivery by a shady MD. Jeanne says she can't risk a hospital birth for fear of arrest. But the doctor warns that the baby must receive hospital care because it is hooked too, and may die of drug withdrawal.

Jeanne wrestles with her conscience, finally submits. She is led off by police to kick her habit--that agony providing the opening scene of the film.

Evaluation: If this summary seems confusing, you should see the movie. Some of the dramatic situations are engrossing, but the overall plot is amorphous and hard to follow. The acting is about what would be expected of competent college drama students.

Unfortunately, though, the film's attitude toward drugs is ambiguous. Heroin is obviously bad, pills only a little less so. But at one point the "good" character gives Sandy an aspirin. The inference, it must be supposed, is that certain drugs are useful adjuncts to living, others the opposite. Only trouble is, the aspirin looks exactly like the pills Sandy was so gaily popping earlier.

There is a lot of smoking and drinking in the film, but what attitude the viewer is supposed to take to these drugs is uncertain. For example, Joe drinks beer while speeding in a car, and later accepts a pull at a whisky bottle from a drunk he then decides to roll. The situations are thus loaded against alcohol, but the moral, if that's what it is--"he who drinks will either roll or be rolled"--is pretty subtle.

Skirt lengths, a perennial problem for cinematographers who use full-length shots, date this relatively recent film.

TRIP TO WHERE (Produced by DuArt Films Labs, 245 West 55th Street, New York City 10019; available from Naval District, Washington, D. C., Building 200, Navy Yard Annex, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C. 20390)

. . . Film presents dangers of use and abuse of three basic groups of drugs--namely, amphetamines, barbiturates and hallucinogens--including marijuana and emphasizing LSD. Points out psychological and physical effects, especially in relation to potentially dangerous effects on individual performance in critical operations. (49 minutes)

Good in accuracy of technical data and effectiveness in reaching desired audience and excellent in dramatic impact. The film appeared best designed to reach senior high school students, college students, teachers and health educators. Comparable film rating showed it above average. (See Free Film Section)

WAY OUT (Valley Forge Films, Inc., Chester Springs, Pennsylvania 19425)

. . .A theatrical trip into the world of drug addiction. The principal roles are played by eight real life addicts who have kicked the heroin habits against impossible odds. (105 minutes) Good to excellent technical accuracy, fair to excellent rating in reaching the desired audience but generally excellent dramatic impact. Varied views on best audience. Average when compared with similar films. Outstanding photography and character acting, but too long for maximum attention to the subject of drug abuse.

DRUG ABUSE: A CALL TO ACTION* The film will be availabe for rental by the end of October at a cost of $20, plus mailing charges. Purchase price per print is $300. All rental or sale orders should go to: Association Films, 600 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Allow a week to 10 days for print delivery.

A new documentary movie, showing the facts about drug taking among youth in America, is titled, "Drug Abuse: A Call to Action," and will have its premiere showing Saturday evening, November 1 at the National Leadership Conference, New York. Co-presenters of the film, produced by Association Films, are Crowell-Collier, MacMillan and American Social Health Association. Those having viewed completed segments of the 27 minute film praise it highly; it aims at educators, parents, PTAs, civic leaders, medical groups and police as primary audiences and school and youth groups as secondary audiences.

* * *

FREE FILMS

LSD (MN-10507) (1967) 16 mm Sound 37 min. 16 mm Sound 28 min.

This film, in full color, features Walter Miner, who outlines how LSD was discovered, the dangers of its misuse, and its effects on the body. Available in two versions. Please specify which is desired

Available: Department of the Navy, Twelfth Naval District, Federal Office Building, San Francisco, California 94102. Att: Assistant for Public Information.

RIDDLE, THE 16mm Sound 20 min.

This film is a documentary on the use of narcotics and drugs by young people. It shows the attempt of a young man to make his way instead of "copping out" with drugs. (Not cleared for TV)

Available: Modern Talking Picture Service, 16 Spear Street, San Francisco, California 94105

TRIP TO WHERE, A (MN-10494) (1968) 16mm Sound 50 min.

This film, in full color, illustrates the harmful effects of the misuse of drugs such as barbiturates, amphetamines, marijuana and LSD.

Available: Department of the Navy, Twelfth Naval District, Federal Office Building, San Francisco, California 94102. Att: Assistant for Public Information.

FLIP SIDE (1969) 16mm Sound 50 min.

This film, in full color, takes the viewer into the drug twisted, psychedelic world of a portion of today's society with a coffee house called The Flip

---

*Note: Notice of this film came too late to alphabetize.

Side as its setting. The lives of six young people are told revealing their search for answers through a series of experiences in drugs, resistance to authority, sex, and the world of the hippies. (Available on a free-loan basis to schools only.) (Not cleared for TV)

Available: This film is available free of charge to schools only from Gospel Films, Inc., Box 455, Muskegon, Michigan 49443. Borrower pays the transportation charges both ways. Can fill all requests. Book three weeks in advance.

FDA SPECIAL REPORT: DRUG ABUSE - BENNIES AND GOOFBALLS 16mm Sound 20 min.

This film shows the proper use and dangers of abuse of amphetamines and barbiturates. (Not cleared for TV)

Available: National Medical Audiovisual Center (Annex), Film Distribution, Chamblee, Georgia 30005. Borrower pays the return postage. Can fill most requests. Book well in advance.

MIND BENDERS, THE 16mm Sound 26 1/2 min.

This film, in full color, is a documentary presentation on LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs.

Available: National Medical Audiovisual Center (Annex), Film Distribution, Chamblee, Georgia 30005. Borrower pays the return postage. Can fill most requests. Book well in advance.

* * *

FILMSTRIPS

ALCOHOL Color fs, 326 frames, 4 sets per series, 85 min., and 12" Lp, 20-25 min., with teachers manual, score key, answer pads; jr., sr.; sale $100. Four strips and rec's cover alcohol: introduction, effects and problem drinking. HEATH

Available: Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 2494 Teagarden Street, San Leandro, California 94577. Phone: (415) 483-8220. Also, Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 1709 N. Gramercy Place, Hollywood, California 90028. Phone: (213) 463-6816.

ALCOHOL AND HEALTH (11272)

To gain an insight into the effects of alcohol, students are confronted with the antiquity and possible origin of alcoholic beverages. Through the use of photographic and diagrammatic evidence, students observe a visual analysis of how alcohol acts on the brain and nervous system. Subsequent frames illustrate results of heavy drinking and how alcohol and driving are a dangerous combination. On the positive side, students see how sensible people handle alcohol--and what differentiates this from problem drinking. Finally, the filmstrip looks at alcoholism--what it is and what it does to its victims.

Available: Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 2494 Teagarden Street, San Leandro, California 94577. Phone: (415) 483-8220. Also, Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 1709 N. Gramercy Place, Hollywood, California 90028. Phone: (213) 463-6816.

ALCOHOL: FUN OR FOLLY? Sale: $10.95

In a direct question-and-answer approach the myths of popular misconception and the falsehoods of liquor advertising are exploded. Each truth is nailed down with a humorous cartoon. The Department of the Navy has purchased a limited copyright on this book, and has already printed over 30,000 copies. The matching filmstrip is 56 frames; the recorded narration is 10 minutes.

Available: Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; Association Instructional Materials, 2221 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007.

DRUG ABUSE Three 35 mm fs, color, 49 frames. Alerts students to the dangers of drugs, alcohol, and smoking, and advises how such habits may be controlled. JH, SH. Sale, $18. EBEC

Available: Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 2494 Teagarden Street, San Leandor, California 94577. Phone: (415) 483-8220. Also, Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 1709 N. Gramercy Place, Hollywood, California 90028. Phone: (213) 463-6816.

DRUGS AND HEALTH (11271)

Why do people take drugs illegally? What are these drugs and what are their effects? In covering these questions, students will examine different types of drugs--opiates, barbituates and amphetamines. Students will also see how many of these drugs benefit mankind when properly administered by doctors, but when used for "escape" or "kicks" can have dangerous results. Realistic photography shows the steady deterioration of habitual users: withdrawal symptoms; epileptic seizures that can end in death; and addictive qualities of "pep pills." The effects of using LSD are also shown including the possibility of a bad "trip" or a trip from which the user never returns to reality.

Available: Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 2494 Teagarden Street, San Leandro, California 94577. Phone: (415) 483-8220. Also, Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 1709 N. Gramercy Place, Hollywood, California 90028. Phone: (213) 463-6816.

DRUGS IN OUR SOCIETY (Sound Filmstrip) 6 filmstrips, 3 33 1/3 rpm records, 6 study guides, in storage box......$51.50.

An alarming number of teenagers are taking the first steps to drug addiction by experimenting with drugs in total ignorance of the possible after effects. The purpose of these sound filmstrips is to supplant this ignorance with knowledge and understanding. Without "preaching," they present the cold, hard facts about six families of drugs and their effects on the human body and mind. This forewarning may forearm young people against potential tragedy. Includes: Tobacco: The Habit and the Hazards; Alcohol: Decision About Drinking; RX: Not for Kicks; Narcotics: Uses and Abuses; Marijuana: A Foolish Fad; LSD: Worth the Risk?

Available: Learning Arts, P. O. Box 912, Witchita, Kansas 67201

GLUE-SNIFFING: BIG TROUBLE IN A TUBE Sale: $10.95

The message, style and cartoon illustrations are pointed toward the teenagers and pre-teens--those most likely to be enticed by the dangerous temptations of glue-sniffing. This will attract their attention, hold it, and make a lasting impression of the seriousness of this current "kick." The accompanying color filmstrip is 46 frames; the recorded narration is 8 1/2 minutes long.

Available: Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; also, Association Instructional Materials, 2221 So. Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007.

LET'S TALK ABOUT GOOFBALLS AND PEP PILLS Sale: $10.95

Misuse and abuse of some useful medicines make them a menace in our pill-conscious society. Cartooned questions and answers tell both the blessings and dangers of stimulants--such as amphetamines, bennies, pep pills--and depressants or sedatives--such as barbiturates, goofballs, and tranquilizers. LSD is covered, too. The book comes alive in a 45 frame color cartoon filmstrip and 10 minute recorded narration.

Available: Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; also, Association Instructional Materials, 2221 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007.

LSD: TRIP OR TRAP? Sale: $10.95

Facts from some of the latest research on LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs batter down the euphoric claims of "mind expansion" and "spiritual discovery" made by the "turned on" generation. The brand new book and its companion filmstrip has been commended by an official of the Federal Food and Drug Administration's Bureau of Drug Abuse. 47 frame color filmstrip; 10 minute recorded narration.

Available: Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; also, Association Instructional Materials, 2221 So. Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007.

SMOKING AND HEALTH (11273)

A visual review of what science has learned about the habitual use of tobacco--including the effects of tobacco on health. Particularly appropriate for high school students is the emphasis on this idea: The best way to give up the smoking habit is not to start. Startling visual comparisons are made between a smoker's and a non'smoker's lung tissue. Statistics relating smoking to incidence of lung cancer are cited. Excerpts and findings from the Surgeon General of the United States Health Service reinforce the possible consequences of smoking.

Available: Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 2494 Teagarden Street, San Leandro, California 94577. Phone: (415) 483-8220. Also, Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 1709 N. Gramercy Place, Hollywood, California 90028. Phone: (213) 463-6816.

SMOKING.. . OR HEALTH? Sale: $10.95

Based on the report, "Smoking and Health," by the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. It summarizes the report's alarming facts and presents them in simple, understandable language, picture graphs and comic cartoons. The matching color filmstrip is 56 frames; recorded narration is 10 minutes.

Available: Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; also, Association Instructional Materials, 2221 So. Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007.

WHY NOT MARIJUANA? Sale: $10.95

Dr. I. R. Curtis teams with cartoonist Dean Hurst to tackle head on the claims that marijuana is harmless and even desirable. Half-truths and well-worn lies are mowed down by well-documented research on this hallucinogen which so often leads to other, stronger drugs such as heroin or opium. 45 frame color filmstrip; 10 minute recorded naration.

Available: Association Instructional Materials, 25358 Cypress Avenue, Hayward, California 94544; also, Association Instructional Materials, 2221 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California 90007.

* * *

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The annotations for this bibliography have been taken from a number of sources. Some were taken from the author's summary of objectives. Others have been taken, with permission, from other annotated bibliographies. Where possible, the library locations of the books and periodicals are noted.

Books

Alpert, Richard; Cohen, Sidney; Schiller, Lawrence. LSD. New York: New American Library, 1966*

A dialogue between a liberal exponent (Alpert) and a conservative exponent (Cohen) of drug research. Some unnecessary and bizarre photographs by Schiller.

Andrews, G., & Vinkenoog, S. (Eds.) The Book of Grass, New York, Grove Press, 1967*

This anthology of literature dealing with marijuana contains, in addition to scientific papers, a number of literary and religious references. Intended primarily for the non-technical reader, this book should serve as an excellent introduction to the historical significance of marijuana. There is some tendency to omit papers critical of marijuana use, but the relative infrequency of such papers in the literature does not make this a particularly biased collection. Of particular interest is the brief selection from the report of the Hemp Drugs Commission of the British Army in 1894, which is one of the classic studies of marijuana use prior to recent times. S.P.

Anslinger, Harry J., The Protectors, Farrar, Straus and Company, New York, 1964 (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 364.157)

For almost 30 years the author was commissioner for the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. Although not a book on narcotics, as such, Mr. Anslinger deals with the subject as it relates to the fight against the powerful crime organizations of the United States.

Ausubel, D. P. Drug Addiction: Physiological, Psychological and Sociological Aspects. New York: Random House, 1958. #PP1

Primarily concerned with opiate addiction, but discusses marihuana, barbiturates, cocaine and amphetamines. (Paperback)

Barber, Bernard. Drugs and Society, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, N.Y. 1967 ($6.50) (Contra Costa County Library - El Cerrito Branch)

A book on the sociology of drugs. Discusses therapeutic drugs, "religious" drugs and "addictive" drugs and points out that substances called drugs must be studied from the physiological, the psychological and social aspects. Includes material on the drug industry, testing of drugs, government control and supervision, police approaches vs the socio-medical approach to the addiction problem, and on ethical controls on the experimentation with human beings.

Becker, H. S. Outsiders Studies in the Sociology of Deviance (New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1963). A study of marihuana users by a noted sociologist.

---

*KQED

Interviews with marihuana users are the focal point for an examination of why individuals turn to this drug, how it is obtained, how it is used, and its effects.

Bibliography On Drug Dependence and Abuse, 1928-1966, NIMH US Dept. of HEW, 1968, 258 p.

Compiled for specialists and research workers in the field. Includes more than 3,000 citations of books, monographs, articles, legal documents and reports of Congressional hearings and investigations. (National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, National Institute of Mental Health, 5454 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. 20203)

Bieberman, Lisa. Session Games People Play. Cambridge: Psychedelic Information Center, 1967.*

A manual for people intending to have an LSD session. Sensible, practical and realistic.

Bloomquist, E. R., M.D., Marihuana. Beverly Hills: Glencoe Press, 1968. Paperback, 215 p. Available from Glencoe Press, 8701 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, California 90211. $1.25 plus sales tax.

A book designed to cover all aspects of marihuana and its use and to "tell it like it is." Included are chapters on the cannabis plant, the history of the weed, the world of marihuana, the marihuana trip, the major controversies, the literature of cannabis use, and the legal controls over the drug. The chapter on major controversies includes sections on cannabis and alcohol, cannabis and tobacco, cannabis and crime, and cannabis and violence. The chapter on literature covers material on the La Guardia report. The book includes also a glossary of terms and an appendix in the form of questions and answers about cannabis use.

Blum, Richard H. and Associates. Utopiates: The Use and Users of LSD-25. New York: Atherton Press, 1964.

A major study of LSD use in a variety of settings, and of users and nonusers. Also contains chapters on the psychopharmacological, legal and social aspects of LSD. A must!

Bowen, Haskell L., compiler, Drug Abuse Information: Teacher Resource Material, Santa Clara County Office of Education, San Jose, California 95110. 1968, 282 p. ($2.50)

A compilation of articles designed for reference use by teachers. Provides general information about drug use and abuse and information about specific substances. Includes, also, a proposed three-weeks teaching sequence, a

---

*KQED

glossary of terms, and a list of resource materials. Good reference for teachers.

Braden, William. The Private Sea: LSD and The Search for God. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1967.

An interesting attempt to relate the LSD problem to current trends in religious thinking.

Brotman, Richard, and Alfred Freedman, A Community Mental Health Approach to Drug Addiction, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

Besides a number of reports by experts in the field, this volume contains a number of items of interest to educators:

1. Glossary of dependency producing drugs
2. Screening instruments
3. Case histories

Burroughs, William, Junkie, New York: Ace Books, 1941, reprinted 1953.*

An autobiographical account of the author's days as a heroin addict. A powerful and frightening study in the world of the junkie. Written under the pseudonym "William Lee."

Cain, Arthur H., Young People and Drugs, The John Day Company, New York, 1969 (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The commentary relative to this book (cover flap) states the following: "Dr. Cain's achievement in Young People and Drugs is to peel back the layers of myth, delusion and wishful thinking that overlay this drug 'scene' in order to enable the young reader to make a fully informed personal decision about whether or not to take drugs." The author, relating to hippies and Hell's Angels, states, "I sympathized with a good many of their rebellious motives, but I did not feel compassionate with the manner in which they chose to express their disapproval of society.". . .

Carey, James T., The College Drug Scene, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 1968 (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The basis for this book is derived from numerous case studies by the author who is an Assistant Professor of Criminology at the University of California. Mr. Carey has done extensive research on drug users throughout the Haight-Ashbury section of San Francisco. He discusses the subculture, referred to as the Colony, which has grown up in Berkeley, California, and is primarily composed of young people in the 18-25 age bracket. The members of the Colony are likely to be regular students at the University, part-time students, drop-outs somewhere along the line, and a few who have never

---

*KQED

attended college at all.

Cashman, John. The LSD Story, Fawcett Publications, Inc., New York 1966, 128 p. (50¢)

A concise history of the discovery and use of LSD-25, including the Leary-Alpert controversy, its use by young people, and the reaction of the society. (Paperback)

Casriel, Daniel. So Fair a House: The Story of Synanon (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1963)

A history behind one of the first "half-way" houses set up for former drug users. This book describes the purpose and manner of operation of Synanon, case histories of rehabilitated addicts, some of the methods and techniques employed, and the conflicts between this community and various law enforcement agencies.

Castanena, Carlos. The Teachings of Don Juan: A Yaqui Way of Knowledge, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1968*

A gripping account of a Yaqui shaman teaching a young anthropologist his art through the judicious use of psychedelic drugs.

Charbonneau, Louis. Psychedelic-40. New York: Bantam, 1965.* (fiction)

A story of a near future where psychedelic drugs are widely used for pleasure, religious experience and for political power.

Chein, Isidor, Donald L. Gerard, Robert S. Lee, and Eva Rosenfeld, The Road to H, Narcotics, Delinquency, and Social Policy, Basic Books, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1964. (Contra Costa County Schools Library 132.73)

"H" is for heaven.
"H" is for hell.
"H" is for heroin.

In the life of the addict, these three meanings seem inextricably intertwined.

How does addiction happen? Why? What, if anything, should be done about it?

These are the questions which gave rise to this penetrating and comprehensive study of adolescent drug use. Concentrating on the sixteen-to-twenty-year-old male drug-user in New York City, the collaborating authors present new data on the neighborhood distribution of juvenile drug use; the familial, social, economic, and cultural influences on juvenile drug-users; and the personality characteristics and psychopathology of addicts. Their investigation inquires into the rationale and effectiveness of law enforcement efforts and the resources needed for rehabilitation and treatment.

---

*KQED

Cohen, Sidney. Drug Dilemma. McGraw-Hill, 1968.

Written for teachers, counselors, parents and students, this book contains much useful information on drugs and drug abuse.

Cohen, Sidney. The Beyond Within: The LSD Story. New York: Atheneum. 1964.

One of the early psychiatrists to explore the effects of LSD during the past ten years presents reports on "good trips" and "bad trips," discusses "good" uses and "bad" uses.

De Ropp, Robert S. The Master Game: Beyond the Drug Experience. New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc. (1968)

Explores the human psyche and describes the techniques of Creative Psychology through which man can achieve the highest levels of consciousness with the use of hazardous drugs. Delta $1.95.

De Ropp, Robert S. Drugs and the Mind. New York: Grove Press, Inc. 1957, (Evergreen Black Cat #BC - 7)

A biochemist writes dispassionately of mescaline and marihuana, the role of drugs in the study and treatment of mental illness, addiction to opiates, barbiturates and alcohol, and of the many naturally-occuring substances which man has used over the centuries to affect the mind. (Paperback)

Drug Abuse: A Manual for Law Enforcement Officers, Revised 4th Edition, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1968. (Contra Costa County Schools - PACE Center)

Not only is this a guide to law enforcement officers, it is also a resource for all persons concerned with this subject. The booklet includes:

Drug Groups Subject to Abuse
Drugs and Driving
The Drug Abuser
The Illegal Traffic in Dangerous Drugs
Drug Industry Security Measures
Drug Law
Investigative Techniques

Drug Abuse: Escape To Nowhere--A Guide for Educators, Smith, Kline and French, Philadelphia, Pa. 1967, 104 p.

Designed to provide educators with information on drugs and other chemical products subject to abuse. Suggests educational approaches for students from elementary school through college. An information source, not a plan for teaching. Includes an appendix on selected films and bibliography. (Prepared in cooperation with American Assn. for Health-Physical Education-Recreation. Order from: National Education Assn., Publication Sales Dept., 1201 - 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036; $2.00).

Ebin, David. The Drug Experience, Grove Press, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1961. (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 613.8)

This is a book of exploration, a rather special kind of one. You might say that it is by way of being a "bluebook" dealing as it does with the unconventional. The writings of travellers into drug-land, it seems to speak also of a search for new levels of perception and understanding.

This anthology is occasioned, in a sense, by the fact that during the last fifteen years both scientists and artists have been experimenting with drugs and have been reporting, each in their own way, much of interest.

As to the form of this anthology: each section is preceded by a one-page introduction which tries to provide some information as to the character of the drug. Each autobiographical account is preceded by editorial comments intended to place it, as simply as possible, in some kind of perspective. It is to be noted, of course, that not all perspectives have been highlighted or considered. It is further suggested that while this book is an anthology, it may prove to be more rewarding if read from cover to cover, rather than skipping about. It was so designed and intended.

A further element in the book's design is this: it is intended to make available a few of the basic or classic accounts from the large collection of drug-experience literature.

Eldridge, William B., Narcotics And The Law; A Critique Of The American Experiment In Narcotic Drug Control. Second edition revised. University of Chicago, 1967.

An analysis of the United States' attempts to control narcotic drug addiction. Describes the legal profession's efforts to initiate more effective programs of narcotics control and discusses proposed solutions to the control problem.

Endore, Guy, Synanon. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1968. (Contra Costa County Library - 362.8)

Synanon is a highly controversial organization dedicated to curing drug addiction. It is an organization of over 900 members, with facilities in New York, Detroit, San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The book, written like a novel, explores the pros and cons of Synanon's unorthodox methods.

Farber, S. Wm. and Wilson, R. H. L. (Eds.) Conflict and Creativity: Control and the Mind, Part II. McGraw-Hill, 1963. (McGraw-Hill Paperbacks #19939).

Articles by Isbell on the history of American attitudes toward addiction and by Beecher, Hollister and others on methodological problems in research on drugs. (Paperback)

Farina, Richard. Been Down So Long It Looks Up To Me (New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1968).

Story of a 19-year-old college student who turns to mescaline and marihuana to find truth, beauty, and inspiration, always without success.

Five Mind-Altering Drugs, Department of Public Health and Welfare, San Mateo, 1969 (Contra Costa County Schools PACE Center)

A compilation of drug use surveyed in high schools of San Mateo County. It compares two surveys, one in 1968 and one in 1969. The report centers upon: (1) Alcoholic Beverages, (2) Tobacco, (3) Marijuana, (4) LSD, (5) Amphetamines, (6) Other Substances.

Fort, Joel, M.D., The Pleasure Seekers, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1969. (Contra Costa County Library - Main Branch)

The cover sheet explanation of this book states: "Here finally is a comprehensive and timely study of the mind-altering drugs--marihuana, LSD, barbiturates, tranquilizers, amphetamines, alcohol and others--their use and abuse, and how this relates to the harmful in ineffective social policies which have been used to "control drugs in the United States and elsewhere."

From The Drug Addict World. Harper, 1967.

This portrayal of the life of the heroin addict is the product of the author's six years work with drug addicts at a rehabilitation center. Contains eight brief case summaries and taped interviews with three addicts.

Goldstein, Richard, 1 in 7: Drugs on Campus, Walker and Company, New York, 1966. (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 364.157)

Campus-by-campus, 1 in 7 explores marijuana cults that exist under the noses of myopic administrators; it probes the student's attitude toward heroin and other addictive drugs, and provides a disturbing portrait of the average student pot user that debunks the notion that only the slum-reared, the beatniks and neurotics turn to drugs. It describes the compulsive ritual of "cool" which surrounds drug usage and concludes that campus drug experimentation is not a solitary, desperate adventure, but a status-oriented group activity.

In a special appendix for parents, the author examines the drug question from the medical and legal points of view, explains how parents can tell if their sons or daughters are using drugs, and offers constructive advice on what to do about it. Forget the 1 in 7. Listen to the students.

Gross, Henry (ed.). The Flower People (New York: Ballantine Books, Inc., 1968).

A look at drugs and sex among the contemporary "hippie" population. Descriptions of the psychedelic experiences of various individuals while under the effect of LSD and marihuana are included.

Harms, Ernest (ed.). Drug Addiction in Youth, Pergamon Press, Oxford, England, 1965, 210 p. ($9.50)

Provides a meaningful picture of drug addiction in juveniles. It does not give a total overview of the problem; rather its strength lies in the psychological profile of the young addict as depicted by research practitioners. A compilation of papers with practical orientation describing searchers for concrete understanding that will lead to positive results in combating and preventing juvenile drug addiction.

Hentoff, Nat. A Doctor Among the Addicts (Chicago: Rand McNally & Company, 1968.

A story of one approach used in the treatment of drug addicts which seems to offer some hope.

Hess, Albert G. Chasing The Dragon: A Report on Drug Addiction in Hong Kong. Free Press, 1965.

Presents a factual picture of the drug-addict population of Hong Kong and the institutions attempting to cope with the problems of addiction.

Houser, Norman W., Drugs: Facts on their Use and Abuse, Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., New York, 1969 (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Houser identifies and describes various stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, narcotics, and volatile chemicals, such as glue and outlines the known physical and psychological effects of their use. He also discusses the pros and cons of the controversy over marijuana and the social, legal, and health problems arising from drug abuse. Although some young people may think that the author's forthright, objective treatment smacks of didacticism, the book presents accurate information about drugs in a concise, factual manner without moralizing. Grades 5-9.

How to Plan A Drug Abuse Education Workshop for Teachers, National Institute of Mental Health, November, 1969. (Contra Costa County Schools Office - PACE Center)

In response to requests for help in conducting inservice workshops and conferences for teachers on drug education, these guidelines were prepared.

The publication was compiled from information and materials drawn from experiences of Dr. Sanford J. Feinglass, and other educators participating in a drug abuse education project conducted 1968-69.

Huxley, Aldous. The Doors of Perception and Heaven and Hell. New York: Harper and Row, 1954*

This classic volume in the literature on psychedelic drugs contains one of the most articulate and eloquent descriptions of the psychedelic experience. Huxley is regarded as one of the prophets of the psychedelic movement and many of its philosophical, religious, and mystical principles are adumbrated in this volume. This book is a pleasant and readable introduction to many facets of the current psychedelic culture. S.P.

Hyde, Margaret O., Mind Drugs. McGraw-Hill, 1968.

Experts from the fields of medicine, psychiatry, social psychology and the public health explain what is known and what is unknown about the effects of the mind-altering drugs. Written especially for young adults, parents and educators.

Jeffee, Saul, Narcotics - An American Plan, Paul S. Ericksson, Inc., New York, 1966. (Contra Costa County Library - 362.8)

The author of this book describes it as a plan, or program for people. The plan is built around the Community House clinic concept. The author is not a worker in the field of narcotic control. He has spent much time in studying the problem.

Johnson, George, The Pill Conspiracy (New York: The New American Library, 1967).

A description of a great variety of drugs, their cost to the public, effects on the body, and dangers to the taker.

Jones, Kenneth L. and others. Drugs and Alcohol, Harper and Row, Publishers, 49 E. 33rd Street, 1969. 132 p. $2.50 (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 615.3)

A complete, scientific report on drugs and alcohol, their physiochemical effect on the central nervous system, abuse, habituation, and addiction. Makes a new approach based on a continuum of drug and alcohol actions and effects. Social, economic, and legal complications are considered. Accepted use of drugs and alcohol is explained and contrasted with their abuse.

---

*KQED

Kitzinger, Angela, and Patricia J. Hill, (Prepared by). Drug Abuse, A Source Book and Guide for Teachers. California State Department of Education, Sacramento, California 1967. (Contra Costa County Schools - PACE Center)

This publication replaces *Narcotics: The Study of a Modern Problem*, published by the California State Department of Education in 1952. At that time narcotic use constituted the tragic central core of the drug abuse problem in which only a few adolescents were involved, and these were generally members of the lower socioeconomic groups. Today innumerable types of drugs and other substances are being recklessly experimented with by an ever-increasing number of adolescents from all socioeconomic levels of society.

It is a basic premise of this source book for teachers that instruction about narcotics is only part of the total approach which is necessary if the schools are to make a real contribution to the solution of the drug abuse problem. Instruction about narcotics must be expanded to cover instruction about the many substances available for abuse by children and youth, and instruction in general must be supplemented by concerted efforts to develop young people who are capable of resisting pressures toward experimenting with dangerous substances.

This source book contains basic information designed to help teachers fulfill their double role of instructing about drugs and reinforcing human beings against drug abuse. The material is presented under three major divisions: Part One deals with dangerous substances and the people who become entangled in their use: Part Two delineates the problems of society in its efforts to control and solve the problem of drug abuse; and Part Three surveys educational problems and suggests guidelines for the development of programs of instruction designed to prevent drug abuse by young people.

Koss, Michael, and William Langan, Man, Pain, and Drugs, SCOPE - Suffolk Educational Center, Stony Brook, New York 11790 (single copy $2.50) n.d.

This is a book for use in the elementary schools. A review of this book describes it as follows: "Man, Pain and Drugs is an unusual book prepared by the SCOPE Suffolk Educational Center for use in grades 4-6 to help pupils and their teachers better understand some facts about drugs. The 111-page paperback presents in elementary language and style the story of the use of drugs to alleviate pain and the habit-forming consequences which may accompany the use of some of them. Background information on the superstitions and mysticism of early medical practice, the geographical origin of many of the drugs used today, and their use through history as a weapon to debilitate and conquer enemy countries is presented with effective simplicity. A chapter on the need for knowledge and control in the use of drugs is of particular value. There is no attempt to preach; the authors let the facts speak for themselves."

Larner, Jeremy, and Ralph Tefferteller, The Addict in the Street, Grove Press, Inc., New York, 1964. (Contra Costa County Library - 616.863)

The accounts in this book differ from the general literature of drug-taking. They are simply the first-person stories of heroin addicts on the streets of New York City. The chief purpose of the book is to permit the drug addicts to give portraits of themselves as human beings. The author states that he hopes certain questions are answered, such as:

1. What kind of people become addicts?
2. How do they feel about themselves and others?
3. What are their lives like?

Laurie, Peter. Drugs. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1967. A good recent review by an English Journalist. (Paperback)

Laurie, Peter. Drugs: Medical, Psychological, and Social Facts. Penguin Books, 1967.

In this short summary, the author presents what is known and what is unknown about drugs. Explores the problems of defining and controlling the harm drugs do to personalities and society. (Paperback)

Leary, Timothy; Metzner, Ralph; & Alpert, Richard. The Psychedelic Experience: A manual based on the Tibetan Book of the Dead. New Hyde Park, New York: University Press, 1964*

A widely used manual to guide people through psychedelic experiences. Specific and detailed instructions for various situations encountered while under the drug.

Lindesmith, Alfred R. Addiction and Opiates. Aldine, 1968.

In this discussion of the social psychology of opiate addiction, the author describes how he formulated and verified his now classic theory of opiate addiction. Presents an accurate portrayal of the addict.

Lindesmith, Alfred R., The Addict and the Law, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana, 1965. (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 343.57)

In recommending that drug addiction be treated as a disease, not a crime, Mr. Lindesmith advances the thesis that the present U.S. Policy of prohibition actually contributes to the spread of the habit. It does so by creating a lucrative black market in illicit drugs that can neither be stamped out nor subjected to regulation. The author's thesis is documented by an analysis of the results of prohibitory policies in the United States and in much of the Far East, where narcotic addiction is wide-spread, as contrasted with those in Great Britain and in Western Europe, where legal access to narcotic drugs is permitted under medical supervision, and where, consequently, addiction is not a major social problem.

In this detailed study of existing U.S. laws, regulations, police practices, and court procedure, the author presents much little known and sometimes harrowing factual data. He concludes that our present system of narcotics control is not only grossly unjust to the addict, but actually intensifies

---

*KQED

the social evils that it is intended to mitigate. As an alternative, the author proposes a program of gradual reform leading to a genuinely medical approach to addiction.

Liston, Robert. *What You Should Know About Pills.* (New York: Pocket Books, Inc., 1968).

Reference guide of useful information on the history, ingredients, effects and dosage of drugs commonly used by most Americans.

Louria, Donald B., M.D. *The Drug Scene,* McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1968. (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 362.8)

Written as much for today's parents as their children, this book details the effects that the various amphetamines, barbiturates, and hallucinogens have on the human nervous system. The author examines every form of cheap (an expensive) thrill on sale from Haight-Ashbury to Lower East Side, from London to Stockholm, and explains biologically and psychologically, what each drug does and does not do.

Louria, D. *Nightmare Drugs*. New York: Pocket Books, Inc., 1966 (#10157)

A doctor writes passionately of heroin, sedatives, stimulants, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, addiction, the laws. (Paperback)

Masters, R. E. L. and Houston, Jean. *The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York 1966 ($7.95)

Analysis of data based on first-hand observations of 206 drug sessions and interviews with an additional 214 subjects who took the drug in a variety of settings. Discussion of the effects of drug taking with respect to body image, perceptions of other persons, repressed experiences, symbolism, religious and mystical experience.

Maurer, David W., and Victor H. Vogel, *Narcotics and Narcotic Addiction*, (Third Edition) Charles C. Thomas, Publishers, Springfield, Illinois, 1967. (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 616.86)

Both of the authors of this book have had occasion to observe the phenomenon of drug addiction over a period of years. At the same time, they have been able to check their personal observations against the work of a number of specialists in pharmacology, psychology and psychiatry, human and animal physiology, criminology and the social sciences. This book, then, is an attempt to describe the various drugs of addiction and to report on the effects which these drugs have on the physiology and psychology of those who are addicted; some attention is also given the methods of administration used by addicts, since these techniques differ markedly from standard medical procedures.

The authors have, in addition, ventured to make some generalizations regarding the social implications of addiction, especially in the United States. In fact, as a background for this book, the authors have conducted a rather intensive study, both anthropological and linguistic, of the sub-culture of the addict. While this book is not intended for the layman, the material has been so presented that any educated person should be able to read it with both interest and understanding. It is intended primarily for government officials and law enforcement officers, including the police, narcotic and customs agents, physicians, judges, probation officers, social and welfare workers, prison and reformatory officials, attorneys, criminologists, the clergy, teachers and writers. The book is not sufficiently technical to be a text for psychiatrists or toxicologists but should be of interest to anyone who desires a general knowledge of narcotics and narcotic addiction.

Mayor's Committee on Marihuana. Lancaster, Penna.: Jaques Cattell Press, 1944.

The marihuana problem in the city of New York: sociological, medical, psychological, and pharmacological studies. A classic which is now out of print but is reproduced almost in its entirety in Solomon, Marihuana Papers.

Metzner, R. (Ed.) The Ecstatic Adventure. New York: The MacMillan Co., 1968*

This recent contribution to the psychedelic literature contains a series of descriptions of the psychedelic experience written by individuals with many different backgrounds and frames of reference. Although the editor has clearly biased his selection in favor of psychedelic drugs, the descriptions are well worth reading. Of particular interest is the comparison of the drug experiences resulting from a variety of psychedelic agents. S.P.

Mills, James, The Panic in Needle Park, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York, 1966.
(Contra Costa County Library - 616.863)

This story is both fiction and fact; fiction in that none of its characters ever existed exactly as described; fact in that none of the characters or events is an impossibility in the junkie world. Everything that happens here has happened many times, to individuals not unlike the characters described in this book.

Drawing on firsthand knowledge, the author has written a searing, unforgetable account of the junkie world. It reveals, as never before, the life of the addict in all its squalor, its desperation, and its simple humanity.

The Panic in Needle Park tells what happens, during the panic, to Bob Axel and Helen Reeves, whose lives are intertwined by the mutual support they give each other's habit. Helen is a prostitute working out of the small hotels on New York's West Side, "turning a trick" whenever she or Bob needs drugs. Bob is a petty thief who steals from parked cars so he can get enough money for his next fix. As a criminal, he takes a back seat to his more daring brother Hank, a highly professional burglar. But with the panic on, Bob decides to go for bigger game: he tries to move in on the supplier who controls the Needle Park area.

---

*KQED

In a provocative afterword James Mills goes beyond the story of these tragic, treadmill lives to discuss various alternative "solutions" to the narcotics problem and to offer some controversial proposals of his own.

Murtagh, John Martin, Who Live In Shadow, McGraw Hill, New York, 1969.

Illegal narcotics are the principal concern of this book which presents a picture of drug addiction in the United States. The complexity of the problem is illustrated with case histories.

Nowlis, Helen H., Drugs On the College Campus, National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, Detroit, Michigan, 1967. (Contra Costa County Schools Office, PACE Center)

This booklet reports what took place at a national workshop, held in 1967, relative to drug usage on the college campus.

O'Donnell, John A. and Ball, John C. (eds.) Narcotic Addiction, Harper and Row, New York 1966, 248 p., paperback ($3.25)

Presentation of the major contending viewpoints on narcotic addiction, e.g., medical outlook, by psychiatrists and other physicians; basic medical sciences: pharmacologists, sociologists and social workers; viewpoints of prohibition: police, lawyers, judges and correction; rehabilitation and education: educators, ministers and priests. It provides an historical perspective spanning 90 years; causes, effects and discussion regarding the range of treatment programs for addicts.

Peterson, Ernest. (Ed.) Introduction to Psychology: a Self-selection Textbook. Dubuque, Iowa: W. C. Brown, 1966.

A good discussion of the development of psychopharmacology, problems of classification, factors that modify drug effects, methodological principles and levels of explanation. (Paperback)

Proger, Samuel, M.D. (Editor) The Medicated Society, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1968. (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 615.3)

A series of lectures, by knowledgeable doctors, cover a broad range of topics and views on drug usage in this book. The emphasis is on the immense role that drugs can play as a beneficial social force. The book explores two divergent movements which are both in full swing: the one leading to the improper use of drugs, the other to corrective measures.

Purtell, Thelma C., Tonight is Too Late, Paul S. Ericksson, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1965 (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 613)

In everyday life, in the quiet, well-regulated streets called home, from Darien to Berkeley, juvenile moral behavior is coming apart at its seams.

Threatening every average family and its children, every community, every school, is the insidious increase in the use or misuse of drink, drugs, sex, smoking and pornography. Concerned parents, teachers, ministers, community leaders, public officials, and indeed serious youngsters themselves, have more and more been asking "What can be done?"

To heed this cry for help, the author, an acknowledged expert in her field, has gathered together some facts and some answers to form a realistic code aimed not merely at salving the conscience of parents and responsible adults but, far more, at providing an acceptable program for the confused, searching youngsters of our times.

This book is for both parents and intelligent young people to read, to study, and to help make their own decisions. Preferably together.

Resource Book For Drug Abuse Education, National Clearinghouse For Mental Health Information, Chevy Chase, Maryland, October 1969. (Contra Costa County Schools Office - PACE Center)

This Resource Book contains summaries of factual information on the major drugs of abuse, and techniques and suggestions that experienced drug educators have found helpful in communicating with young people who are thinking about drugs or have already experimented with them. An effort has been made to include papers by medical authorities and social scientists reflecting a range of views regarding drugs.

Riessman, Frank, and others, Mental Health of the Poor, The Free Press, New York, 1964. (Contra Costa County Library - 131.32)

The work of a series of writers dealing with the mental health problem, is reported by the authors. One section deals with the problem of the drug addict. The subjects explored in this section are: "Narcotic Addiction is a Special Problem;" "Differential Association and the Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts;" "An Addict Tells His Story;" "Response of Adult Heroin Addicts to a Total Therapeutic Program."

Roseman, Bernard. LSD: The Age of the Mind (Hollywood, California: Wilshire Book Co., 1967).

An account of the author's and others' experiences with LSD. He compares LSD with other psychedelic drugs and also gets into the sensations derived from glue, hypnosis, and Amanita muscaria mushroom and carbon dioxide.

Rosevear, John. Pot: A Handbook of Marihuana (New Hyde Park, New York: University Books, 1967).

A description of the history, cultivation, effects, and users of marihuana; the chemical properties and the legal implications for users.

Schur, Edwin M., Narcotic Addiction in Britain and America, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana, 1966. (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 364.1)

Dr. Schur's study represents the first comprehensive survey of the British system in book form. Based on two years' research in England, it examines British law, official government policy, the role of the medical profession, the extent of addiction, the social characteristics of British addicts, their sexual and occupational adjustment, and the problem of criminality. Fully documented, his report is supplemented with data supplied by British specialists.

Dr. Schur relates his findings to the American experience. Having provided a basic survey of the nature of drug addiction and theories regarding it, he examines the views of psychiatrists, sociologists and medical practitioners on current American practices. The positions both of the Bureau of Narcotics and of prominent legal and medical authorities who have sharply criticized it and called for sweeping reforms are presented. Next, obstacles standing in the way of reform are considered: the economic and political power of peddling underworld syndicates, the punitive public attitude toward the addict, the past apathy of the medical profession. Critical of compromise measures which have recently been proposed, Dr. Schur concludes that the U.S. government must break with the punitive approach completely and conduct experiments with legalized dispensation of drugs by qualified physicians, coupled with medical treatment for addicts.

Schur, Edwin M., Deviant Behavior and Public Policy, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1965. (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 364)

The three types of deviance discussed in this book (abortion, homosexuality, drug abuse), lie at the borderline of crime. There has long been dispute as to whether they should be considered crimes, sins, vices, diseases, or simply as patterns of social deviance. In each case the offending behavior involves a willing and private exchange of strongly demanded yet officially proscribed goods and services; this element of consent precludes the existence of a victim--in the usual sense of the word. Each of these problems also has certain medical--as well as legal, psychological, and sociological--aspects. Although this complexity has fostered useful research and analysis by specialists in various fields, it has also produced a somewhat confusing range of views as to the methods with which such behavior should be dealt. To the extent that sociologists have studied these borderline problems at all, their goal of detached scientific observation (of "ethical neutrality") has inhibited whatever interest they might feel in directly challenging substantive criminal law provisions. Yet, as this volume tries to suggest, key aspects of the problem being studied may be directly or indirectly attributable to such legal proscriptions. Policy is not merely a reaction to an existing problem; rather, the relation between policy and problem is reciprocal. A specific policy may cause new problems, or make existing ones worse, and the sociologist must take this into account.

It is partly to illustrate this interrelation of problem and policy that three "crimes without victims" are discussed here. The discussion should have the further value of focusing on some topics which have been largely neglected by sociologists. The social problems of abortion and homosexuality are almost completely by-passed in existing texts; drug addiction often is discussed, but in such instances the role of policy is usually considered only as an afterthought. The study will prove useful in supplementing conventional textbooks in criminology, deviance, and social problems, and be of interest to the general reader.

Simmons, Jerry L., and Barry Winograd, Its Happening, McNally and Loftin, Santa Barbara, California, 1967. (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 136.76)

The authors tell the youngster's side of the story, and explore the *whys* of the present upsurge in drug taking and other social protest movements.

Widely read by college students. This sociological study of the goals, ideals and activities of the affluent college drug users is a "subcultural" study popularly written for the layman.

Siragusa, Charles, The Trail of the Poppy, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1966. (Contra Costa County Library - 363.45)

The author of this book, as a member of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, became so expert in the battle against the international trade in illegal narcotics that he served as a one-man task force on assignment throughout the world. The book not only discloses worldwide apathy, but in certain instances, actual participation by governments in the illicit traffic of drugs. It discusses legislative means that have been adopted throughout the world to deal with the menace of the narcotic trade.

Solomon, David (ed.) The Marijuana Papers, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 1966 ($10.00)

A reprinting of some classic and out-of-print papers dealing with marijuana. Divided into sections considering: 1) historical, sociological, and cultural; 2) literary and imaginative; and 3) scientific papers. Although the predominant impact is not "anti-pot," the general excellence and diversity of papers should contribute to a further understanding of the use and abuse of this drug.

Solomon, D. (Ed.) LSD: The Consciousness-Expanding Drug. New York: Putnam, Berkeley Medallion Books, 1964, (#N1277) (Paperback)

Reprints of articles appearing in a variety of journals. Includes Cole & Katz and Unger from references on hallucinogens.

Stafford, Peter G. and Golightly, Bonnie H. LSD: The Problem-Solving Psychedelic, (Preface-Dr. Humphrey Osmond), Award Books, New York 1967 (75¢). (Paperback)

Summarizes in detail the controlled, scientific use of LSD in experimental studies of creativity, neurosis, psychosis, religion and education.

"Unless I have completely misunderstood the message, this book must be looked on as a manifesto from one generation to another. . . The younger generation is telling us that it proposes to use psychedelics because it considers them appropriate instruments for living in the hurricane's eye of accelerating change." Humphrey Osmond in Introduction.

Stearn, Jess. The Seekers. Doubleday, 1969.

In this survey of the use of marijuana, LSD, Amphetamines, and narcotics in the United States, the author records the thoughts and aspirations of youthful pot-smokers, LSD users, and heroin addicts. The relationship between marijuana and the stronger drugs is discussed.

Surface, William, The Poisoned Ivy, Coward-McCann, Inc., New York, N. Y. 1968 (Contra Costa County Library)

Consentrating on the Ivy League colleges, the author reports on student drug abuse based upon firsthand investigation. Included in the book are case histories which document the experiences of student drug users. The author points out what is being done about the drug phenomenon, what can be done, and why deans, doctors, and parents often feel helpless in attempting to discuss the use of drugs with young people.

Taylor, Norman. Narcotics: Nature's Dangerous Gifts. Dell, 1966.

Relates the history of man's use of plants to escape from the disagreeable realities of life. A revised edition of the author's Flight From Reality.

Time-Life Books. The Drug Takers (New York: Time, Incorporated, 1965).

Nine separate articles dealing with all aspects of drugs and drug addiction. A history of drugs and their use is presented as well as methods of treatment for drug addiction and their effectiveness.

Uhr, L. and Miller, J. G. (Eds.) Drugs and Behavior. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1960.

Contributions by 53 research investigators. Part I: The methodological, chemical, biological and clinical context for psychopharmacology will provide a basis for understanding the current status of the study of the behavioral effects of drugs.

Watts, Alan. The Joyous Cosmology; Adventures in the Chemistry of Consciousness. New York: Pantheon Books, 1962*
The best description available of the spiritual impact and vision possible with psychedelic chemicals.

Wilner, Daniel M., and Gene G. Kasselbaum (Editors) Narcotics, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, N.Y., 1965. (Contra Costa County Schools Library - 616.863)

The contributors to this book are drawn from the fields of law, medicine, rehabilitation, psychiatry, pharmacology, sociology, psychology and public health. They consider the extent and incidence of addiction and the new developments in official governmental programs for rehabilitation of drug users. The most recent review of the epidemiology of narcotics use, the current trends in narcotic legislation, pharmacological approach to the addiction problem, conditioning factors in opiate addiction and relapse, and the hospital management of the narcotics addict, are among those topics exhaustively analyzed in this challenging text.

Not a didactic treatise propounding one or another "pet" theory, *Narcotics* examines three alternatives to the grave problem of addiction: a search for effective treatment schemes within the present legal status; a search for protection from relapse in a complex of group activities, public amd private; or redefinition of drug use as a purely medical problem without criminal ramifications.

Winick, Charles and Goldstein, Jacob. The Glue Sniffing Problem, American Social Health Association, 23 p.

Includes information on methods of glue sniffing; how widespread it is; effect; drug dependence and glue sniffing; why they do it; and facts and theories about glue sniffers. (ASHA, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019, 20¢.

Wojciechowska, Maria, Tuned Out, Dell Publishing Co., Inc. New York.

A widely-hailed and dramatic novel of an alienated youth's excursion into the world of drugs and his subsequent shattering freak-out.

Wolfe, B. H. The Hippies (New York: New American Library, Inc. 1968).

A story of the Haight-Ashbury scene in San Francisco. Hippie life is treated in depth, especially drug abuse and communal living.

Yablonsky, Lewis, The Tunnel Back: Synanon, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1965. (Contra Costa County Library - 362.8)

This is the story of Synanon, a community of former addicts and criminals, fighting their way out of the deadly morass of the drug habit through a type of group therapy. A commentary on the book indicated it is "a penetrating look at a community of ex-drug addicts who help one another through the exhausting experiences of withdrawal and rehabilitation by using radical 'haircutting' sessions in which members of the community probe their problems with savage candor."

---

*KQED

Young, W. and Hixson, J. LSD on Campus. New York: Dell, 1966. (#5112) (Paperback)

Two former science editors of Life and Newsweek, respectively, write a reasonably balanced journalistic account of drugs on the campus.

* * *

Books Unannotated

(Books under this heading were unavailable to the compiler of the bulletin for annotation.)

Abramson, H. The Use of LSD in Psychotherapy and Alcoholism. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1967.

Alexander, M. The Sexual Paradise of LSD. North Hollywood, California: Brandon House, 1967, 190 pp.

Beckman, H. Dilemmas in Drug Therapy. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1967, 404 pp.

Blum, R. H., and Associates, Students and Drugs and Society and Drugs, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, 1969.

Brown, T. T. The Enigma of Drug Addiction. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1961, 350 pp.

Caldwell, A. E. Psychopharmaca--A Bibliography of Psychopharmaca, 1952-1967. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Printing Office, 1958, 258 pp.

Connell, P. H. Amphetamine Psychosis. London: Chapman & Hall, 1958.

Creekmore, H. Daffodils Are Dangerous: The Poisonous Plants in Your Garden. New York: Walker and Co., 1966, 258 pp.

DeBold, R. C., and Leaf, R. C. (ed.). LSD, Man and Society. Middletown, Connecticut: Wesleyan University Press, 1967.

DeKruif, P. A Man against Insanity. New York: Grove Press, 1957, 246 pp.

Efron, D. H. (ed.). Ethnopharmacologic Search for Psychoactive Drugs. Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1967, 468 pp.

Finch, B. Passport to Paradise...? New York: Philosophical Library, 1960, 191 pp.

Gale, W. C. Why Not Legalize Narcotics? San Diego, California: Publisher's Export, 1967, 160 pp.

Hollander, C. (ed.). Background Papers on Student Drug Involvement. United States National Student Association, 1967, 162 pp.

James, W. On Psychical Research. New York: Viking, 1960.

Johnson, D. C. Indian Hemp: A Social Menace. London: C. Johnson, 1952.

Kalant, O. J. The Amphetamines. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1966, 151 pp.

Kavaler, L. Mushrooms, Molds, and Miracles. New York: John Day, 1965, 318 pp.

Kluver, H. Mescal and Mechanisms of Hallucinations. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966, 108 pp.

Kolb, L. Drug Addiction. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1962, 183 pp.

Lewin, L. Phantastica Narcotic and Stimulating Drugs. New York: Dutton, 1964, 335 pp.

Livingston, R. B. Narcotic Drug Addiction Problems. Washington, D. C.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1960, 212 pp.

Modell, W., and Lansing, A. Drugs. New York: Time, 1967, 200 pp.

Murton, T. (ed.). Law Enforcement and Dangerous Drug Abuse. Berkeley: Regents of the University of California, 1966, 597 pp.

Podolsky, E. Management of Addictions. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955, 413 pp.

Pollard, J. E., Uhr, L., and Stern, E. Drugs and Fantasy, The Effects of LSD, Psilocybin and Sernyl on College Students.

Roseman, B. The Peyote Story. Hollywood, California: Wilshire Book Co., 1966.

Ross, N. P. (ed.). The Drug Takers. Time, 1965, 128 pp.

Smith, H. A. (ed.). Proceedings of the Conference on Drug Abuse, April 6, 1966. University of Mississippi: Continuation Center, 1966, 61 pp.

Smith, W., and Olson, E. The Menace of Pep Pills. Chicago: Camerarts Publishing, 1965, 128 pp.

Street, L. I Was A Drug Addict. New York: Random House, Inc., 1953.

Usdin, E., and Efron, D. H. Psychotropic Drugs and Related Compounds. Washington, D. C.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1967, 365 pp.

Wakefield, D. The Addict. Greenwich, Connecticut: Fawcett Publications, 1963, 191 pp.

Williams, H. S. Drugs Against Men. New York: Robert M. McBride, 1935, 184 pp.

Wolstenholme, G. E. W., and Knight, J. (ed.). Hashish: Its Chemistry and Pharmacology. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1965.

Pamphlets

Adolescent Drug Addiction (Project Reports)

The Addiction Research Foundation of Toronto, Ontario, has prepared two reports concerned with adolescent drug use. These are "The Yorkville Subculture: A Study of the Life Styles and Interactions of Hippies and Non-Hippies" and "A Preliminary Report on the Attitudes and Behaviour of Toronto Students in Relation to Drugs." These sizable reports carry a January, 1969, publication date and are free to persons who are involved in drug research. They may be purchased for $3.00 per copy from the Research Division, Addiction Research Foundation, 344 Bloor Street West, Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada.

Barbiturates As Addicting Drugs, prepared by NIMH, Bethesda, Md. Very good compendium on barbiturates and clarification on term "addicting." (PHS Publication No. 545, leaflet revised June 1965; US Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, 5¢)

Blakeslee, Alton, What You Should Know About Drugs and Narcotics, The Associated Press, 1969. 48 p. Available through some local newspapers or from Associated News Features, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020 $1.00.

An illustrated pamphlet containing the series on drugs appearing recently in many newspapers. This series, written by a foremost science writer, ranges from an overview of the American drug scene and information on various drugs through the psychosocial factors affecting drug use to the role of parents and the effectiveness of the law. It offers an annotated film list with sources from which films may be obtained. A popularly-written, responsible coverage of the topic directed toward parents, teachers, and young people, the work carries the endorsement of John Finlator, Associate Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Dangers of Marihuana . . . Facts You Should Know: An Educational Message on Marihuana Abuse and Control from Henry L. Giordano, U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics. Illustrated, 20 p.. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. 20 cents.

A concise statement, based on responsible documentation, and the nature and effects of marihuana, with comments on the marihuana-alcohol and the marihuana-addiction relationships and on the present status of marihuana abuse and control in the United States.

California State Department of Education, "Progress Report to the Legislature: A Study of More Effective Education Relative to Narcotics, Other Harmful Drugs, and Hallucinogenic Substances," March 15, 1969. 10 p. Available from the Drug Abuse Education Project, State Department of Education, 721 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

In compliance with AB 1730 (1968)--Chapter 1629, the State Department of Education, through its Drug Abuse Education Project, is studying various approaches to drug abuse education with a view toward determining those which appear to be most effective. This report identifies various types of programs in operation throughout the state and describes the evaluation program which is under way in the four countries designated for study by the Legislature (Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco). It also discusses work being done in teacher education relative to drug abuse education and in the statewide coordination of drug abuse instructional television programs.

Crutch That Cripples--Drug Dependence, The. Committee on Alocholism and Drug Dependence, Council on Mental Health, American Medical Assn., 1967, 25 p.

Designed to answer such questions as: What is drug dependence? Which drugs can cause dependence? Why do people abuse drugs? Can drug abuse be prevented? Helpful to teachers and others working on the drug abuse problem. (Order from AMA, 535 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; 25¢; discount on orders over 50).

Demos, G. D., et al. Drug Abuse and You (Moravia, New York: Guidance Publications, Inc., 1968).

A brief booklet (31 pages) prepared by the Dean and Assistant Dean of Students, California State College at Long Beach. Included are facts and opinions regarding the use of drugs by high school and college students. This booklet is also directed to parents, teachers and administrators in an attempt to explain why students are using drugs and how best to deal with the problem.

Donnelly, John. "The Search for the Bizarre: A Trip to Unreality," *Mental Health Lectures, 1967*, co-sponsored by *The Hartford Courant* and the Institute of Living; . 3-12.

Discusses alcohol, marijuana, LSD, barbiturates and amphetamines. This article is mainly concerned with the effects of the hallucinogen LSD. (Free copies: Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., 140 Garden St., Hartford, Conn. 06105).

Drug Facts, Santa Clara County Drug Information Center, 1967, 24 p.

Provides current information on stimulants, depressants, glue-sniffing, LSD-25, marijuana and narcotics. Presents a short description and means of identification of drugs, followed by a description of effects. A unique feature is a description of the usual single adult dose; the duration of action; the potential for tolerance, physical dependence, abuse and psychological dependence. Highly recommended for use in schools. Assigned for pupil use. (Santa Clara County Office of Education, 70 West Hedding St., San Jose, California 22¢).

Food and Drug Administration, Educational Services Staff, Publication No. 52: Drugs and Your Body, 1968. Illustrated, 64 p. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. $1.00.

Designed as a resource book for the teacher and an enrichment book for the student. Discusses the potency of modern drugs, the action of drugs on various body systems, the possibilities of individual adverse reactions to drugs and the importance of individual responsibility for the wise and safe use of drugs. Twenty color transparencies prepared to supplement the text are available from Popular Science Publishing Company, Inc., Audio-Visual Division, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017. Cost information available from this company.

Glaser, Daniel, and Vincent O'Leary, The Control and Treatment of Narcotic Use, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1968. (Contra Costa County Schools Office - PACE Center)

This pamphlet is concerned with the treatment of those involved with the use of narcotics. In the first sections the authors describe the physiological effects of narcotics, modern social changes in drug use, personality traits of narcotic users, and the suppression of narcotics. The final part reviews several alternative forms of treatment currently being attempted.

Inhalation of Glue Fumes and Other Substance Abuse Practices Among Adolescents, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 1967. (Contra Costa County Schools Office - PACE Center)

A report of a national conference, limited to the subject indicated in the title.

K-12 Health Instructional Guide For Colorado Schools, Colorado Dept. of Education, Denver, 1969 (Contra Costa County Schools Office - PACE Center)

The guide is organized in a K-12 sequence of appropriate concepts indicating articulation between the primary, intermediate, junior, and senior high levels--but provides flexibility for local school district scheduling. The format within each unit includes specific aims and objectives; outline of content; activities and experiences; and resource materials.

Know About Drugs: A Guide for Students (Pamphlet) American Education Publications, Education Center, Columbus, Ohio, 1969 (Contra Costa County Schools PACE Center, Att: Nunes).

Probes the scientific and sociological facts about marijuana, LSD, heroin, and other drugs. Discusses the difference between physical dependence and psychological dependence. Explains the effects and dangers of drug abuse. 48 pages. Gr. 7-12.

National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information, "Films on Drug Abuse Education," 1968. 3 p. Available from the Council, P.O. Box 19400, Washington, D. C. 20036.

A list of drug abuse films with sources, descriptions, and critiques by viewers. This is not an "approved" or a "recommended" list, but rather a list from which potential users might select films for review prior to use.

No Secret, San Diego City Schools, Curriculum Services Division, 1967, p. 14.

A compilation of current information on narcotics and dangerous drugs. Presents a short description and means of identification of drugs, followed by a brief description of effects. Designed for pupils. Concludes with a list of "statements to ponder." (Available from Meyenesch Printers, Inc., 2750 Keltner Blvd., San Diego, California, 10¢.)

Parent's Handbook on Drugs and Their Abuse, Prepared by the National Council For Prevention of Drug Abuse, West Coast Office, P. O. Box 1085, Victorville, California, 1968. (Contra Costa County Schools Office - PACE)

A short pamphlet to assist parents in understanding the problem of drug abuse. Pamphlet includes: (1) A letter to parents, (2) Some Shocking Facts, (3) Dangerous Drugs Now Being Used, (4) Identity of the User, (5) That first big step, (6) Myths about dope, (7) The Communication Gap.

Regents of the University of California, "Second Annual Report to the Legislature: Drug Abuse Information Project," December 1968. Mimeographed, 43 p. Available from the Department of Pharmacology, University of California San Francisco Medical Center, San Franisco, California 94122.

In compliance with AB 1399 (1967)--Chapter 1190, this project "collects and acts as an information exchange for information on research and service projects relating to drug abuse and provides advice with respect to the areas in which research is needed." This report describes research programs being currently conducted in California, classifying them under the headings of laboratory research, clinical research, sociologic (including legal) research, and evaluation of drug abuse treatment techniques. It reviews drug abuse treatment projects, drug abuse education programs, and 1968 legislative changes related to drug abuse. It calls for legislative recognition of the methamphetamine problem in the state, for elimination of restrictions which are impeding drug abuse research, and for the acceptance of drug abuse as a public health problem with subsequent provision for community education, treatment, and rehabilitation facilities.

Saltman, Jules, "What We Can Do About Drug Abuse," Public Affairs Committee, Inc., November 1966, 28 p.

Answers such questions as: What is Drug Abuse? What Are the Narcotics? What Are 'the Dangerous Drugs"? Who Are the Drug Abusers? What Can We Do?

An outstanding pamphlet; will be useful to educators and students. (Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Ave. So., New York, N. Y. 10016; quantity disc.)

San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools, Facts to Know About Drug Abuse: A Guide for Parents and Teachers, 1968. 12 p. Available from Mr. Peter Ottesen, Room 407 Courthouse, Stockton, California 95202.

A quick reference guide which enumerates "identifying characteristics" of commonly abused drugs which might alert the observant parent or teacher to possible use of the drug by a young person. Gives local drug abuse terminology and slang, suggests action concerning suspected drug abuse, and gives a condensation of relevant laws.

Senate Subcommittee on Government Reorganization, Hearings, Organization and Coordination of Federal Drug Research and Regulatory Programs: LSD. (May 24, 25, and 26, 1966.) U. S. Gov't. Printing Office, n.d.

Expert testimony on many aspects of LSD use.

Simmons, Jerry L. (ed.) Marijuana, Myths and Realities, Brandon House, No. Hollywood, California 1967 ($1.25)

A collection of essays on the facts versus the current myths about marijuana. Two lawyers, for example, summarize the findings of the famous "La Guardia Report."

Task Force Report: Narcotics and Drug Abuse, Annotations and Consultants Papers of the Task Force on Narcotics and Drug Abuse, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. 1967, 158 p.

Gives recommendations for control, research, education, treatment, civil commitment and coordination of Federal level programs. Could be considered as a textbook for educators, college and senior high school students. (Supt. of Documents, U. S. Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402; $1.00)

Vogel, Victor H. and Vogel, Virginia E. "Facts About Narcotics and Other Dangerous Drugs." 56 p.

Contents include the following chapters: Dangerous Drugs; Stone Age to Space Age; Addiction and Drugs That Cause It; How Addiction Harms the Body; Other Effects of Drug Addiction; The Addiction Attraction; Treatment for Drug Addiction: The Law and Addicting Drugs; How to Prevent Addiction. (Science Research Associates, Inc., 259 E. Erie Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611, 1967, 60¢.

Pamphlet Reprints Available: from Haight-Ashbury Publications, P. O. Box 27278, San Francisco, California 94127:

Meyers, F. M., and David E. Smith, First Annual Report California Drug Abuse Information Project, 1968 (.75)

Meyers, F. M., David Smith, and A. J. Rose, Uncommonly Used Hallucinogens (.50)

Sankot, M., and David E. Smith, Drug Problems in Haight-Asbury, (.50)

Smith, David E., Psychoactive Drugs (Summary of Drugs and Glossary of Drug Terms), (1.00)

Smith, David E., Speed Kills, (.50)

Smith, David E., Second Annual Report California Drug Abuse Project, 1969 (.75)

Smith, David E., and A. J. Rose, Health Problems in A "Hippie Subculture" and the Abuse of LSD in Haight-Ashbury (Observations by the Haight-Ashbury Medical Clinic) (1.00)

Smith, David E., Physical vs Psychological Dependence in High Dose Methamphetamine Abuse, (.50)

Smith, David E., "Speed Freaks vs Acid Heads" - A Conflict Between Drug Subcultures, (.50)

Smith, David E., LSD - An Historical Perspective (.50)

Smith, David E., Youth and Drug Abuse (.50)

Smith, David E., Marijuana Practices in the Haight-Ashbury Subculture (.50)

Smith, David E., Acute and Chronic Toxicity of Marijuana (.50)

Smith, David E., An Outline and Selected Bibliography For the Study of Psychedelic Drugs (.50)

Smith, David E. (Editor), Psychedelic Drugs and the Law (Vol. I, Issue I) Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, ($2.75)

Smith, David E., (Editor), Current Marijuana Issues (Vol. II, Issue I,) Journal of Psychedelic Drugs ($2.75)

Smith, David E., (Editor), Patterns of Amphetamine Abuse (Vol. II, Issue II) Journal of Psychedelic Drugs ($2.75)

Smith, David E. (Editor), Drug Abuse Papers 1969 (Published by the University of California Criminology Extension) $5.00)

Smith, David E. (Editor) Marijuana Today, (Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc.).

* * *

Periodical Articles

Abelson, P. H. "LSD and Marihuana," Science, March 15, 1968.

An editorial in the official journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, stressing extreme caution in use of LSD and marijuana.

Alsever, William D., M.D., "An Evaluation of Marihuana for School Physicians, Nurses, and Educators," The Journal of School Health, December 1968, pp. 629-638. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

A rational coverage of the marihuana issue which is worthy of study and consideration not only by physicians, nurses, and educators, but by others who work with young people. The author explores the justifications often given for marihuana use by its proponents. He discusses with some thoroughness the hazards associated with use of the drug, presents arguments against its legalization, and draws conclusions which are definitely negative in their implications for marihuana use. An up-to-date glossary and a list of timely references are included.

American Medical Association, Conference on Drug Abuse, Originally published in The Journal of the American Medical Association, November, 1968, pp. 1263-84. (A reprint is available: Contra Costa County Schools PACE Center).

A series of papers were read before the 14th Annual Conference of Mental Health held in Chicago, March 16, 1968. The presentations cover a wide range of drug topics and were made by prominent experts in the field. The presentations were as follows:

1. Seevers, Maurice H., PhD., M.D. Psychopharmacological Elements of Drug Dependence.
2. Cameron, Dale C., M.D., M.P.H., Youth and Drugs.
3. Wilmer, Harry A., M.D., Ph.D., Drugs, Hippies, and Doctors.
4. Krantz, Sheldon, L.L.B., Deterrents to Drug Abuse: The Role of Law.
5. Freedman, Daniel X., M.D., Implications for Research.

American Medical Association, Series of statements on drug dependence. Originally published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Reprints available from the Association.

"Dependence on Barbiturates and Other Sedative Drugs," JAMA, August 23, 1965, pp. 673-677.

"Dependence on Amphetamines and Other Stimulant Drugs," JAMA, September 19, 1966, pp. 1023-1027.

"Dependence on Cannabis (Marihuana)," JAMA, August 7, 1967, pp. 368-371.

"Dependence on LSD and Other Hallucinogenic Drugs," JAMA, October 2, 1967, pp. 47-50.

These articles present historical background on the various drugs and describe patterns of use and/or abuse and characteristics of dependence. In the case of the prescription drugs (barbiturates and amphetamines) diagnosis of misuse and abuse, treatment, and aftercare are discussed. In the case of marihuana and LSD characteristics of intoxication are described and treatment, legal controls, and the physician-citizen's role discussed. In every case the physician's role in working with community agencies in the prevention and/or control of drug abuse is stressed.

American Medical Association, "Marihuana and Society," Journal of the American Medical Association, June 24, 1968, pp. 1181-1182. "Marihuana Thing" (editorial comment), p. 1187. Reprints available from the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

This article enunciates the position of the Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences and the Committee on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence of the American Medical Association Council on Mental Health. The article, while opposing legalization of marihuana, calls for more realistic penalties for marihuana violations; views cannabis as a dangerous drug with serious public health implications; and calls for additional research and greatly expanded educational programs. The editorial fortifies this stand and, in relation to the alcohol-marihuana controversy, concludes that "one dangerous drug does not deserve another."

"AMA Opposes Legal Marijuana - More Potent Forms Feared," Journal of Alcohol Education, Spring, 1969, p. 15. (Reprint from FOCUS, official publication of the Michigan Council on Alcohol Problems - Summer 1968) (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

A short review of the American Medical Association on legalizing marijuana. Their concern is in opening the door to the use of more potent forms of marijuana.

"A Schoolman's Guide to Illicit Drugs," School Management, February 1968, pp. 57-59. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

This guide is included in an article entitled, "Straight talk about the Drug Problem." It gives a short resume of various drug categories. Each sketch includes: (1) Slang names, (2) What they are, (3) How taken, (4) Primary effects, (5) How spotted, and (6) Dangers.

Auster, Simon L., M.D., "Adolescent Drug Use," Educational Leadership, December, 1969, pp. 281-286. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The article provides some observations on adolescent drug use with concern for the totally prohibited drugs (opiates, cocaine, the hallucinogens, and cannabis derivatives) as well as those in general use, but subject to control (amphetamines and barbiturates).

"Authorities Respond to Growing Drug Use Among High School Students," Phi Delta Kappan, December, 1968, p. 213 (Contra Costa County Schools Library).

The growing use of drugs among high school students, from Florida to California is discussed in this one-page article.

Barrins, Phyllis C. "Drug Abuse: The Newest and Most Dangerous Challenge to School Boards," The American School Board Journal, October, 1969, pp. 15-18 (Contra Costa County Schools Library).

Pointing out that school boards must soon meet the challenge of the drug abuse problem, the author suggests that board members alert themselves to the trends. The primary thrust of the article is for drug education for elementary school children.

Bland, Hester Beth, "Problems Related to Teaching about Drugs," The Journal of School Health, February 1969, pp. 117-119. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

This article, digested from a speech, discusses problems confronting drug abuse education, such as lack of teacher and counselor preparation, poor communication with today's young people, lack of a curricular framework within which to handle drug abuse education, and the universality of drug usage in our society. The author suggests simple realistic objectives for drug abuse education, inclusion of drug abuse education in a regular course of study, careful curriculum planning and teacher preparation, and a factual approach.

Brill, Henry, M.D., "The Case Against Marihuana," The Journal of School Health, October 1968, pp. 522-523. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Dr. Brill, at present Vice-Chairman of the New York State Narcotic Commission, is respected both nationally and internationally for his work in the field of drug abuse. In this short article he repudiates certain ideas about marihuana (as, for instance, that it is a weak inactive drug) and rejects various arguments often proposed in favor of its legalization.

Cohen, Allan Y., "Psychedelic Drugs and the Student: Educational Strategies," The Journal of College Student Personnel, March 1969, pp. 96-101. (Contra Costa County Schools - PACE Center)

The article outlines some principles which can form the core of an educational approach to the growing problem of psychedelic drug misuse. The principles indicated are: I. The Sympathetic Attitude, II. Information Availability, III. Source Credibility, IV. The Dissemination of Alternatives.

Cohen, Sidney. "Pot, Acid and Speed," Medical Science, February, 1968, pp. 30-35.

A general introduction to the medical, psychological, and legal aspects of marihuana, LSD, and methedrine, by a psychiatrist who has been prominent in this field for several years.

Cwalina, Gustav E., "Drug Use on High School and College Campuses," The Journal of School Health, December 1968, pp. 638-646. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

An omnibus-type article (from a paper presented before the American School Health Association in November 1968) which places drug abuse in perspective as a public health problem triggered by psychologists Leary and Alpert who themselves were influenced by Aldous Huxley. After reviewing salient points about marihuana and LSD and their use, the author presents common signs of drug abuse, considers drug abuse education and prevention, and discusses current programs designed to promote education and research. Bibliographical materials mentioned in the article and enumerated at the end lend special interest to this rather generalized article.

Daedalus: Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Toward the Year 2000: Work in Progress. Boston, Summer, 1967. Contains interesting articles by Erik Erikson on youth, by George Miller on psychological perspectives and by Gardner Quarton on the manipulation of human behavior by drugs and other means.

Demos, George D., "Drug Abuse and the New Generation," Phi Delta Kappan, December 1968, pp. 214-216. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Although writing, presumably, with college students in mind, Dr. Demos offers suggestions which should be useful to teachers at all levels. He proposes, for instance, that teachers better equip themselves to handle the informational aspects of drug abuse education; that they strive to be better models for young people to emulate; that they become involved with students, particularly those who may be using or thinking of using drugs; and that they attempt to channel youthful energy into constructive channels. He points out that there are no simple answers to today's problems--a lesson that young people must eventually learn for themselves. He proposes reality confrontation and hard work (rather than drug abuse) as the best means of seeking the truth.

"Drug Abuse," California's Health, State of California Department of Public Health, Berkeley, California, February, 1968. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

A special issue including articles written by specialists in the area of drug education. It includes the following topics: Drugs and their effects,, The new generation and the new drugs, Drugs and the law, Directory of information, referral and treatment centers. The drug abuse problem cries for a single, focused agency. Films: fact or fiction.

"Drug Abuse Education Program," School and Society, Summer, 1969, p. 273. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

A short article describing a program on drug education at Wayne State University. Twenty students from the University's College of Pharmacy go to high schools of three Michigan counties explaining the uses, misuses, and abuses of drugs.

"Drug and Narcotics: Illusions and Realities," pp. 5-10; "Some Questions and Answers About Marihuana," pp. 11-13, Senior Scholastic, March 21, 1969.

The first entry is an illustrated review of essential information about the principal drugs of abuse, including an insert on glue-sniffing and a graphic presentation of the routes whereby opiates and marihuana are transmitted from their sources into the United States and Canada. The second entry is an adaptation from the National Institute of Mental Health leaflet on marihuana. Together these entries present an overview of the current picture of drug abuse in form and style suitable for adolescents or their teachers.

"Drug Film Festival - Feedback, The," California's Health, July, 1968, p. 7, 10 (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

A film viewing (Festival) of six films, relative to the drug problem, was held at Stanford University. This article summarizes the reactions of the participants.

"Drugs: Trip or Trap?," Psychology Today, April, 1969, pp. 15-16 (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

This is a research questionnaire which is a preamble to a follow-up issue of the magazine on drugs and drug users. It might be used as a questionnaire to find out the extent of drug usage on a school campus.

Finlator, John, "The Stoned Age," The School Administrator, December, 1969, p. 2.

A short article by the deputy director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, cites the drug problem of today and suggests what must be done to combat it.

Flugg, Darrell E., "Guts and Love: A Cure For Drug Addiction?," Newsreel, September/October, 1968, pp. 3-5. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The story of Daytop Village, Inc., is the subject of this article. Two treatment centers are maintained by this organization in New York State. One is located on Staten Island and the other at Swan Lake. The treatment at Daytop is based upon group therapy using an "Encounter" technique.

Fort, Joel, "How to Teach About Drugs and Sex," California Teachers Association Journal, January, 1969, pp. 22-24. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The author, a nationally recognized authority on drug education, presents some suggestions for teaching about drugs and sex in an effective manner. He points out some of the pitfalls in such instruction.

Gajewski, J. E. (ed.) "Hallucinogenic Drugs," Therapeutic Notes, Vol. 74, July-August 1967.

The hallucinogens are discussed in relation to metabolic, physiologic, psychic and therapeutic effects; abuses and dangers. Contains a chart giving the chemical name and formula, source and comments of the principal hallucinogenic drugs.

Glatt, M. M. "Problems Common to Alcoholism and Drug Dependence," WHO Chronicle, 21 (7): 293-303, July 1967.

Prepared for a WHO Expert Committee on Mental Health which met in Geneva, October 1966, to consider services for the prevention and treatment of dependence on alcohol and other drugs. (Supplements a more general report that appeared in the June 1967 issue of WHO Chronicle, Columbia University Press, 2690 Broadway, New York, NY 10027.)

Grinspoon, Lester, M.D., "Marihuana," Scientific American, December, 1969, pp. 17-25. (Contra Costa Schools Library)

A very comprehensive article which analyzes research relative to marihuana. The article explores attitudes and questions about the motivation of those who use the drug and those who seek to punish the users.

Hochbaum, Godfrey M., "How Can We Teach Adolescents About Smoking, Drinking, and Drug Abuse?" Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, October 1968, pp. 34-38. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The author states the case for a more balanced approach to education about dependence-producing substances--an approach which, instead of attacking students' beliefs, attempts to lead young people toward intelligent and responsible judgments. He explores various psychosocial aspects of undesirable adolescent behavior and makes positive suggestions for helping students to develop constructive attitudes, values, and behavior.

Horwitz, William A., M.D., "Physiologic Reponses as Prognostic Guides in the Use of Antidepressant Drugs," The American Journal of Psychiatry, July 1968, pp. 60-68. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The author and his colleagues studied 235 patients being treated with various antidepressants and on the basis of the patients' neurovegetative responses to the drugs were able to recognize reactions which served as guides to drug activity, correct dosage, prognosis, and treatment. This is a highly technical article.

Jarvik, Murray E. "The Psychopharmacological Revolution," Psychology Today, 1 (1): 51-59, May 1967.

Discusses folk psychopharmacology, the chemical era, anti-anxiety drugs, anti-depression drugs, LSD, the birth of psychopharmacology, psychological methods in psychopharmacological research, chemistry and the brain; and the future of psychopharmacology. A useful chart is presented including drug class, date first used, group, example, trade or common name, natural or synthetic, usage, how taken, and evidence of addiction.

Johnson, Barbara B., "A Junior High School Seminar On Dangerous Drugs and Narcotics," Mental Health Digest, January, 1969, pp. 39-40 (Contra Costa County Schools Library).

A seminar at the Bancroft Junior High School, San Leandro Unified School District, San Leandro, California is outlined in this article. The seminar was organized in four stages. Stage I - Discussions in English classes; Stage II - Panel presentation to students; Stage III - Film: "Narcotics - Pit of Despair;" Stage IV - Summary and evaluation in English classes.

Johnson, Frank K. and Jack C. Westman, "The Teenager and Drug Abuse," The Journal of School Health, December 1968, pp. 646-654. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Two psychiatrists draw upon recent medical literature to present this review of medical knowledge about the primary drugs of abuse (other than the opiates). Their brief presentations on the reasons for drug abuse and the role of education in preventing it are of special interest because of the psychiatric insight with which they are written. The bibliography of medical literature used in the development of the article is noteworthy.

Jordan, Clifford W., "A Drug Abuse Project," The Journal of School Health, December, 1968, pp. 692-695. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Description of a Title III ESEA project granted to the Coronado Unified School District for an "Innovative Program to Solve the Problems of Drug Misuse by Teen and Subteen Cultures." Although unique in several respects, this program differs from others primarily in that it involves the students themselves in studying their own culture, in evaluating and preparing classroom materials, and in curriculum development.

Journal of Secondary Education (Special Issue on Drug Abuse), May 1968. Available in local administrative offices or curriculum centers or from The Journal of Secondary Education, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, California 94010. $1.00. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

This entire issue is devoted to drug abuse, with special emphasis on marihuana. The marihuana articles, most of which are well-documented, explore the nature, history and pharmacology of the drug and deal with the various controversies surrounding its current use. The issue includes also articles on a "crash program" approach to drug abuse education in the Ventura Unified School District and on school procedures for handling drug abusers in the Azusa Unified School District, as well as some significant comments on the University High School (Los Angeles) DAWN (Developing Adolescence Without Narcotics) program.

Kadushin, Lewis, and Adrianne Kadushin, "The Ex-addict as a Member of the Therapeutic Team," Community Mental Health Journal, October, 1969, pp. 386-393. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The authors attempt to evaluate the ex-addict's potential for success in the role of a member of the therapeutic team. They also assess how he is affected and affects the other members of the therapeutic team, particularly the psychiatric clinical nurse specialist. The central thesis is that there are certain functions which the ex-addict can perform more effectively than the professional.

Keniston, Kenneth, "Heads and Seekers. Drugs on Campus, Counter-Cultures and American Society," Mental Health Digest, May 1969, pp. 8-12 (Condensed from the American Scholar, 38 (1): 97-112, 1968-69) (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The author distinguishes between the "Tasters," the "Seekers," and the "Heads," on college campuses throughout the nation. He explores the variety of atmosphere on various college campuses which gives rise to different types of users.

Kramer, John C., M.D., and others, "Civil Commitment for Addicts: The California Program," The American Journal of Psychiatry, December, 1968, pp. 128-136. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The California plan for the civil commitment of addicts to the Rehabilitation Center, Corona, California, is outlined in this article. Some results of the commitment plan are cited. The last statement in the authors' summary reads: "As new understanding of this problem develops, it can be hoped that the public and its representatives will find less need for recourse to 'control' and will be more willing to accept the idea of 'treatment' of narcotic addiction and of drug dependence in general."

Kupperstein, Lenore R. and Ralph M. Susman, "A Bibliography on the Inhalation of Glue Fumes and Other Toxic Vapors--A Substance Abuse Practice Among Adolescents," The International Journal of the Addictions, Spring 1968, pp. 177-197.

This journal available in many college and university libraries or from the Institute for the Study of Drug Addiction, 680 West End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10025. Issued semi-annually: $6.00 per year.

The bibliography is preceded by a five-page discussion of glue-sniffing--the growth and nature of the practice, the psychosocial factors involved in its causation, the need for continuing research into its physiological effects, and the desirability of measures, other than punitive, for its control. Preceding the bibliography also is a description of several projects designed to explore various aspects of glue-sniffing and a listing of states, counties, and municipalities which have enacted legislation to control it. The bibliography itself is exhaustive, covering relevant writings in a wide range of sources, scientific to popular, from the 1920's through late 1967, as well as newspaper articles from 1961 through October 1967.

Larimore, Granville W., "Drug Abuse," Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, March, 1968, pp. 30-38. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Dr. Larimore is the first deputy commissioner of the New York State Department of Health. In his article he discusses each of the major drugs used by addicts and potential addicts. He contends that helping pupils develop well-adjusted personalities is basic in preventing drug abuse.

Leach, Glenn, "Drug Abuse is Hitting Younger Children," Instructor, August-September, 1969, pp. 60-61. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The problem of drug abuse in elementary schools is discussed in this article. Brief reports from various cities surveyed by Instructor, are given. An identification chart of various drugs is also included.

Lindesmith, Alfred R., "Drug Use as a Divisive Influence," Phi Delta Kappan, December 1968, pp. 218-221. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The book, The Poisoned Ivy, is reviewed in this article. The current status of drug law enforcement is compared with the situation that prevailed before repeal of prohibition.

Look (Magazine), 32 (5): 53-64, March 5, 1968. Report on the methedrine and marijuana market. The writers report "kids in growing numbers sniff, eat or inject Speed. Dealing in big business." Insightful description of the work of an agent of the Federal Bureau of Drug Abuse Control.

"Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)," Health Education, 6 (5): 1-7, December 1967.

Monograph prepared for use of professional health workers and teachers as a reference on the nature, use and abuse of LSD. Includes information on history of LSD, dosage, pharmacology, therapeutic uses; and complications and hazards. (Reprint: Dr. A. C. Hardman, Dir., Bur. of Scientific Advisory Services, Food and Drug Directorate, Dept. of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada).

"Marijuana Is Still Illegal," Time (Magazine), 90(26): 38-43, December 29, 1967.

Description of legal attack on "anti-marijuana" law in Massachusetts and opinion of judge after extensive testimony on both sides of the question. Useful teacher and student reference material.

Marx, Sanford H., "How a Health Council Developed a Narcotics Education Program," The Journal of School Health, April 1968, pp. 243-246. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)
An unusual approach to drug abuse education generated by a school health council and utilizing teams drawn from school medical, nursing, and counseling personnel, physical education teachers, social workers, clergymen, and young addicts to present various aspects of drug abuse to students. Student reactions to the program were favorable.

Merki, Donald J., "What We Need Before Drug Abuse Education," The Journal of School Health, November 1969, pp. 656-657 (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Questions relative to why drug education efforts are ineffective are explored. Some suggestions are made with respect to the types of programs which might be more appropriate.

Meyers, Frederick M., M.D. and David E. Smith, M.D., "Drug Abuse," California Medicine, September, 1968, pp. 191-97. (Contra Costa County Schools Office - PACE Center)

The California Legislature directed the Regents of the University of California to collect and act as an information exchange on research and services relating to drug abuse, and to provide advice with respect to fields in which research is needed.

This report, prepared under that directive, outlines the method by which data on drug abuse research and treatment facilities will be collected, and how this data will be prepared so that appropriate recommendations can be made to the state legislature.

This initial report also outlines areas of immediate concern in the area of drug abuse for the benefit of the state legislature. These areas include current state policies which interfere with investigators competing for federal research funds; pharmacological misclassification of various agents of drug abuse (including marijuana, cocaine and mescaline); lack of awareness of the major adolescent drug abuse problem in California, namely that associated with methamphetamine abuse; the inconsistent and destructive effects of current Nalline clinic programs, and legal restraints which interfere with the proper treatment of drug abusers by physicians trained in treating such patients.

National Institute of Mental Health and Today's Education, "Students and Drug Abuse," Today's Education: The Journal of the National Education Association, Institute of Mental Health, Washington, D.C. 20013. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

This special feature, prepared by the Institute's Public Information Branch and Center for Studies of Narcotic and Drug Abuse, together with the staff of Today's Education, opens with a discussion of desirable teacher attitudes and practices in relation to drug abuse education ("Keep Lines of Communication Open," "Use Drug Education Materials as a Springboard to Discussion," etc.). It consists primarily of material reprinted from four separate leaflets issued in the fall of 1968 by the Institute: "Marihuana," "Narcotics," "The Up and Down Drugs," and "LSD." This material, in question-and-answer format, gives concise information about each drug, its effects, its medical uses, the laws designed to control it, and the latest findings about it. The original leaflets are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Single copy: 5 cents; 100 copies for $3.25.

New York Times, January 8-12, 1968. A series of five highly informative articles on the use and abuse of drugs in the US by five different authors. Topics include: The Drug Scene; Youth Drug Usage Grows; Experts Declare That Young People Follow Adults' Pattern; What Science Knows About Drugs; Drug Usage by "Respectable" Adults; Students Are Now Regarding Marijuana as Part of Growing Up; and How Drugs are Bought and Sold. (Reprint of articles available in booklet form by writing to The New York Times, Times Square, New York, NY 10036; 25¢)

"New York Tries To Kick The Habit," Ebony, September, 1969, pp. 29-37. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

"In the state where half the nation's known drug addicts live, $300 million is bringing the first withdrawal symptoms," is the lead statement of this article. The New York drug abuse and addiction program is discussed.

Oliphant, H. N., "The Stoned Age?" Education Age, January-February, 1969, pp. 2-5 (Contra Costa County Schools Library).

None of the crises currently facing the U.S., says this author, is more 'inherently frightening' than youthful drug abuse. This is a report on the problem from Los Angeles, California, on what can and should be done about it and what some Los Angeles schools are doing.

Pollock, Marion B., The Drug Abuse Situation: Some Implications For Health Education," Journal of Alcohol Education, Fall 1969, pp. 9-19.

The author developed and administered a test with the following goals in mind: (1) to assess the educational outcomes of existing relevant curricula and (2) to appraise the present drug use practices of high school graduates and college students. On the basis of data gathered, nine hypothesis are presented.

Pollock, Marion B., "An Evaluation Instrument to Appraise Knowledge and Behavior Regarding the Use of Stimulants and Depressants," The Research Quarterly, October 1968, pp. 662-667. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The instrument described in this article was designed to evaluate high school graduates' knowledge about the use and effects of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs and to reveal present practices in the use of these substances. Application of the instrument should, according to the author, "reveal strengths and weaknesses in present school and college health education programs and so make a contribution toward their improvement."

Roundup of Current Research, "Of Drunkards and Junkies," Trans-action, July/August, 1969, pp. 5-6. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Some thought-provoking statistics, comparing alcohol and drug users in the United States, are cited in this article. The work of Earl Rubington of the Center of Alcohol Studies at Rutgers University, is the basis for the research.

Rush, Johann, "Runaway- - -To Hippie- - -To Heroin? Educational Media, September, 1969, pp. 10-13, 30. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

An on site look, by the photographer, on the making of the film, "From Runaway to Hippie." The author had to dress like a hippie to gain the confidence of the group he needed to photograph. He describes his entire experience while making the film.

Shainline, Jack W., "The Dangers of LSD: Do We Have the Answers?" Education, February/March, 1969, pp. 272-273. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

A report of the activities of a community-wide committee to study all aspects of the drug abuse problem. This report deals with one aspect of the problem - the dangers of LSD.

Smith, David E., M.D. "LSD and the Psychedelic Syndrome," Clinical Toxicology, March, 1969, pp. 69-73. (Contra Costa County Schools Office - PACE Center)

In his introduction to the article, Dr. Smith states: "As the widespread social or nonmedical use of LSD is a phenomenon occuring only within the last five years, the medical community has only begun to understand and properly describe this chronic LSD syndrome. My objective in this presentation then is to define the characteristics of this chronic LSD state and hopefully classify its characteristics in such a way as to define a new psychiatric entity, *the Psychedelic Syndrome*.

Smith, David E., M.D., "The Characteristics of Dependence in High-Dose Methamphetamine Abuse," *The International Journal of the Addictions*, September, 1969, pp. 453-59. (Contra Costa County Schools Office - PACE Center)

This technical paper defines the characteristics of high-dose methamphetamine abuse and discusses some of the special characteristics of this drug pattern relating to tolerance and dependence.

Smoking, Alcohol, and Drugs," *Grade Teacher*, November, 1969, pp. 102, 105-106. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Only that portion of the article dealing with drugs is cited here. The article outlines a unit that might be taught in elementary school (lower elementary) on drugs. Indicated are (1) Objectives, (2) Areas to be covered, (3) Activities, and (4) Teaching aids.

"Straight Talk About the Drug Problem," *School Management*, 12 (2): 52-60, 96-100, February 1968. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Provides answers to five basic questions on the nature and scope of the drug problem and the school's role in solving it. Includes a chart entitled, "A Schoolman's Guide to Illicit Drugs" which lists for each drug slang names, how taken, primary effect, how spotted, and dangers. Presents a case history of a community attempting to solve a drug problem among youth and points out the difficulties encountered.

UNESCO Courier (Special Issue on Drug Abuse), May 1968. Available in many libraries or from UNESCO Publications Center, 317 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016. $.50.

"The best material by far that I have seen on the menace of drugs is in the May issue of the *UNESCO Courier*." These words were written by a prominent political figure and public servant. The material referred to is rich in information and interest, ranging from the history of opium use through a scientific appraisal of mind-altering drugs; from experiments on animals to observations of people under the influence of drugs; from attempts at international control of drugs to the work of Interpol (The International Criminal Police Organization). The writers are from countries as diverse as Yugoslavia, Venezuela, Norway, the USSR, and the USA (Dr. Richard Blum of Stanford University). Illustrations lend interest to the material throughout.

Ungerleider, J. Thomas and Fisher, Duke D. "The Problem of LSD-25 and Emotional Disorder," *California Medicine*, 106 (1): 49-55, January 1967.

The sudden increase in LSD abuse that occurred during 1966 - especially on college campuses - caused a wave of hysteria throughout the country and generated various myths, unfounded theories, and hasty actions in relation to the drug. In this article, Drs. Ungerleider and Fisher, psychiatrists at UCLA Medical Center, summarize current knowledge about LSD, with particular emphasis on the psychological ramifications of its use. They analyze the appeal of LSD to adolescents and to others who are failing to solve their problems normally; and conclude that in the light of present knowledge LSD "must be considered a very dangerous drug." (Reprint: UCLA Center for the Health Sciences, Dept. of Psychiatry, 760 Westwood Plaza, Los Angeles, California 90024)

Walsh, John, "Narcotics and Drug Abuse: The Federal Response," Science, December 13, 1968, pp. 1254, 1256-1258.

A description of the factors leading to the consolidation of the Bureau of Narcotics in the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare into the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in the Department of Justice. The article describes the personnel and functions of the new bureau.

Weber, David O., "Drug Films: How Good Are The Best? How Bad Are The Worst?" California's Health, August, September, and October, 1968. Available in booklet form from the Health Education Bureau, California Department of Public Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, California 94704.

A three-part series of in-depth reviews of some thirty drug abuse films. The reviewer is a layman who states that he has tried to approach his task honestly and with an open mind and to see films both through youthful eyes and as a cautious adult. The result is a frank, refreshing (and sometimes shattering) review of the intent, the substance, and the probable effectiveness in the eyes of this reviewer of some thirty films, many of which are currently in use in school drug abuse education programs. The inclusion of classroom reactions to these films would greatly enhance the value of this material to those responsible for selecting school audio-visual material. (These reviews are avilable in this Bulletin.) (August and September issues available Contra Costa County Schools Library.)

Weil, Andrew T., Norman E. Zinberg, and Judith M. Nelson, "Clinical and Psychological Effects of Marihuana in Man," Science, December 13, 1968, pp. 1234-1242. Reprints available from AAAS Reprints, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005. Single copy: $1.00; quantity orders at reduced rates. (Mental Health Digest, April 1969, pp. 53-56 - Condensed from Science, Contra Costa County Schools Library)

After discussing the many intrinsic difficulties involved in basic research on marihuana, the authors describe their study which they believe to be the first attempt to investigate marihuana in a formal double-blind experiment with appropriate controls. Nine "marihuana-naive" subjects were taught how to use the drug and were subsequently administered cigarettes containing either marihuana or a placebo. Various observations and examinations were made and it was found that these nine subjects reacted differently in various significant ways from eight regular marihuana users studied in the same setting. The authors discuss various hypotheses relating to their findings but point out that these findings, although statistically valid, must be regarded merely as "trends to be confirmed or rejected by additional experiments."

Weinswig, M. H., and others, "Drug Abuse Education," Phi Delta Kappan, December, 1968, pp. 222-223 (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

In this short article, the author discusses various approaches to drug education. He briefly describes a program used at Butler University for students in Indiana. Dr. Weinswig is an associate professor at Butler. There is nothing particularly new in the approaches discussed.

Wikler, Abraham, M. D., "Diagnosis and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the Barbiturate Type," The American Journal of Psychiatry, December, 1968, pp. 758-765 (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

A technical treatise of the diagnosis and treatment of physical dependence on drugs of the barbiturate type, this article cites research data relative to the subject.

Willard, Nedd. "A Hard Look at Drugs," World Health (Magazine of WHO), entire issue of July 1967, 39 p.

Surveys the world's drugshelves and discusses what drugs do to us and how they do it. The term "drug" means a substance which may or may not have a legitimate medical application which is abused through self-administration for other than legitimate medical purposes. Discusses what should be done to prevent spread of drug abuse. (Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, 136 So. Broadway, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. 10533; 50¢ per copy).

Winick, Charles and Bynder, Herbert. "Facilities for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Narcotic Drug Users and Addicts," American Journal of Public Health, 57(6): 1025-1033, June 1967.

Systematic review of facilities available to drug addicts in the United States, including official and nongovernmental programs. Data are offered on types of facilities, number of narcotic users seen in a 12-month period, type and number of personnel providing services, kinds of services, and criteria used in accepting applicants. (Reprint: APHA, Inc., 1740 Broadway, New York, NY 10019)

Winston, Sheldon L., "The Drug Counseling Workshop: A New Resource For Schools," Journal of Secondary Education, December, 1969. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The author discusses the techniques used by the South San Francisco Unified School District to set up a workshop on drug abuse problems. The workshop was primarily to help students who had violated narcotic laws on campus but were not considered hard-core users or sellers.

Wolf, Leonard, "The Making of a Hippie," The Education Digest, April 1969, pp. 32-34 (A condensation from the PTA Magazine, January 1969) (Contra Costa County Schools Library).

The Hippie "cult" and their use of "mind-expanding" drugs is explored in this article. The author discusses reasons for drug usage by Hippies in what he terms their "pioneering life."

Wolk, Donald J., "Youth and Drugs," Social Education, October, 1969, pp. 667-674 (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

Touching upon some of the causes for drug usage and abuse, the author discusses the drugs of primary concern. The author characterizes this article as providing some guidelines for teachers.

"Workshop - How to Make Drug Abuse Programs More Effective," School Management, May, 1969, pp. 14-16. (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

This is a brief report of the use, by Glen Cove, N. Y., of John Viola, 21-year-old lecturer and consultant for the district on the dangers of drug abuse. The consultant is an ex-addict.

Vincent, Raymond J., "Marihuana Use and Non-Use," Journal of Alcohol Education, Fall 1969, pp. 21-25 (Contra Costa County Schools Library)

The data derived from this study report explores the attitudes and practices regarding marihuana use among secondary school students in Carbondale, Illinois.

* * *

NAME INDEX

	Name	Page No.
A	Aarons, Morris	141
	Acevedo, Juan	89
	Adams, Mrs. Robert R. (Chris)	74, 76
	Agruirre, Archie	89
	Aguirre, Edward	88
	Aitken, Janet	164
	Albright, Frank G.	125
	Alcorn, D.	120
	Alexander, Ross	69
	Allison, Andrew	101
	Alpert, Richard	154
	Alschuler, Robert	85
	Alteri, Domini	135
	Anderson, Joseph P.	142
	Apple, William S. Ph.D.	130
	Archibald, H. David	122
	Audrey, Roger	21
	Axelrod, Ida, R.N.	141
	Axford, Calvin	98
B	Bachelis, Guy	95
	Bacon, Seldon D., Ph.D.	189
	Baisinger, William C. (Mrs.)	143
	Baker, Joseph	112
	Balassone, Francis S.	132, 136
	Baltazar, Joe	70, 153
	Barber, Alden G.	137
	Barber, Louis M., M.D.	113
	Barter, James T., Ph.D	14
	Barnard, W. E. (Lt.)	84
	Bartolomie, Reno	96
	Barton, Walter E., M.D.	131
	Bartosik, George	104
	Bassin, Alexander, Ph.D.	41
	Becker, Anne W. (Dr.)	115
	Beggs, Larry (Rev.)	108, 164
	Bellizzi, John J.	140
	Bement, Reed	143
	Benedict, Russell A.	125
	Benson, Joan	142
	Berlin, William	86
	Bevy, Duayne	95
	Bird, Bruce	120
	Bird, Jorge	140
	Bishop, Eric M.	127
	Blackburn, James	32
	Blake, Ray (Capt.)	96
	Blasquez, E. G. (Sal)	76
	Bleau, Florian	138
	Blessit, Arthur	86

B

CONT.

Bliven, Charles W. 124
Bloomquist, Edward, Ph.D. 56
Blum, Richard H. 43
Boe, Sue 148
Bolden, Frank P. 148
Bolger, Robert J. 141
Bolter, Arthur, M.D. 153
Bowman, R. G. 49
Boyles, Ed 89
Bradney, Bill 71
Brandon, Chuck 150
Brayer, Herbert 104
Brennan, James D. 95
Brewer, A. Frank (Dr.) 97
Brickman, Harry (Dr.) 93
Brill, Henry, M.D. 128
Brinkley, Harold 99
Broloski, George (Dr.) 105
Brooks, H. Bryce 1, 14, 96, 164
Brown, Vivian, M.D. 81
Bryant, Marion T. 104
Bryt, Albert, M.D. 148
Buley, Robert 82
Burns, G. Creswell 83
Burns, Lon 116

C

Campbell, Robert 32
Campos, Robert 116
Cano, Suad 86
Carey, James, Ph.D. 32
Carfagni, Arthur Jr., M.D. 107, 164
Carrau, L. W. 164
Carstens, R. (Sgt.) 88
Caruso, Peter 98
Case, Barbara (Mrs.) 76
Cecil, Eugene 119
Ceteras, Cindy (Mrs.) 78
Chadwick, David (Dr.) 103
Chargin, Robert N. 112
Chilimidos, George 154
Christian, Floyd T. 45
Clark, Donald E. 147
Clark, Jane 106
Clarkson, M. R. 136
Clayton, Thomas 59
Clowers, Walter C. 118
Cogan, Mike (Capt.) 92
Cohen, Allan Y., Ph.D. 46, 154
Cohen, Melvin, Ph.D. 39
Cohen, Nathan E. 43
Cook, Dennis (Capt.) 87
Cook, Ellsworth B., Ph.D. 135
Cooper, John H. 122

C cont.

Copeland, John W., M.D. 14
Coutts, Frederick (General) 148
Cox, Gene 80
Cranford, Hugh N. 147
Crow, William S. 104
Crowell, Edward P., D.O. 130
Currie, Norbert (Lt.) 164
Curtis, Lindsay R., M.D. 126
Cwalina, Gustav E., Ph.D. 132

D

Dalis, Gus 56
Dallal, David 87
Daniels, W. Allen 143
Davidson, A. E., M.D. 137
Davis, John A. 74
Dawson, Gene 117
Decker, John 96
Demus, Theresa 138
DeVere, Ann 84
DeWeese, A. O., M.D. 132
Dilley, James W. 124
Dowski, Joanne 108
Dudley, C. H. (Dr.) 93
Duncan, Helen (Mrs.) 76
Dyll, Eugene 53

E

Eddy, Nathan B., M.D. 134
Eden, Marilyn 86
Edwards, G. D. (Mrs.) 143
Einstein, Stanley, Ph.D. 139
Eisenberg, James 72
Elder, Betty 120
Elinson, Jack 42
Elkes, Joel (DR.) 202
Elliott, Phil (Lt.) 100
Estes, Coy 102
Esty, Geoffrey (Dr.) 53
Evans, David A. 140
Evans, Roy 90

F

Fadiman, James, Ph.D. 56
Fagel, Bruce 149
Faulkner, Jim 120
Feinglass, Sanford Jr., Ph.D. 156, 157, 158
Ferreira, Joseph R., Ph.D. 14
Fieve, Ronald R., (Dr.) 197
Fink, Joseph L. III 131
Finlator, John 149
Fisher, Duke D., M.D. 56, 164, 206
Flagg, Darrell E. 191

F cont.

Flores, Lou 88
Flores, Louis D. 91
Ford, William L. 147
Fort, Joel, M.D. 1, 106, 109
Frazier, Robert G. 122
Frederick, F. S. 113
Frykman, John (Rev.) 164

G

Garell, Dale, M.D. 82
Garfield, Frederick M. 149
Garrett, Ray 111
George, Sherwood 103
Giese, T. 117
Gilbert, Don 119
Gilder, Dorothy 90
Girande, Estelle 70
Glick, Anna (Dr.) 110
Goddard, James L. 200
Gordon, Paula 69
Gould, Robert E., M.D. 148
Grace, John 148
Graefe, Robert 101
Greek, Ross (Dr.) 83, 94
Griffenhagen, George B. 66, 130
Griswold, Kenneth S. 141
Grosse, Bardwell 151
Gruz, Nathan I. 143
Guindon, Roger (Capt.) 88
Guiterrez, William 90
Guttieri, William 111

H

Hagen, David 158
Halasz, Joseph J. 74, 158, 159
Hall, Don 94
Hall, Henry B. 89
Hall, Nora 54
Halleck, Seymour, M.D. 125
Hankins, Richard 118
Hannah, John (Sgt.) 97
Harmon, Elizabeth H. 129
Harnar, James J. (Capt.) 115
Harney, Malachi L. 140
Harris, Ernie 93
Harris, Thomas A. (Dr.) 99
Hartz, William R. 150
Hastings, Walter 112
Hauck, William F. 127
Haynes, Inez 146
Hazard, Sprague W. M.D. 122
Henderson, Jim 69
Henderson, Stuart (Mrs. 76

H cont.

Hendryson, Irvin E. (Mrs.) 142
Hewitt, Charles C. 148
Hickox, James R. 66
Higgins, Bill 56
Higgins, Donald M. 137
Higgins, John 97
Hill, Patricia 6
Hillenbrand, Harold, D.D.S. 127
Hodgson, J. Hamilton 113
Hoffman, Hans 94
Hoffman, Moe 145
Hogan, Virginia 105
Holcomb, Robert J. (Sgt.) 159
Hollister, Charles 72
Holmes, Charles, M.D. 84
Holmes, Douglas, Ph.D. 40
Holthus, Norris 74
Horstman, Constance 98
Housman, Burton 92
Howard, Ernest B., M.D. 128
Hozinsky, Murray 23
Huber, Eugene 7, 62, 164
Hudson, Fred G., M.D. 164
Hughes, Jerry (Father) 76
Huse, Arthur (Dr.) 102
Hyland, Kiernan 118

I

Illing, Hans A., Ph.D. 40
Ingersoll, John E. 149
Ingram, Carl 18
Irving, Frank W. 82

J

Jacobson, Gerald (Dr.) 88
Jalaty, Al 120
Jameson, Raynard I. 136
Jansen, Marlin, M.D. 32
Jewell, Al 120
Johnson, Dennis A. 78
Johnson, Richard 32
Jones, Hardin, Ph.D. 164
Jones, Sidney 101
Jones, Wayne (Rev.) 85

K

Kahn, Jacob P. 109
Kahn, Samuel 101
Kaufman, Rabbi Jay 136
Kavanagh, Alic 107
Kelsay, Dan 119
Kenefick, Donald P., M.D. 141
Kern, Howard, M.D. 131

K cont.

Kershaw, David 76
Kershaw, Winifred (Mrs.) 76
Key, Dick 107
Khanna, Jogi, (Dr.) 69
Khlentzos, Michael, M.D. 164
Killam, Keith, Ph.D. 13
Kirk, Jerome, Ph.D. 38
Kitzinger, Angela 7, 27, 30, 31, 35, 37, 45
Klickner, James (Dr.) 104
Knotts, Glenn R., Ph.D. 132
Kobetz, Richard 139
Koenig, Walter R. 94
Koford, Glenn W., M.D. 19
Kolze, Richard 112
Koob, Bernard 82
Korchin, Sheldon J. 43
Korte, Mary Norbert 32
Kostlan, Albert (Dr.) 69
Kurtz, Gerald N. 145

L

Lang, Vernon 122
Langer, Marion F., Ph.D. 130
Langsley, Donald 98
La Perna, Don 91
La Riverie, Peter (Dr.) 72
La Stovic, J. J. (Dr.) 117
Leahy, David 116
Leary, Timothy 154, 201
Leavitt, Dianne 103
Lentz, Richard L. 115
Leonard, Thomas J. (Very Rev. Monsignor) 142
Leroy, Leon (Sgt.) 34, 69, 74
Lettvin, Jerome, M.D. 201
Levinson, Sema 99
Ley, William, M.D. 138
Lhotka, Donald C. 146
Lieberman, Noel 36
Liebler, Raymond E. 147
Lippincott, Earle G. 134
Livingston, Lee 75
Loewenberg, Frank M. 43
Lohrman, Mel, M.D. 76
Long, Catherine (Mrs.) 76
Loomis, Stuart 165
Lord, Geoffrey, M.D. 140
Loukakis, Gene 92
Loving, George 102
Lucas, C. Clement 149
Luckinbill, Loris 113
Luster, Orville 111
Lustig, Noel (Dr.) 91
Luvisi, Clarence 118

M

Mahaffey, Fred T. 141
Marcelous, Kenny 165
Marchetti, Shirley (Mrs.) 76
Margrave, Margaret 141
Marks, John, Ph.D. 39
Martensen, Kai 168
Mattison, Berwyn F., M.D. 132
Mayer, Joseph 44
Mayo, Peg 106
Meany, George 127
Meek, Peter G. 144
Meltone, John 36, 37
Mendel, Levitte 144
Meyer, William, M.D. 80
Meyers, Frederick H., M.D. 25, 165
Mileff, Edward, Ed.D. 122
Miles, J. Arthur 148
Miller, Curtis R. 100
Miller, Kenneth L. (Sgt.) 165
Milne, James, Dr. 3
Miner, Walt, Lt. Cdr. (Dr.) 199
Mooney, Bill 87
Moore, Archie 102
Morales, Royal 90
Moreno, Louis (Lt.) 100
Morentz, Paul E., M.D. 74
Morgenroth, Victor H. 125
Morin, Andy 99
Morris, Raymond Jr. 165
Morrison, Cliff 101
Morrison, Harry L. (Dr.) 155
Moss, Robert 13
Moy, Richard H., M.D. 124
Mulligan, William 119
Munsey, Rodney R. 148
Murphy, Mel 105
Murray, Nelson 105
Myhrer, Margaret 69

Mc

McAllister, Charles 78
McCandless, Elizabeth B. 61
McCarthy, Raymond G. 189
McCloskey, Stanley 101
McCormack, Billy E., D.D. 126
McCormick, James (Rev.) 115
McCune, Donald A. 7, 165
McDougall, Leon, Rev. 13
McFarlan, Chad 76
McGaughey, Rita 146
McGowan, Janice, M.D. 165
McIsaac, William M. 42
McMahon, Michael E. 144
McNair, Douglas M. 48
McWilliams, Patty, R.N. 165

N

Nagel, Charles (Dr.) 61
Namkung, Paul 92
Nelson, Emil (Colonel) 148
Newhouse, Robert (Dr.) 87
Nickerson, Carl 58
Noon, Ed. (Capt.) 102
Northup, George W., D. O. 130
Norton, C. W. (Dr.) 117, 118
Nowlis, Helen H., Ph.D. 47, 142
Nowlis, Vincent 46
Nunes, Richard 75

O

Oberle, Thomas J. 127
Obert, Albert J. 138
O'Connell, Brian 140
O'Connor, Mathew 165
Oddis, Joseph A. 135
Okada, T., M.D. 85
Osborne, Roy F. (Rev.) 159, 160
Overstreet, Ken 103

P

Palmieri, Gordon 165
Page, Merle (Dr.) 86
Pallot, E. Albert 136
Parker, David W. (Dr.) 203
Patterson, E. Gene, R.N. 141
Patty, Robert H. 127
Paula, (Sister) 83
Pearlstein, Stephanie 82
Penna, Richard P., Pharm. D. 130
Perlis, Leo 127
Peterson, Robert C., Ph.D. 125, 145
Piersall, Charles 202
Plant, Samuel (Dr.) 100
Popejoy, Barbara (Mrs.) 76
Posner, Natalie (Mrs.) 69, 77
Powell, Edlo 109
Powell, Robert 151
Provost, George P. 135
Pyle, Howard 146

Q

Quinn, S. T. 115
Quinn, William F. 87

R

Ramer, Barry S. (Dr.) 9, 106, 110
Ramsey, Leroy 78
Rankin, William (Rev.) 28, 85, 160, 161
Rappolt, Richard 110
Raskin, Herbert A., M.D. 131

R cont.

Rector, Milton G. 143
Redfern, Robert (Lt.) 79
Rich, Ruth, Ed.D. 54
Richardson, Harry 84
Richmond, Glen 89
Rimker, Al 110
Roberts, O. D. 142
Robinson, Ivan 84
Robinson, Mike 93
Roberts, Anthony 105
Robnett, James, M.D. 78
Rockford, Howard 165
Rorrie, Colin C., Rh.D. 125
Rosekrans, Robert A. 127
Rosenblatt, Seymour 145
Rosenow, Edward C., M.D. 125
Rossi, Steven 32
Rothstein, Joseph (Dr.) 89
Rubinger, Joshua (Dr.) 114
Ryan, John (Dr.) 107

S

Sainaghi, A.A. 113
Sammanu, Virginia (Mrs.) 76
Sax, Anne 86
Schneiderman, Louis 125
Schreiner, Harold J. 148
Schuette, Paul A. 138
Schwartz, David J. M.D. 26, 27, 165
Scigliano, John A., Ph. D. 145
Scott, Richard S., M.D. 200
Scrafield, Jack 111
Semple, Lori J. 97
Sernuocchio, Vincent 95
Shake, Randel 127
Sharp, E. Preston, Ph.D. 125
Shelly, Joseph A. 41
Sherwin, Russell P., M.D. 165
Shipper, John (Dr.) 91
Shupp, David F. (Dr.) 108
Silver, Joseph R. 109
Simmons, Willard B. 67
Simpson, Robert Keith, D.O. 130
Sinkosky, Anthony V. 61
Skillin, Armand (Rev.) 111
Slawson, Robert M. 41
Smith, David, M.D. 1, 56, 73, 107, 125, 161
Smith, Eaton E. 130
Smith, Jean Paul, Ph.D. 149
Smith, Louis 91
Smith, Raymond L. 57
Smith, Roger, Ph.D. 165

S cont.

Smith, Ted 96, 97
Solander, Sanford 145
Sonenschein, Bob 114
Soskin, William F., M.D. 74, 161, 162
Spaulding, Glenn 162
Speck, Ross V. 43
Spector, Audrey 129
Speedy, Gerald A. 137
Speidel, Fred 102
Speridan, Nick (Sgt.) 119
Sprinkle, William 110
Squire, Robert K. 93
Steinberg, Stuart, M.D. 13, 14
Steinmetz, Richard 112
Stern, Marvin (Dr.) 206
Stetler, C. Joseph 147
Stevens, Stanley, Jr. 111
Stewart, Roland 69
St. Martin, David A., M.D. 130
Straayer, George C. 138
Streator, Melvin 90
Suddjian, Arthur H. 9, 80, 162, 163
Sunyich, Louis 92
Sutherland, Steve (Rev.) 100
Sykes, Dudley (Dr.) 99

T

Tamm, Quinn 139
Tando, Irmen 92
Taylor, D. E. (Dr.) 103
Terwilliger, Bruce 36
Thompson, Boyd 113
Todd, Frank A., D.V.M. 136
Tomlinson, LeRoy 96
Tonningsen, Ed 75
Toth, John Peter, M.D. 165
Trieglaff, William 165
Trimble, Robert E. 144
Troke, Margaret 114
Trunnell, Thomas (Dr.) 103
Tucker, Albert F. (Rev.) 126

U

Ungerleider, Thomas J., M.D. 83, 166, 190, 206

V

Van Dusen, Wilson, Ph.D. 2
Vargas, Roberto 166
Velasco, David 96
Vogel, Victor H. 98
Voss, Harwin L. 42

W

Wagner, Darwin 81
Wahle, Fred 71
Waldron, Granville (Fr.) 79
Wark, Jay Dee (Dr.) 109
Warner, Emmitt 166
Wasserman, John (Dr.) 93
Watson, Nelson A., Ph.D. 139
Watters, John, M.D. 140
Way, E. Leong, Ph.D. 135
Way, Stanley (Rev.) 72, 166
Webbe, Rudolph N. 74
Welborn, H. N. 104
West, Ray 115
Whitaker, Judith G., R.N. 129
Whitehurst, Herbert (Lt.) 166
Wickett, J. C., M.D. 137
Williams, Caldwell 83
Williams, Jack (Dr.) 114
Williams, Ronald L. 131
Wilmer, Harry (Dr.) 108
Wilson, Charles 118
Wilson, Lonnie 94
Winick, Charles, Ph.D. 134
Winn, Mitchell 44
Woldron, Granville (Father) 163
Wolfe, Arnold (Dr.) 106
Woll, Chuck 117
Wood, Charles L., M.D. 122
Wood, Orlyn (Dr.) 72
Wood, R. W. 98
Works, David A. (Rev.) 147
Wright, Bob 116
Wright, Evan 136

Y

Yahraes, Herbert 44
Yolles, Stanley F., M.D. 47, 145
Younger, Carl, M.D. 81

Z

Zagorac, Michael Jr. 141
Zalucky, Theodore B., Ph.D. 124
Zuidema, William, M.D. 81

SUBJECT INDEX

A

A Conference for Workers in Drug Treatment Centers 1
Activities of State Department of Education Relative to Drug Abuse - Summary 6
Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario 49
Adolescent Users of Psychedelic Drugs (Research) 38
"Adopt an Officer" 34
Alameda County Schools Department 53
Alcohol Dependency and Abuse 7
Alcohol. . .Narcotics Education, A Handbook For Teachers (ERIC) 45
Alcoholics Anonymous 11, 72
Alcoholism & Drug Addiction Research Foundation (Canada) 122, 123
Alcoholism Information and Rehabilitation Service 72
A Meaningful School Health Program 53
American Academy of Pediatrics 122
American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation 55, 122
American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy 124
American Cancer Society 213
American College Health Association 124
American College of Apothecaries 125
American College of Physicians 125
American Correctional Association 125
American Council on Alcohol Problems, Inc. 126
American Dental Association 127
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations 127
American Legion 127, 128
American Medical Association 128, 129
American Nurses Association 129, 130
American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc. 130
American Osteopathic Association 130
American Pharmaceutical Association 130, 131
American Pharmaceutical Association Student Section 131
American Psychiatric Association 131, 132
American Psychological Association 48
American School Health Association 132-134
American Social Health Association 134, 135
American Society For Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics 135
American Society of Hospital Pharmacists 135
American Veterinary Medical Association 136
Amphetamines 10
Antioch Drug Council 69
Antioch High School Youth Council 34
Association Instructional Materials 188, 191, 192, 205, 208, 218, 219, 220
Association of Bay Area Governments 179
Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States 136
A Study of Teen-age Drug Behavior (Research) 42
Avanti Films 204
Awareness House, Inc. 1-5, 19
    Fort Bragg, California 1, 2, 13, 164
    Tucson, Arizona 2
    Yuba City, California 2

B

- Bailey Films 200, 204
- Barbiturates 10
- Bay Area Facilities and Resource Persons 69
  - Counseling and Information Centers 71, 72
    - Catholic Social Services 71
    - Community Service to Spanish Speaking 71
    - Concord Drug Abuse Center 71
    - Home Health & Counseling Services, Inc. 71
    - Jewish Family Service 72
    - Reality House West 72
    - Teen Challenge 72
  - Information Facilities 67, 69-71
    - Antioch Drug Council 67
    - Committee of Psychedelic Drug Information 69
    - Concerted Service Center 69
    - Contra Costa County Health Department 69
    - Contra Costa Psychological Association 69
    - East Bay Psychiatric Association 69
    - Lifeline 70
    - Marina Neighborhood Center 70
    - Mental Health Association 70
    - Richmond Recreation Center 71
    - Riverview Community Center 71
    - Rodeo Community Center 71
    - Suicide Prevention 71
  - Treatment Facilities 72, 74
    - Alcoholics Anonymous 72
    - Alcoholism Information and Rehabilitation Service 72
    - Berkeley Free Clinic 72
    - Center For Special Problems 73
    - Community Mental Health Services 73
    - Haight-Ashbury Medical Clinic 73
    - Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute 73
    - McAuley Neuropsychiatric Clinic 73
    - Mt. Zion - Psychiatric Clinic 73
    - Presbyterian Hospital - Alcoholism Clinic 73
    - Project Community 74
    - San Francisco Health Department 74
    - Synanon 74
    - Veterans Administration Hospital 74
  - Police Juvenile Officers and Others For Drug Abuse Problems 74, 75
    - Antioch Police Department 74
    - County Juvenile Justice Commission & Delinquency Prevention Commission 74
    - County Probation Department 74
    - County Sheriff's Department 74
    - Delinquency Prevention Coordinator 74
    - District Attorney's Office 74
    - El Cerrito Juvenile Office 75
    - El Cerrito Police Department 75
    - Pinole Police Department 75
    - Pittsburg Police Department 75

B cont.

        - Pleasant Hill Youth Commission 75
        - San Pablo Police Department 75
        - Walnut Creek Police Department 75
- Berkeley Free Clinic 72
- Bibliography - On Drugs (ERIC) 46
- B'nai B'rith 136, 137
- Boy Scouts of America 137
- Bureau of Education Personnel Development, H.E.W. 1, 3
- Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, U.S. Navy 199
- Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs 18, 190
- Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement (State of Calif.) 165

C

- California Agencies, Facilities and Resources (Statewide) 77 - 121
    - Alameda County 78
        - Berkeley Free Clinic 78
        - Committee for Psychedelic Drug Information 78
        - Highland Hospital Psychiatric 78
        - Narcotics Anonymous 78
        - Narcotic Symposium, Inc. 78
        - New Pal 78
        - Synanon 78
    - Calaveras County 79
        - Calaveras Senior High School 79
        - Sheriff's Office, Calaveras County 79
    - Contra Costa County 79
        - Concord Police Department 79
        - Sheriff's Department 79
    - Del Norte County 79
        - Joint Narcotics Task Force 79
    - Fresno County 80
        - Drop-Outs Anonymous 80
        - FACTS 80
        - Fresno City Drug Abuse Information Center 80
        - School Drug Team (Fresno High School) 80
    - Los Angeles County 81-95
        - Adolescent Clinic, Los Angeles Co. Health Dept. The 81
        - All-Nations Neighborhood Center 81
        - Benjamin Rush Center 81
        - Bridge Back 81
        - Burbank Drug Abuse Council 81
        - Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs 82
        - California Young Adults 82
        - Casa Maravilla 82
        - Children's Hospital "Hot Line" 82
        - Community Consultation Service (Torrance, Calif.) 82
        - Compton Foundation Hospital 83
        - CYO (Catholic Youth Organization 83
        - Crisis House 83
        - D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Research and Education) 83
        - DAWN Today (Developing Adolescents Without Narcotics) 83
        - Do-It-Now Foundation 84

C cont.

Downey Police Dept. 84
Early Drug Program 84
El Camino Counseling Service 84
El Segundo Police Dept. 84
Firestone Sheriff's Station 84
FISH 85
Foothill Free Clinic 85
Free Clinic 85
Gardena Community Hospital 85
Genesis - New Beginnings 85
Hamburger Home 86
Hawthorne Police Dept. 86
Hermosa Beach Police Dept. 86
High Line of Torrance 86
His Place 86
Joint Venture 86
Long Beach Community Welfare Committee on Drug Abuse 86
Long Beach Drug Abuse Com. Psychiatric Clinic for Children 87
Long Beach Mental Health Service 87
Long Beach Police Dept. 87
Los Angeles Co. Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Commission 87
Los Angeles Co. Sheriff Narcotics Unit 87
Los Angeles Neighborhood Legal Services 88
Los Angeles Police Dept. Narcotics Division 88
Los Angeles Psychiatric Service 88
Los Tigeros Teen Post 88
L.U.C.H.A. (League of United Citizens to Help Addicts) 88
Manhattan Beach Police Dept. 88
Manhattan Project 89
Midway Center 89
Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation 89
Narcotic Educational Foundation of America 89
Narcotic Information Service 90
Narcotic Prevention Project 89
Narcotics Anonymous 90
Narcotic Symposium 89
Neighborhood Employment Counseling Center 90
Neighborhood Youth Association 90
Northridge Hospital Psychiatric Unit 91
Olive View Hospital Community Mental Health Center 91
Open Door 91
Operation Bootstrap 91
Pacoima Teen Post No. 708 91
Palos Verdes Hot Line 91
Projecto Del Barrio 92
Protestant Community Service 92
R.A.F.E. 92
Reach Out 92
Redondo Beach Police Dept. 92
Serving Hands 92
Seventh Step Foundation 93
Smart Set International, Inc. 93

C
cont.

- South Bay Children's Health Center 93
- South Bay Community Hospital 93
- South Bay Mental Health Clinic 93
- Southeast Mental Health Service 93
- Southern California Counseling Center 94
- Synanon 94
- Teen Challenge 94
- Teen Post 94
- Torrance Police Dept. 94
- Wayin Ranch 94
- West Hollywood Presbyterian Church Youth Center 94
- Youth Interaction Program 94
- Youth Opportunity Center 94

Marin County 95
- Marin Adult Probation Dept. 95
- Marin Sheriff's Dept. 95
- Switchboard of Marin 95
- Synanon 95

Mendocino County 96
- Awareness House 96
- Mendocino County Sheriff's Office 96
- Mendocino State Hospital 96

Merced County 96, 97
- Atwater Police Dept. 96
- Dos Palos Police Dept. 96
- Los Banos Police Dept. 96
- Merced Breakfast Lions Club 96
- Merced Co. Health Dept. 97
- Merced County Probation Dept. 96
- Merced Police Dept. 96

Monterey County 97
- Drug Information and Youth Crisis Center 97

Orange County 97, 98
- Crisis Program 97
- House of Miracles 97
- Teen-Age Challenge 97

Riverside County 98
- California Rehabilitation Center at Narco 98
- Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority 98

Sacramento County 98, 99
- Community Service Division 98
- Community Services Planning Council 98
- County Mental Health Services 98
- Family Services Agency of Greater Sacramento 99
- Institute of Transactional Analysis 99
- Kairos 99
- St. Paul's Center 99
- Volunteer Bureau 99
- Youth Life Line 99
- Youth for Truth Outreach 99

San Benito County 100
- San Benito Co. Probation 100

C

cont.

- San Bernardino County 100-102
  - Chino Police Dept. 100
  - Colton Police Dept. 100
  - Dopers Anonymous 100
  - Fontana Police Dept. 100
  - Inland Adolescent Clinic 100
  - Inland Empire Teen Challenge, Inc. 101
  - Montclair Police Dept. 101
  - Ontario Police Dept. 101
  - Redlands Police Dept. 101
  - Rialto Police Dept. 101
  - San Bernardino Co. Council of Community Services 101
  - San Bernardino Co. General Hospital 102
  - San Bernardino Co. Sheriff's Office 102
  - San Bernardino Police Dept. 102
  - Thunder Program (San Bernardino Co.) 102
  - Upland Police Dept. 102
- San Diego County 102-106
  - Any Boy Can Program 102
  - Campus Life 103
  - Child Guidance Clinic 103
  - Children's Hospital and Health Center 103
  - Chula Vista Police Dept. 103
  - Community Crisis Center 103
  - Community Mental Health Services 103
  - Coronado City Schools 104
  - D.A.N.E. (Drugs and Narcotic Education) 104
  - D.A.R.E. (Drug Assistance Rehabilitation and Education) 104
  - Escondido Youth Bureau 104
  - Family Service Association 105
  - M.I.C. (Message - Information Center) 105
  - San Diego Co. Counselors in Mental Health 104
  - San Diego Co. Dept. of Public Health 104
  - San Diego Police Dept. 105
  - S.O.S. (Stamp Out Stumblers) 105
  - South Bay Guidance Clinic 105
  - Synanon 105
  - Vista Program 105
  - Y.M.C.A. Lifeline 106
  - Youth Service Bureau 106
- San Francisco County 106-111
  - Adult Psychiatry Clinic, Children's Hospital 106
  - California Drug Information Committee - U. C. Medical Center 106
  - Center For Special Problems 106
  - Center for the Solution of Special, Social and Health Problems 106
  - Central City Hospitality House 107
  - Child Guidance Clinic, Children's Hospital 107
  - Chinatown Branch, Northeast Mental Health Center 107
  - Clayton House 107
  - Drug Abuse Information Project, U. C. Medical Center 107
  - Haight - Ashbury Clinic 107

C

cont.

  HELP (Mobile Health and Social Service Unit) 108
  Huckleberry's 108
  Langley-Porter Neuropsychiatric Clinic - U. C. Medical Center 108
  McAuley Neuropsychiatric Institute - St. Mary's Hospital 108
  Mission Mental Health Center 108
  Mission Rebels in Action, Inc. 109
  Nalline Clinic 109
  National Sex and Drug Forum 109
  Northern California Service League 109
  Pacific Medical Center (Presbyterian Hospital) 109
  Poison Center of San Francisco 110
  San Francisco Public Health Dept. 110
  Seventh Step Foundation 110
  The Off Ramp 109
  The Switchboard 110
  Westside Community Mental Health Program 110
  Youth For Service 111
San Joaquin County 111-114
  Anderson Y Center (University of Pacific) 111
  Boys Club of Stockton 111
  Catholic Social Service 111
  Council of Churches 111
  Dept. of Public Assistance 111
  District Attorney's Office 112
  Family Service Agency 112
  Legal Aid Society 112
  Life Line 112
  Public Defender of San Joaquin Co. 112
  San Joaquin Co. General Hospital 113
  San Joaquin Co. Medical Society 112
  San Joaquin Co. Mental Health Service 112
  San Joaquin Co. Probation Dept. 112
  San Joaquin Co. Sheriff 112
  San Joaquin Co. Supt. of Schools 112
  San Joaquin Local Health District 114
  St. Aloysius Youth Center 112
  Stockton City Library 114
  Stockton Community Service Organization 114
  Stockton State Hospital 114
  University of Pacific Clinic Services 114
San Luis Obispo County 115
  Alcoholics Anonymous, Middle House 115
  Community Mental Health Services 115
  Estero Bay Family Services 115
  Family Service Center 115
  San Luis Obispo Co. Sheriff's Dept. 115
  San Luis Obispo Police Dept. 115
San Mateo County 116
  Damien House 116

C cont.

- Santa Clara County 116-117
  - Council on Drug Abuse 116
  - Drug Abuse Clinic 116
  - Drug Abuse Treatment Program 116
  - Narcotics Anonymous 116
  - Palo Alto Veterans Adm. Hospital 117
  - Pathways 117
  - The House (Peninsula Crisis Intervention) 116
- Santa Cruz County 117
  - Drug Abuse Preventive Center 117
  - Santa Cruz Co. Mental Health Service 117
- Sonoma County 117-119
  - D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Referral and Evaluation) 117
  - Drug Education Committee 117
  - HELP 118
  - Narcotics Anonymous 118
  - Sonoma Co. Dept. of Public Health 118
  - Sonoma Co. District Attorney Narcotics Enforcement Unit 118
  - Sonoma Co. Drug Abuse Advisory Council 118
  - Sonoma Co. Mental Health Services 118
  - Sonoma Co. Probation Dept. 119
  - Sonoma Co. Sheriff's Office 119
  - 3rd Way House of Sonoma Co. 119
- Stanislaus County 119
  - Modesto Drug Abuse Council 119
  - Modesto Police Dept. 119
  - Stanislaus Co. Sheriff's Dept. 119
- Ventura County 120-121
  - Hot Line 120
  - Ojai Police Dept. 120
  - Oxnard Community Relations Committee 120
  - Oxnard Police Dept. 120
  - Port Hueneme Police Dept. 120
  - Ventura County Delinquency Prevention Unit 120
  - Ventura Co. Mental Health 120, 121
  - Ventura County Public Health Education 121
  - Ventura Co. Sheriff's Dept. 121

California Bureau of Narcotics 210
California Department of Public Health 49, 194, 198, 211, 213
California State Department of Education 6, 27, 45
Carousel Films, Inc. 198
Catholic Social Services 71
Center for Mass Communication of Columbia Univ. Press 197
Center For Special Problems, San Francisco, Calif. 7, 73
Center for Studies of Narcotics and Drug Abuse 56
Cerritos College 31
Charles Cahill & Associates, Inc. 210
Churchill Films 193, 194, 198
Cinema Verite Co. 196, 197

C

c o n t.

Cities
- Albany, N. Y. 54, 140
- Alhambra, Calif. 91
- Antioch, California 69, 74
- Atlanta, Georgia 195
- Atwater, Calif. 96
- Baltimore, Maryland 128, 136, 143
- Bellflower, Downey, and Norwalk-La Mirada, Calif. 31
- Berkeley, California 43, 49, 69, 72, 74, 78, 154
- Bethesda, Maryland 44, 47, 49, 134, 135
- Bloomington, Indiana 132, 198, 201
- Boston, Massachusetts 44, 144, 147
- Brookline, Massachusetts 23
- Brooklyn, N. Y. 41
- Burbank, Calif. 81, 85
- Carmichael, Calif. 99
- Castro Valley, Calif. 153
- Chamblee, Georgia 190, 205, 217
- Chester Springs, Pennsylvania 215
- Chevy Chase, Maryland 56, 145
- Chicago, Illinois 66, 67, 124, 127-130, 132, 136, 141, 142, 146, 149
- Chino, Calif. 100
- Chula Vista, Calif. 103, 105
- Cleveland, Ohio 143
- Colton, Calif. 100
- Compton, Calif. 83, 84, 93
- Concord, Calif. 31, 32, 71, 79
- Corona, Calif. 98
- Coronado, Calif. 104
- Costa Mesa, Calif. 202
- Crescent City, Calif. 79, 163
- Dallas, Texas 46, 123, 126, 127
- Denver, Colorado 128
- Des Moines, Iowa 128, 130
- Detroit, Michigan 46, 47
- Dos Palos, Calif. 96
- Downey, Calif. 84
- El Cerrito, Calif. 75
- Ellensburg, Washington 58
- El Segundo, Calif. 84
- Englewood, New Jersey 67
- Escondido, Calif. 104
- Eureka, Calif. 80
- Evanston, Illinois 122, 124
- Fontana, Calif. 100
- Fort Bragg, California 1-3, 13, 96, 164
- French Camp, Calif. 112
- Fresno, California 9-12, 80, 162, 163

C cont.

Gardena, Calif. 85
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 61
Hartford, Connecticut 128
Hawthorne, Calif. 86, 88, 93
Hayward, Calif. 53, 153, 188, 191, 193, 205, 219
Hermosa Beach 86
Hollister, Calif. 100
Hollywood, Calif. 93, 189, 200, 204, 210, 213, 217, 218, 220
Houston, Texas 42
Indianapolis, Indiana 127
Kent, Ohio 134
Laguna Beach, Calif. 158
Lancaster, Calif. 94
Lexington, Kentucky 42
Long Beach 86, 87
Los Angeles, Calif. 43, 54, 56, 61 81-94, 151, 165, 188, 190-194, 207-209, 214, 218, 219,220
Los Banos, Calif. 96
Las Vegas, Nevada 55, 57
Manhattan Beach, Calif. 88
Manhattan, Kansas 151
Marshall, Calif. 95
Martinez, Calif. 69, 74, 79, 154
Merced, Calif. 96, 97
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 129
Modesto, Calif. 119
Monrovia, Calif. 92
Montclair, Calif. 101
Monterey, Calif. 97
Montreal, Canada 138
Morro Bay, Calif. 115
New Brunswick, N. J. 53, 137
New York, N. Y. 42, 43, 50-52, 129, 130, 132, 134, 139-148, 151, 195, 197, 202, 206
Northridge, Calif. 91
Oakland, Calif. 74, 78
Oakley, Calif. 71
Ojai, Calif. 120
Ontario, Calif. 101
Ontario, Canada 137
Orange, Calif. 97, 98
Oxnard, Calif. 120, 121
Pacoima, Calif. 91, 92, 95
Palo Alto, Calif. 116, 117

C cont.

Palos Verdes Estates, Calif. 95
Pasadena, California 28, 31, 85, 161
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 43, 44, 58, 66, 125, 190, 195
Pinole, Calif. 75
Pittsburg, California 14-16, 69, 70, 71, 75
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 122
Pleasant Hill, Calif. 69, 72, 75, 154, 158, 165, 189, 193, 195, 201, 204, 209, 213, 214
Port Hueneme, Calif. 120
Redlands, Calif. 101
Redondo Beach, Calif. 92, 93
Reseda, Calif. 92
Rialto, Calif. 101
Richmond, Calif. 71-73, 75
Ridgefield, New Jersey 188, 198
Rochester, New York 47
Rodeo, Calif. 71
Rutherford, New Jersey 140
Sacramento, Calif. 12, 98, 99, 165
San Andreas, Calif. 79
San Bernardino, Calif. 100, 101, 102
San Diego, Calif. 59, 68, 102-106, 143
San Fernando, Calif. 83, 86
San Francisco, Calif. 1, 7, 16-18, 49, 50, 57, 59, 62, 72-74, 106-111, 123, 125, 135, 164, 165, 189, 191, 196, 197, 216
San Jose, California 56, 116, 117
San Leandro, Calif. 159, 160, 192, 217 218, 220
San Lorenzo, Calif. 153
San Luis Obispo 115
San Mateo, California 50, 116, 165
San Pablo, Calif. 75, 165
San Rafael, Calif. 95
Santa Ana, Calif. 97
Santa Cruz, Calif. 117
Santa Monica 94, 190, 203
Santa Rosa, Calif. 117-119
Santa Susana, Calif. 121
Seattle, Washington 143
Sharon, Pennsylvania 53
Silver Springs, Maryland 123
Sonoma, Calif. 118
South Laguna, Calif. 158
Stamford, Connecticut 41

C cont.

- Stanford, Calif. 43
- Staten Island, N. Y. 41
- Stockton, Calif. 12, 111-114
- St. Paul, Minnesota 62, 67
- Sunnyvale, Calif. 59, 164
- Swan Lake, N. Y. 41
- Sylmar, Calif. 91
- Tacoma, Washington 54
- Talmage, California 96
- Texas City, Texas 140
- Toronto, Canada 122
- Torrance, Calif. 82, 86, 94
- Tulsa, Oklahoma 150
- Ukiah, Calif. 96
- University City, California 55, 203
- Upland, Calif. 102
- Venice, Calif. 81
- Ventura, Calif. 120, 121
- Vista, Calif. 105
- Walnut Creek, Calif. 70, 75, 153, 159, 162
- Washington, D. C. 46, 48, 58, 66, 67, 122, 124-127, 130, 131, 135, 136, 138, 139, 141-143, 145, 147, 149-151, 168, 173, 177, 179, 182, 184, 186, 187 199, 215
- Waverly, Virginia 150
- West Hollywood, Calif. 83, 94
- Wilmington, Calif. 90
- Witchita, Kansas 219
- Worcester, Massachusetts 57

Citizen Apprenticeship Program 53
Clark County School District (Las Vegas, Nevada) 55
Columbia Broadcasting System 198
Committee of Psychedelic Drug Information 69
Community Attack - Drug Abuse 9, 11
Community Concern: Drug Abuse 12
Community Drug Program: Pittsburg, California 14, 15, 16
Community Mental Health Services 73
Community Service to Spanish Speaking 71
Comprehensive Community Program on Drug Abuse 54
Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Amendments of 1966, as amended 182-184
Concerted Services Center 69
Concord Drug Abuse Center 71
Consultants 153
Contra Costa Audio Visual Department 189, 193, 195, 201, 204, 209, 211-214
Contra Costa County Drug Abuse Council 158

C
cont.

Contra Costa County Health Department 89
Contra Costa Psychological Association 69
Coordination 12
Consultation to Agencies 8
Contemporary Films 191
Counselling 11, 35, 71
Counselor-aides 3, 4
"Court School" 35
Crime and Delinquency 8
Criminal Justice Program - Assoc. of Bay Area Governments 179
Curriculum Guides 54
Curriculum Resource Guides and Instructional Units 53-65
  A Meaningful School Health Program (New Brunswick, N.J.) 53
  Citizen Apprenticeship Program (Sharon, Pennsylvania) 53
  Comprehensive Community Program On Drug Abuse (Tacoma, Wash.) 54
  Curriculum Guides (Los Angeles, Calif.) 54
  Curriculum Guides (The University of the State of N. Y.) 54
  Dependence-Producing Substances - A Teaching Unit Grades 1-12 (Alameda County, Calif.) 53
  Drug Abuse Decision System (Univ. City, Calif.) 55
  Drug Abuse Education - Grades K-12 (Clark County, Nevada) 55
  Drug Abuse Education Project (Nat. Educ. Assoc.) 55
  Drug Abuse Information: Teachers Resource Material (Santa Clara County, Calif.) 56
  Drug Abuse - What Experts Have to Say (Teacher In-Service Program) 56
  Drugs and Your Body, Food and Drug Administration 57
  Drugs - Resource Unit - Grades 7-12 (Worcester, Mass.) 57
  Drugs: The Children Are Choosing (Teacher In-Service Program) 56
  FDA's Life Protection Series 57
  Health Education Program With Drug Abuse Components (Ellensburg, Wash.) 58
  Health: Your Decision (In-Classroom Program) 59
  It's Your Decision (In-Classroom Program) 59
  Lockheed Drug Decision Education System Package 59-60
  Parent Education Component of Cooperative Narcotic Prention Program (Los Angeles, Calif.) 61
  Project Quest (Los Angeles) 61
  Resource Unit - K-12 (San Francisco) 62
  School Health Education Study (3 M Company) 62
  Students' Knowledge and Attitudes Toward Drugs and Narcotics 62-65
  Teacher Resource Guide on Drug Abuse and Dependency (Harrisburg, Pa.) 61

D

Daytop Village 40
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 38-41, 57
Department of the Navy, 12th Naval District 216
Depressants 10
Dependence - Producing Substances (Teaching Unit) 53
Deviant Behavior - Drug Abuse (Research) 42
Drop-In-Center 34
Drop-Outs Anonymous 11
Drug Abuse (Research) 42
Drug Abuse Advisory Committee 18
Drug Abuse: A Source Book and Guide For Teachers (ERIC) 45
Drug Abuse Decision System 55
Drug Abuse Education - Curriculum Guide - K-12 55
Drug Abuse Education Project 55
Drug Abuse Information Center 9, 10, 17, 56, 162
Drug Abuse Information Kit for Physicians 66
Drug Abuse: Marijuana 14
Drug Abuse Program: San Francisco Unified School District 16-18
Drug Abuse: Questions and Answers 13
Drug Abuse Secretariate (Canada) 137
Drug Abuse: Solutions? 14
Drug Abuse: The Users 13
Drug Abuse - What Experts Have to Say (Program) 56
Drug Addicts Get New Treatment 18
Drug Dependency and Abuse 7
    Glue, gasoline 7
    Hallucinogens - LSD, peyote 7
    Narcotics, heroin, morphine, cocaine, cough syrups 7
    Nicotine - smoking 7
    Sedatives and tranquilizers 7
    Stimulants - amphetamines 7
Drug Education Program For Schools - University of Chicago Lab. School 20-23
Drugs and Your Body (Program) 57
Drugs: Helpful and Harmful (Filmstrip) 37
Drugs on the College Campus: A Guide For College Administrators (ERIC) 47
Drugs - Resource Unit 57
Drug Seminars 10, 11, 12
Drugs: The Children Are Choosing - KQED, San Francisco 23-27
Drugs, The Self and Society (ERIC) 46
Drug Therapy Center 15, 16
Drug Use Among College Students (Research) 43
Drug Use in Matched Groups of Hippies and Nonhippies (Research) 40
Drug Use in Psychiatric Patients (Research) 39
DuArt Films Labs. 215

E

Early Approach (South Bay Union Elementary School Dist., San Diego) 27
East Bay Psychiatric Association 69
Education and Information 8
Educational Programs 12

E cont.

- Education Project on Drug Abuse (Calif. Dept. of Education) 165
- Educators Training Center, Ventura (Model) School 165
- Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation 189, 192, 217, 218, 220
- ERIC Document Resumes 44-48
  - Alcohol . . .Narcotics Education, A Handbook For Teachers (State Dept. of Education, Florida) 45
  - Bibliography (On Drugs) 46
  - Drug Abuse: A Source Book and Guide For Teachers (State Dept. of Education, California) 45
  - Drug Abuse - Escape To Nowhere (Philadelphia, Pa.) 44
  - Drugs on the College Campus. A Guide For College Administrators 47
  - Drugs, The Self and Society 46
  - LSD and The Student: Approaches To Educational Strategies 46
  - Narcotic Drug Addiction (Bethesda, Md.) 44
  - Statement on Recent Research on LSD, Marihuana, and Other Dangerous Drugs 47
  - The Influence of A Psychological Factor on Drug Response 48

F

- Federal Funding Sources For Problems of Drug Abuse 167-187
  - Excerpt From Washington Monitor 167
  - Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Action Grants - P.L. 90-351 (Parts B and C) 167, 168, 179
  - Planning and Preventive and Rehabilitative Services For The Control of Juvenile Delinquency - P.L. 90-445 (Title I, Part A, Section 101) 168-171
  - Programs In Alcoholism, Narcotics and Drug Abuse, and Occupational Mental Health 171-173
  - Research and Demonstration Grants (Social and Rehabilitation Services) P.L. 83-565, Section 4a(1) Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1954, as amended 173-177, 179
  - Research and Development Grants (National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice) P.L. 90-351 Part D 177-179
  - Synopsis of Regional Criminal Justice Planning Program (Association of Bay Area Governments) 179-182
  - Studies and Demonstrations in Comprehensive Planning - P.L. 78-410, Section 314(c) 182-184
  - Training and Improved Techniques and Practices For the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency (P.L. 90-445, Title III, Section 301) 185-187
- Federal Wholesale Druggist Association 138
- Film Associates of California 190
- Film Distributors International 208
- Films and Filmstrips on Drugs 37, 188-220
  - Addicted, The (Part II - Criminal or Patient?) 188
  - Agents of Drug Abuse, The 189
  - Alcohol (Filmstrip) 217
  - Alcohol and Health (Filmstrip) 217, 218
  - Alcohol and the Human Body 189

F cont.

Alcohol: Fun Or Folly? (Filmstrip) 218
Alcohol In the Human Body 189
Alcohol Is Dynamite 189
Alcoholism 189
Bennies and Goofballs 190
Beyond LSD 1968 190
Circle, The Parts I & II 191
Current Scene, The 191
Dangerous Drugs, The 191
Drinking America, The 192
Drug Abuse (Filmstrip) 218
Drug Abuse: A Call To Action 216
Drug Addiction 192
Drugs and Health (Filmstrip) 218
Drugs And The Nervous System 193, 194
Drugs: Helpful and Harmful (Filmstrip) 37
Drugs In The Tenderloin 193
Drugs in Our Society (Filmstrip) 218
Escape To Nowhere 195
FDA Special Report: Drug Abuse - Bennies and and Goofballs 195, 217
Fight Or Flight 195, 196
Flip Side 216, 217
From Runaway To Hippie 196, 197
Glue - Sniffing: Big Trouble in A Tube (Filmstrip) 219
Hello America 197
Hide and Seek 197, 198
Hooked 198
Let's Talk About Goofballs and Pep Pills (Filmstrip) 219
Losers, The 198, 199
LSD - 1967 199, 200, 216
LSD: Insight or Insanity? (Revised), 1968 200, 201
LSD: Lettvin Vs. Leary 1967 201, 202
LSD: The Acid World 202
LSD: The Spring Grove Experiment 202, 203
LSD Trip -- Or Trap! 203
LSD: Trip or Trap (Filmstrip) 219
LSD: A Trip To Where 203
LSD - 25 203, 204
Marijuana 1968 204, 205
Mind Benders, The - LSD and the Hallucinogenus 205, 206, 217
Monkey On the Back 206, 207
Narcotics: A Challenge 207, 208
Narcotics: Pit of Despair 208, 209
Narcotics: The Decision 209, 210
Narcotics - The Inside Story 210
Narcotics - Why Not 210, 211
Professor Lettvin Tuned In 211
Riddle, The 211, 216
Scent of Danger 211, 212
Seduction of the Innocent 212
Seekers, The 212, 213
Smoking and Health (Filmstrip) 219

F cont.

- *Smoking and Heart Disease* 213
- *Smoking -- Or Health?* (Filmstrip) 220
- *Terrible Truth, The* 213, 214
- *Time To Stop Is Now, The* 214
- *Tomorrow May Be Dying* 214, 215
- *Trip To Where* 215, 216
- *Way Out* 215
- *Why Not Marijuana?* (Filmstrip) 220

Florida State Department of Education 45
Food and Drug Administration 46, 57, 138
Foothill Free Clinic, The - Pasadena, Calif. 28-30, 160
Fort Bragg, California 1-3, 13
Fresno City Schools 9-12, 163
Fresno Community Council 10, 11
Fresno County Schools Office 9

G

Gordon Newsfilms 211
Group Counseling - San Diego Unified School District 30
Guidance Associates 202
Guide To Federal Assistance For Education 167, 168, 171, 173, 177, 182, 185

H

Haight-Ashbury Medical Clinic 73, 161, 164
Hallucinogens 10
Health Education Program With Drug Abuse Components 58
Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks, N. Y. 39
Hobby Industry Association 211
Home Health & Counseling Services, Inc. 71

I

IMPAC (Immediate Psychiatric Aid and Referral Center) 165
Institute For the Study of Human Problems 158
Indiana University, Bloomington 192, 193, 198
Informational Facilities 69-71, 78-109, 111-121

- Alcoholics Anonymous, Middle House 115
- Atwater Police Dept. 96
- Awareness House 96
- Benjamin Rush Center 81
- Berkeley Free Clinic 78
- Boys Club of Stockton 111
- Bridge Back 81
- Burbank Drug Abuse Council 81
- Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs 82
- Calaveras County Sheriff's Dept. 79
- Calaveras Senior High School 79
- California Drug Information Committee - U. C. Medical Center 106
- Campus Life 103
- Casa Maravilla 82
- Center For Special Problems 106
- Center for the Solution of Special Social and Health Problems 106

I cont.

Children's Hospital "Hot Line" 82
Chinatown Branch, Northeast Mental Health Center 107
Chino Police Dept. 100
Chula Vista Police Dept. 103
Clayton House 107
Colton Police Dept. 100
Committee for Psychedelic Drug Information 78
Community Consultation Service (Torrance) 82
Community Mental Health Services 115
Community Services Division (Sacramento Co.) 98
Concord Police Dept. 79
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Dept. 79
Coronado City Schools 104
Council of Churches 111
Council on Drug Abuse 116
Crisis Program 97
CYO (Catholic Youth Organization) 83
Damien House 116
D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Research and Education) 83, 104
DAWN Today (Developing Adolescents Without Drugs) 83
District Attorneys Office (San Joaquin Co.) 112
Do-It-Now Foundation 84
Dopers Anonymous 100
Dos Palos Police Dept. 96
Downey Police Dept. 84
Drug Abuse Clinic (Santa Clara Co.) 116
Drug Abuse Preventive Center 117
Drug Abuse Treatment Program (Santa Clara Co.) 116
Drug Education Committee 117
Drug Information and Youth Crisis Center 97
El Segundo Police Dept. 84
Estero Bay Family Services 115
Family Service Agency 112, 115
Family Services Agency of Greater Sacramento 99
Firestone Sheriff's Station 84
Fontana Police Dept. 100
Foothill Free Clinic 85
Free Clinic 85
Fresno City Drug Abuse Information Center 80
Gardena Y.M.C.A. 85
Genesis - New Beginnings 85
Hamburger Home 86
Hawthorne Police Dept. 86
HELP (Mobile Health and Social Service Unit) 108
HELP (Sonoma Co.) 118
Hermosa Beach Police Dept. 86
High Line of Torrance 86
Huckleberry's 108
Humbolt County Mental Health Clinic 80
Humbolt County Sheriff's Dept. 80
Inland Adolescent Clinic 100
Inland Empire Teen Challenge, Inc. 101
Institute of Transactional Analysis 99

I cont.

Joint Narcotics Task Force (Del Norte County) 79
Joint Venture 86
Kairos 99
Langley - Porter Neuropsychiatric Clinic - U.C. Medical Center 108
Legal Aid Society 112
Life Line 112
Long Beach Police Dept. 87
Los Angeles Co. Sheriff Narcotics Unit 87
Los Angeles Police Dept. Narcotics Division 88
Los Banos Police Dept. 96
Los Tigeros Teen Post 88
L.U.C.H.A. (League of United Citizens to Help Addicts) 88
Manhattan Beach Police Dept. 88
Manhattan Project 89
Mendocino Co. Sheriff's Office 96
Mendocino State Hospital 96
Merced Breakfast Lions Club 96
Merced Co. Health Dept. 97
Merced County Probation Dept. 97
Merced Police Dept. 97
M.I.C. (Message - Information Center) 105
Midway Center 89
Mission Rebels in Action, Inc. 109
Modesto Drug Abuse Council 119
Modesto Police Dept. 119
Montclair Police Dept. 101
Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation 89
Narcotic Educational Foundation of America 89
Narcotic Prevention Project 89
Narcotics Anonymous 78, 90, 116
Narcotics Information Service 90
Narcotic Symposium 89
National Sex and Drug Forum 109
Neighborhood Employment Counseling Center 90
Neighborhood Youth Association 90
New Pal 78
Ojai Police Dept. 120
Ontario Police Dept. 101
Open Door 91
Oxnard Community Relations Committee 120
Oxnard Police Dept. 120
Pacoima Teen Post No. 708 91
Pathways 117
Port Hueneme Police Dept. 120
R.A.F.E. 92
Reach Out 92
Redlands Police Dept. 101
Redondo Beach Police Dept. 92
Rialto Police Dept. 101
Sacramento Co. Mental Health Services 98
San Benito Co. Probation 100
San Bernardino Co. Council of Community Services 101

I cont.

- San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office 102
- San Bernardino Police Dept. 102
- San Diego Co. Dept. of Public Health 104
- San Diego Police Dept. 105
- San Joaquin Co. Medical Society 113
- San Joaquin Co. Mental Health Services 113
- San Joaquin Co. Probation Dept. 113
- San Joaquin Co. Sheriff 113
- San Joaquin Co. Supt. of Schools 112
- San Joaquin Local Health District 114
- San Luis Obispo Co. Sheriff's Dept. 115
- San Luis Obispo Police Dept. 115
- Santa Cruz Co. Mental Health Service 117
- Serving Hands 92
- Seventh Step Foundation 93
- Smart Set International, Inc. 93
- Sonoma Co. Dept. of Public Health 118
- Sonoma Co. District Attorney Narcotics Enforcement Unit 118
- Sonoma Co. Drug Abuse Advisory Council 118
- Sonoma Co. Mental Health Services 118
- Sonoma Co. Probation Dept. 119
- Sonoma Co. Sheriff's Office 119
- South Bay Mental Health Clinic 93
- Southeast Mental Health Service 93
- Stanislaus Co. Sheriff's Dept. 119
- St. Aloysius Youth Center 112
- St. Paul's Center 99
- Stockton City Library 114
- Synanon 78, 94, 105
- Teen-Age Challenge 98
- Teen Challenge 94
- The House (Peninsula Crisis Intervention) 116
- The Off Ramp 109
- 3rd Way House of Sonoma Co. 119
- Torrance Police Dept. 94
- Upland Police Dept. 102
- Ventura Co. Delinquency Prevention Unit 120
- Ventura Co. Mental Health 120
- Ventura Co. Public Health Education 121
- Ventura Co. Sheriff's Dept. 121
- Youth Interaction Program 95
- Youth Life Line 99
- Youth For Service 111
- Youth for Truth Outreach 99

Instructional Television - Pasadena Unified School Dist. 31
International Association of Chiefs of Police 139, 140
International Information Center of Drug Abuse 66
International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Assn., Inc. 140

J

Jewish Family Service 72
John F. Kennedy University (Martinez, Calif.) 154, 155
John Hopkins University Dept. of Psychiatry 202
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 171, 185-187

K

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Drug Experience In Adolescents and Young (Research) 38
KQED Educational Services, San Francisco, Calif. 23-27, 57
KXTV - Channel 10 12

L

Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute 73
Learning Arts 219
Lecture Series: Drug Use and Abuse - Mt. Diablo School District, Concord, Calif. 31, 32
Lifeline 70, 153
Lions International 140
Lockheed "Drug Decision" multimedia program 17, 59, 60, 164
Los Angeles City Schools 61
Los Angeles County Schools Office 61
LSD 10
LSD and the Student: Approaches to Educational Strategies (ERIC) 46

M

Marina Neighborhood Center 70
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 201
Materials Available From National Agencies 66-68
    DCA Educational Products, Inc. 66
    Drug Abuse Information Kit for Physicians 66
    International Information Center of Drug Abuse 66
    National Association of Retail Druggists 67
    National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information 66
    Raytheon Learning Systems Company 67
    School Health Education Study 67
    Winston Products for Education 68
Medical - legal evaluation and court testimony 8
Medical - Surgical Manufacturers Association 140
Mendocino County Superintendent of Schools Office 1
Mendocino State Hospital 3, 17-19
Mental Health Association 70
Modern Talking Picture Service 216
Mt. Zion - Psychiatric Clinic 73

Mc

McAuley Neuropsychiatric Clinic 73, 164
McGraw - Hill Text - Films 202, 203, 206

N

- Napa State Hospital 18-20
- Narcotic Addiction and Social Work Education (Research) 43
- Narcotics Center of Tacoma - Pierce County, Tacoma, Wash. 39
- Narcotic Educational Foundation of America 191, 207
- National Agencies Directory 122, 150
  - Alcoholism & Drug Addiction Research Foundation (Canada) 122, 123
  - American Academy of Pediatrics 122
  - American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation 122
  - American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy 124
  - American College Health Association 124
  - American College of Apothecaries 125
  - American College of Physicians 125
  - American Correctional Association 125
  - American Council on Alcohol Problems, Incorporated 126
  - American Dental Association 127
  - American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations 127
  - American Legion 127, 128
  - American Medical Association 128, 129
  - American Nurses Association 129, 130
  - American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc. 130
  - American Osteopathic Association 130
  - American Pharmaceutical Association 130, 131
  - American Pharmaceutical Association Student Section 131
  - American Psychiatric Association 131, 132
  - American School Health Association 132-134
  - American Social Health Association 134, 135
  - American Society For Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics 135
  - American Society of Hospital Pharmacists 135
  - American Veterinary Medical Association 136
  - Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States 136
  - B'nai B'rith 136, 137
  - Boy Scouts of America 137
  - Drug Abuse Secretariat (Canada) 137
  - Federal Wholesale Druggists Association 138
  - Food and Drug Administration 138
  - Institute For the Study of Drug Addiction 139
  - International Association of Chiefs of Police 139, 140
  - International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, Inc. 140
  - Lions International 140
  - Medical - Surgical Manufacturers Associaton 140
  - National Association For Mental Health 140, 141
  - National Association For Retarded Children 141
  - National Association of Boards of Pharmacy 141
  - National Association of Chain Drug Stores 141
  - National Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers 141, 142
  - National Association of Social Workers 142
  - National Association of Student Personnel Administrators 142
  - National Catholic Youth Organization Federation 142

N cont.

- National Congress Parent Teachers Association 142, 143
- National Council of State Pharmaceutical Association Executives 143
- National Council on Crime and Delinquency 143, 144
- National Health Council 144
- National Institute of Mental Health 145
- National Jewish Welfare Board 145, 146
- National League For Nursing 146
- National Safety Council 146, 147
- National Wholesale Druggists' Association 147
- North Conway Institute 147
- Optimist International 147
- Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association 147, 148
- Salvation Army 148
- Society For Adolescent Psychiatry 148
- Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education and Recreation 148
- Student American Medical Association 148, 149
- U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs 149, 150
- U. S. Jaycees 150

National Association For Mental Health 140, 141
National Association For Retarded Children 141
National Association of Boards of Pharmacy 141
National Association of Chain Drug Stores 141
National Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers 141, 142
National Association of Retail Druggists 67
National Association of Social Workers 142
National Association of Student Personnel Administration 46, 142
National Catholic Youth Organization Federation 142
National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information 49
National Congress Parents Teachers Association 142, 143
National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information 66
National Council of State Pharmaceutical Association Executives 143
National Council on Crime and Delinquency 143, 144
National Education Association 55
National Educational Television Network 201
National Film Board of Canada 206
National Health Council 144
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice 178, 179
National Institute of Mental Health 47, 145
National Instructional Television Center 59
National Jewish Welfare Board 145, 146
National League For Nursing 146
National Medical Audiovisual Center 190, 217
National Safety Council 146, 147
National Sex and Drug Forum 1
National Wholesale Druggists' Association 147
NDEA, Title V 1
New York City Youth Board 51
New York University, N. Y. 51, 52
North Conway Institute 147
North Coast PACE Center, Eureka 3

O

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development 186, 187
Optimist International 147

P

Parent Education Component of Cooperative Narcotics Prevention Program 61
Penelope Films, Inc. 189
Pennsylvania Department of Health 61
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association 147, 148
Pleasant Hill Youth Commission 154
Presbyterian Hospital - Alcoholism Clinic 73, 164, 165
Professional Arts, Inc. 203
Programs 1-37
    A Conference For Workers in Drug Treatment Centers 1
    Awareness House Inc. 1
    California State Dept. of Education - Bureau of Drug Abuse Education 6
    Center For Special Problems - San Francisco, Calif. 7
    Community Attack - Fresno, Calif. 9
    Community Concern: Drug Abuse - KXTV - Channel 10 12
    Community Drug Program - Pittsburg, Calif. 14
    Drug Abuse Program - San Francisco, Calif. 16
    Drug Addicts Get New Treatment - Napa and Mendocino State Hospitals 18
    Drug Education Program For Schools - Univ. of Chicago 20
    Drugs: The Children Are Choosing - KQED, San Francisco 23
    Early Approach - San Diego County 27
    Foothill Free Clinic, The - Pasadena, Calif. 28
    Group Counseling - San Diego, Calif. 30
    Impact Plus Two - Bellflower, Downey, and Norwalk-La Mirada, Calif. 31
    Instructional Television - Pasadena, Calif. 31
    Lecture Series: Drug Use and Abuse - Concord, Calif. 31
    Project Community, Berkeley, Calif. 32
    Project Eden - Hayward, Calif. 34
    Project R.E.A.C.H. - Antioch, Calif. 34
    Straight Dope About Drugs - Elementary Program - Emeryville, Calif. 36
    Student - Faculty Collaboration (San Juan School District) Carmichael, Calif. 35
    Student-Oriented Curriculum Development, Coronado, Calif. 35
    Units in Health Education - Los Angeles, Calif. 37
Project Community - Berkeley, Calif. 32, 33, 161
Project Eden - Hayward Area Drug Abuse Program, Hayward, Calif. 34, 153
Project Quest (Instructional Guide) 61
Project R.E.A.C.H. - Antioch, California 34
Psychosocial Network of Young Drug Users (Research) 43
Public and Parent Information 12
Public Health Service Act, as amended by P.L. 89-749 182

R

Raytheon Learning Systems Company 67
Reality House West 72
Referral 78-121
  Adolescent Clinic (Los Angeles County Health Dept.) 81
  Alcoholics Anonymous, Middle House 115
  All-Nations Neighborhood Center 81
  Anderson Y Center (Univ. of Pacific) 111
  Any Boy Can Program 102
  Awareness House 96
  Benjamin Rush Center 81
  Berkeley Free Clinic 78
  Boys Club of Stockton 111
  Bridge Back 81
  Burbank Drug Abuse Council 81
  California Young Adults 82
  Campus Life 103
  Casa Maravilla 82
  Catholic Social Service 111
  Center For Special Problems 106
  Center for the Solution of Special Social and Health Problems 106
  Central City Hospitality House 107
  Child Guidance Clinic 103
  Children's Hospital "Hot Line" 82
  Chinatown Branch, Northeast Mental Health Center 107
  Clayton House 107
  Committee For Psychedelic Drug Information 78
  Community Consultation Service (Torrance) 82
  Community Crisis Center 103
  Community Mental Health Services 103, 115
  Community Service Division (Sacramento Co.) 98
  Compton Foundation Hospital 83
  Council of Churches 111
  Council on Drug Abuse 116
  Crisis House 83
  Crisis Program 97
  CYO (Catholic Youth Organization) 83
  Damien House 116
  D.A.N.E. (Drug and Narcotic Education) 104
  D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Referral and Evaluation) 117
  D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Research and Education) 83
  D.A.R.E. (Drug Assistance Rehabilitation and Education 104
  DAWN (Developing Adolescents Without Narcotics) 83
  Dept. of Public Assistance (Stockton) 111
  District Attorney's Office (San Joaquin Co.) 112
  Do-It-Now Foundation 84
  Dopers Anonymous 100
  Downey Police Dept. 84
  Drop-Outs Anonymous (Fresno) 80
  Drug Abuse Clinic (Santa Clara Co.) 116
  Drug Abuse Treatment Program (Santa Clara Co.) 116
  Drug Abuse Preventive Center 117
  Drug Information and Youth Crisis Center 97

R

cont.

El Segundo Police Dept. 84
Estero Bay Family Services 115
FACTS (Fresno) 80
Family Service Agency 112, 115
Family Services Agency for Greater Sacramento 99
Family Service Association 105
Firestone Sheriff's Station 84
FISH 85
Foothill Free Clinic 85
Free Clinic 85
Fresno City Drug Abuse Information Center 80
Gardena Y.M.C.A. 85
Genesis - New Beginnings 85
Haight-Ashbury Clinic 107
Hamburger Home 86
Hawthorne Police Dept. 86
HELP (Mobile Health and Social Service Unit) 108
HELP (Sonoma Co.) 118
Hermosa Beach Police Dept. 86
High Line of Torrance 86
Highland Hospital Psychiatric 78
His Place 86
Hot Line 120
House of Miracles 97
Huckleberry's 108
Humbolt County Mental Health Clinic 80
Island Adolescent Clinic 100
Inland Empire Teen Challenge, Inc. 101
Institute of Transactional Analysis 99
Joint Narcotics Task Force (Del Norte County) 79
Joint Venture 86
Kairos 99
Legal Aid Society 112
Life Line 112
Long Beach Community Welfare Committee on Drug Abuse 86
Long Beach Drug Abuse Com. Psychiatric Clinic for Children 87
Los Angeles Neighborhood Legal Services 88
Los Angeles Psychiatric Service 88
Los Tigeros Teen Post 88
L.U.C.H.A. (League of United Citizens to Help Addicts) 88
Manhattan Beach Police Dept. 88
Manhattan Project 89
Marin Adult Probation Dept. 95
McAuley Neuropsychiatric Institute - St. Mary's Hospital 108
Mendocino State Hospital 96
Merced Co. Health Dept. 97
Merced County Probation Dept. 97
M.I.C. (Message - Information Center) 105
Midway Center 89
Mission Mental Health Center 108
Mission Rebels in Action, Inc. 109

R
cont.

Modesto Drug Abuse Council 119
Montclair Police Dept. 101
Nalline Clinic 109
Narcotic Prevention Project 89
Narcotics Anonymous 90, 116
Narcotics Information Service 90
Narcotic Symposium 78
National Sex and Drug Forum 109
Neighborhood Employment Counseling Center 90
Neighborhood Youth Association 90
New Pal 78
Northridge Hospital Psychiatric Unit 91
Northern California Service League 109
Ojai Police Dept. 120
Olive View Hospital Community Mental Health Center 91
Open Door 91
Oxnard Community Relations Committee 120
Oxnard Police Dept. 120
Pacific Medical Center (Presbyterian Hospital 109
Pacoima Teen Post No. 708 91
Palos Verdes Hot Line 91
Pathways 117
Poison Center of San Francisco 110
Port Hueneme Police Dept. 120
Public Defender of San Joaquin Co. 112
R.A.F.E. 92
Reach Out 92
Redondo Beach Police Dept. 92
Sacramento Co. Community Services Planning Council 98
Sacramento Co. Mental Health Services 98
San Benito Co. Probation 100
San Bernardino Co. Council of Community Services 101
San Bernardino Co. General Hospital 102
San Diego Co. Counselors in Mental Health 104
San Francisco Public Health Dept. 110
San Joaquin Co. General Hospital 113
San Joaquin Co. Medical Society 113
San Joaquin Co. Mental Health Services 113
San Joaquin Co. Probation Dept. 113
San Joaquin Co. Supt. of Schools 113
San Luis Obispo Co. Sheriff's Dept. 115
Santa Cruz Co. Mental Health Service 117
School Drug Team (Fresno High School) 80
Serving Hands 92
Seventh Step Foundation 93, 110
Smart Set International, Inc. 93
Sonoma Co. Dept. of Public Health 118
Sonoma Co. Drug Abuse Advisory Council 118
Sonoma Co. Mental Health Services 118
S.O.S. (Stamp Out Stumblers) 105
South Bay Children's Health Center 93
South Bay Mental Health Clinic 93
Southern California Counseling Center 94
St. Aloysius Youth Center 112

R cont.

  St. Paul's Center 99
  Stockton Community Service Organization 114
  Switchboard of Marin 95
  Synanon 78, 94, 95, 105
  Teen-Age Challenge 98
  Teen Challenge 94
  Teen Post 94
  The House (Peninsula Crisis Intervention) 116
  The Off Ramp 109
  The Switchboard 110
  3rd Way House of Sonoma County 119
  Ventura Co. Mental Health 120, 121
  Ventura Co. Public Health Education 121
  Vista Program 105
  Volunteer Bureau 99
  Wayin Ranch 94
  West Hollywood Presbyterian Church Youth Center 94
  Westside Community Mental Health Program 110
  Y.M.C.A. Lifeline 106
  Youth For Service 111
  Youth for Truth Outreach 99
  Youth Life Line 99
  Youth Opportunity Center 95
  Youth Service Bureau 106
Rehabilitation 78-121
  Adolescent Clinic (Los Angeles County Health Dept.) 81
  Alcoholics Anonymous, Middle House 115
  Any Boy Can Program 102
  Awareness House 96
  Berkeley Free Clinic 78
  Boys Club of Stockton 111
  Bridge Back 81
  California Young Adults 82
  Campus Life 103
  Casa Maravilla 82
  Center for Special Problems 106
  Center for the Solution of Special Social and Health Problems 106
  Central City Hospitality House 107
  Clayton House 107
  Community Mental Health Services 115
  Crisis House 83
  Crisis Program 97
  CYO (Catholic Youth Organization) 83
  Damien House 116
  D.A.R.E. (Drug Assistance Rehabilitation and Education) 104
  DAWN Today (Developing Adolescents Without Narcotics) 83
  Do-It-Now Foundation 84
  Drug Abuse Clinic (Santa Clara Co.) 116
  Drug Abuse Preventive Center 117
  Drug Abuse Treatment Program (Santa Clara Co.) 116
  Drug Information and Youth Crisis Center 97

R cont.

FACTS 80
Family Service Agency (Stockton) 112
Foothill Free Clinic 85
Free Clinic 85
Gardena Y.M.C.A. 85
Genesis - New Beginnings 85
Hamburger Home 86
HELP (Mobile Health and Social Service Unit) 108
His Place 86
House of Miracles 97
Huckleberry's 108
Humbolt County Mental Health Clinic 80
Inland Adolescent Clinic 100
Inland Empire Teen Challenge, Inc. 101
Institute of Transactional Analysis 99
Joint Venture 86
Kairos 99
Long Beach Drug Abuse Com. Psychiatric Clinic for Children 87
Los Tigeros Teen Post 88
L.U.C.H.A. (League of United Citizens to Help Addicts) 88
Manhattan Project 89
Marin Adult Probation Dept. 95
Mendocino State Hospital 96
M.I.C. (Message - Information Center) 105
Midway Center 89
Mission Rebels in Action, Inc. 109
Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation 89
Narcotic Prevention Project 89
Narcotics Anonymous 90, 116, 118
Narcotics Information Service 90
Narcotic Symposium 89
Narcotic Symposium, Inc. 78
National Sex and Drug Forum 109
Neighborhood Employment Counseling Center 90
Neighborhood Youth Association 90
New Pal 78
Northern California Service League 109
Northridge Hospital Psychiatric Unit 91
Ojai Police Dept. 120
Open Door 91
Operation Bootstrap 91
Pacoima Teen Post No. 708 91
Palo Alto Veterans Adm. Hospital 117
Pathways 117
Projecto Del Barrio 92
R.A.F.E. 92
San Benito Co. Probation 100
San Bernardino Co. Council of Community Services 101
San Joaquin Co. Mental Health Services 113
San Joaquin Co. Supt. of Schools 113
School Drug Team (Fresno High School) 80
Serving Hands 92

R cont.

  - Seventh Step Foundation 93, 110
  - Sonoma Co. Drug Abuse Advisory Council 118
  - Sonoma Co. Mental Health Services 118
  - Southern California Counseling Center 94
  - St. Aloysius Youth Center 112
  - Stockton Community Service Organization 114
  - St. Paul's Center 99
  - Synanon 78, 94, 95, 105
  - Teen-Age Challenge 98
  - Teen Challenge 94
  - Teen Post 94
  - The House (Peninsula Crisis Intervention) 116
  - 3rd Way House of Sonoma County 119
  - Thunder Program (San Bernardino Co.) 102
  - Upland Police Dept. 102
  - Ventura Co. Mental Health 120, 121
  - Volunteer Bureau 99
  - Wayin Ranch 94
  - Youth For Service 111
  - Youth for Truth Outreach 99
  - Youth Interaction Program 95
  - Youth Opportunity Center 95
- Reports and Journals From Various Centers and Agencies 49-52
  - Addictions (Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario) 49
  - California's Health (State Dept. of Public Health) 49
  - Drug Abuse (State Dept. of Public Health) 49
  - Drug Dependence and Abuse Notes (National Clearinghouse for Mental Health) 49
  - FDA Papers 50
  - Five Mind-Altering Drugs (Dept. of Public Health and Welfare - San Mateo) 50
  - International Journal of the Addictions, The (Inst. for the Study of Drug Addiction) 50
  - Journal of Psychedelic Drugs (U.C. Medical Center) 50
  - Psychedelic Review 51
  - Research Center for Human Relations (New York University 51, 52
  - U. N. Bulletin on Narcotics (United Nations) 52
- Research Center for Human Relations (New York Univ.) 51, 52
- Research Report Abstracts - Drugs 38-43
  - A Community Approach to the Control of Drug Dependency (Stamford, Conn.) 41
  - Adolescent Users of Psychedelic Drugs (Univ. of Calif., Irvine) 38
  - A Study of Teen-Age Drug Behavior (Columbia Univ.) 42
  - Deviant Behavior - Drug Abuse (U. of Kentucky) 42
  - Drug Abuse (Houston Texas) 42
  - Drug Use Among College Students (Stanford Univ.) 43
  - Drug Use In Matched Groups of Hippies and Nonhippies (Greater New York City) 40
  - Drug Use in Psychiatric Patients (Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks, N. Y.) 39
  - Knowledge, Attitudes, and Drug Experience In Adolescents and Young (Univ. of Oregon) 38

R cont.

  - Narcotic Addiction and Social Work Education (Council on Social Work Educ.) 43
  - Psychosocial Networks of Young Drug Users (Philadelphia, Penn.) 43
  - Survey of Hallucinogenic Drug Abuse (UCLA) 43
  - Teenagers and Drug Addiction 40
  - Therapeutic Community and Testing Program For Drug Addicts (Brooklyn, N. Y.) 40
  - Therapeutic Explorations With Adolescent Drug Users (Univ. of Calif., Berkeley) 43
- Resource Unit - K-12 (San Francisco) 62
- Richmond Recreation Center 71
- Riverview Community Center 71
- Rodeo Community Center 71

S

- Sacramento 12
- Salvation Army 148
- San Diego County 27
- San Francisco State College 165
- San Francisco Unified School District 62, 164
- San Mateo Union High School District 203
- Santa Clara County Office of Education 56
- School Health Education Study (3 M Company) 62, 67
- Sexual problems 8
- Sid Davis Productions 203, 212, 213
- Society For Adolescent Psychiatry 148
- Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education and Recreation 148
- Stanford University, Stanford Calif. 158
- State Department of Corrections, Los Angeles, Calif. 40
- State of New York Council on Drug Addiction 212
- Statement of Recent Research on LSD, Marihuana, and Other Dangerous Drugs (ERIC) 47
- Stimulants 10
- Stockton 12
- Straight Dope About Drugs - Elementary Program - Emeryville, Calif. 36
- Student American Medical Association 148, 149
- Student-Faculty Collaboration - (San Juan Unified School District) - Carmichael, Calif. 35
- Student-Oriented Curriculum Development - Coronado Unified School District, Coronado, Calif. 35
- Students' Knowledge and Attitudes Toward Drugs and Narcotics 62-65
- Suicide 8, 71
- Survey of Hallucinogenic Drug Abuse (Research) 43

T

- Task Force on Education, California Interagency Council on Drug Abuse 6
- Task Force on Narcotics, Drug and Alcohol Abuse, California Council on Criminal Justice 7

T cont.

Teacher Resource Guide on Drug Abuse and Dependency 61
Teenagers and Drug Addiction (Research) 40
Teen Challenge 72
Therapeutic Community and Testing Program For Drug Addicts (Research) 40
Therapeutic Explorations With Adolescent Drug Users (Research) 43
Treatment 8, 72-121
  Adolescent Clinic (Los Angeles County Health Dept.) 81
  Adult Psychiatry Clinic - Children's Hospital 106
  Alcoholics Anonymous, Middle House 115
  Any Boy Can Program 102
  Awareness House 96
  Benjamin Rush Center 81
  Berkeley Free Clinic 78
  Bridge Back 81
  Burbank Drug Abuse Council 81
  California Rehabilitation Center at Narco 98
  California Young Adults 82
  Campus Life 103
  Casa Maravilla 82
  Catholic Social Service 111
  Center For Special Problems 106
  Center for the Solution of Special Social and Health Problems 106
  Child Guidance Clinic 103, 107
  Children's Hospital and Health Center 103
  Children's Hospital "Hot Line" 82
  Chinatown Branch, Northeast Mental Health Center 107
  Clayton House 107
  Community Consultation Service (Torrance) 82
  Community Crisis Center 103
  Community Mental Health Services 103, 115
  Compton Foundation Hospital 83
  Council of Churches (Stockton) 111
  Crisis House 83
  Crisis Program 97
  CYO (Catholic Youth Organization) 83
  Damien House 116
  D.A.N.E. (Drug and Narcotic Education) 104
  D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Referral and Evaluation) 117
  D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Research & Education) 83
  DAWN Today (Developing Adolescents Without Narcotics) 83
  Do-It-Now Foundation 84
  Dopers Anonymous 100
  Drop-Outs Anonymous (Fresno) 80
  Drug Abuse Clinic (Santa Clara Co.) 116
  Drug Abuse Preventive Center 117
  Drug Abuse Treatment Program (Santa Clara Co.) 116
  Drug Information and Youth Crisis Center 97
  El Camino Counseling Service 84
  Estero Bay Family Services 115
  Family Service Agency 112, 115
  Family Service Association 105

T cont.

Family Services Agency of Greater Sacramento 99
Foothill Free Clinic 85
Free Clinic 85
Gardena Community Hospital 85
Gardena Y.M.C.A. 85
Genesis - New Beginnings 85
Haight-Ashbury Clinic 107
Hamburger Home 86
Hawthorne Police Dept. 86
HELP (Mobile Health and Social Service Unit) 108
Highland Hospital Psychiatric 78
High Line of Torrance 86
His Place 86
House of Miracles 97
Huckleberry's 108
Humbolt County Mental Health Clinic 80
Inland Adolescent Clinic 100
Inland Empire Teen Challenge, Inc. 101
Joint Narcotics Task Force (Del Norte County) 79
Joint Venture 86
Kairos 99
Langley-Porter Neuropsychiatric Clinic - U.C. Medical Center 108
Life Line 112
Long Beach Drug Abuse Com. Psychiatric Clinic for Children 87
Long Beach Mental Health Service 87
Los Angeles Psychiatric Service 88
Los Tigeros Teen Post 88
L.U.C.H.A. (League of United Citizens to Help Addicts) 88
Manhattan Project 89
Marin Adult Probation Dept. 95
McAuley Neuropsychiatric Institute - St. Mary's Hospital 108
Mendocino State Hospital 96
Merced Co. Health Dept. 97
M.I.C. (Message - Information Center) 105
Midway Center 89
Mission Mental Health Center 108
Mission Rebels in Action, Inc. 109
Nalline Clinic 109
Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority 98
Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation 89
Narcotic Prevention Project 89
Narcotics Anonymous 90, 118
Narcotic Symposium 89
National Sex and Drug Forum 109
Neighborhood Youth Association 90
New Pal 78
Northern California Service League 109
Open Door 91
Operation Bootstrap 91
Pacoima Teen Post No. 708 91

T cont.

Palo Alto Veterans Adm. Hospital 117
Pathways 117
Projecto Del Barrio 92
R.A.F.E. 92
Reach Out 92
Sacramento Co. Community Services Division 98
Sacramento Co. Community Services Planning Council 98
Sacramento County Mental Health Services 98
San Benito Co. Probation 100
San Bernardino Co. Council of Community Services 101
San Bernardino Co. General Hospital 102
San Francisco Public Health Dept. 110
San Joaquin Co. General Hospital 113
San Joaquin Co. Mental Health Services 113
San Joaquin Co. Probation Dept. 113
San Joaquin Co. Supt. of Schools 113
Santa Cruz Co. Mental Health Service 117
Seventh Step Foundation 93, 110
Sonoma Co. Drug Abuse Advisory Council 118
Sonoma Co. Mental Health Services 118
S.O.S. (Stamp Out Stumblers) 105
South Bay Children's Health Center 93
South Bay Guidance Clinic 105
South Bay Mental Health Clinic 93
Southern California Counseling Center 94
Stockton Community Service Organization 114
Stockton State Hospital 114
St. Paul's Center 99
Synanon 78, 94, 95, 105
Teen-Age Challenge 98
Teen Challenge 94
Teen Post 94
The House (Peninsula Crisis Intervention) 116
The Off Ramp 109
The Switchboard 110
3rd Way House of Sonoma County 119
Thunder Program (San Bernardino Co.) 102
University of Pacific Clinic Services 114
Upland Police Dept. 102
Ventura Co. Mental Health 120, 121
Vista Program 105
Wayin Ranch 94
Westside Community Mental Health Program 110
Y.M.C.A. Lifeline 106
Youth For Service 111
Youth Life Line 99
Youth Service Bureau 106

U

United Ministries in Higher Education 1
United Research & Training Production 209
Units In Health Education - Los Angeles, Calif. 37
University of California, Irvine, Calif. 38

U cont.

University of California Medical Center 17, 25, 161, 165
University of Chicago Laboratory School 20-23
University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, Oregon 39
University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 47
University of Southern California 214
Urban Young Adult Action, Inc. 1
U. S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs 149, 150, 195
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare 57, 186, 195
U.S. Food & Drug Administration 205
U. S. Jaycees 150
U. S. National Student Association 151, 152
U. S. Navy 215

V

Valley Forge Films, Inc. 215
Vision Associates 205

W

Walnut Creek Police Dept. 159
Winston Products for Education 68
Workshops
    Youth 35
    Adult 35

JML:ed